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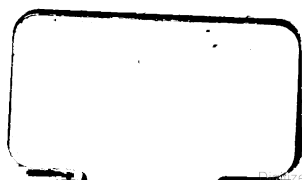
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*The history and
antiquities of Gloucester*

Thomas Rudge



John A. Astor.

THE
History of Gloucester,

From the Earliest Period

TO THE PRESENT TIME.

THE
History of Gloucester

A NEW EDITION

TO THE PRESENT TIME

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THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

Gloucester,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD

TO THE PRESENT TIME:

INCLUDING

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ABBEY, CATHEDRAL,

AND OTHER RELIGIOUS HOUSES,

WITH THE

ABBOTS, BISHOPS, AND DIGNITARIES,

Who have successively presided over, or been Members of each respectively.



BY THOMAS RUDGE, B.D.

GLOUCESTER:

PRINTED BY J. WOOD, HERALD OFFICE;

AND SOLD BY

WASHBURN, HOUGH, AND ROBERTS, BOOKSELLERS, IN GLOUCESTER.

1811.

*Gough Adds Gloucester
80 L 5.*

THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF
Gloucester

FROM THE
EARLIEST TO THE
PRESENT TIME

BY
JOHN COCKER, ESQ. OF
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.
AND OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQVARIARIES.
WITH
A HISTORY OF THE CITY AND
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, FROM
THE EARLIEST TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY
JOHN COCKER, ESQ.

GLOUCESTER.
PRINTED BY J. B. COCKER, AT THE
PRESS OF J. B. COCKER, IN
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.
1841.

TO

THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD,

GEORGE ISAAC,

LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER,

The following Work is Dedicated,

By his Lordship's obliged,

And most faithful Servant,

THOMAS RUDGE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following sheets are intended to accompany the Compressed History of the County of Gloucester. The principal part of the materials is derived from the same sources ; some redundancies found in the works of Atkins and Rudder are left out, new extracts from ancient records are inserted, and the various events connected with the Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical Establishment of Gloucester are brought down to the present period. The Editor waives all pretensions to originality, though at the same time he ventures to hope that the Work will be found not altogether devoid of interest and novelty. He takes this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance he has received from the published works and written communications of the Rev. Robert Dallaway ; of thanking the Subscribers to the Compressed History of the County, and of announcing that a Supplement will soon be published, which will notice the changes of property since the year 1803.

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ORIGIN,
ETYMOLOGY, AND ANCIENT STATE
OF
GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER is unquestionably a place of great antiquity, and was probably a station or settlement of the Britons, long before the commencement of the Christian æra. *Caer Glôw* is mentioned by Alfred of Beverley as one of the twenty-eight cities built by the Britons, previous to the Roman invasion.

The rude inhabitants of those days indeed had nothing among them corresponding to our ideas of a city or town, consisting of a number of contiguous houses, disposed in regular streets, lanes, and courts. Their dwellings were usually scattered about the country, or irregularly placed on some spot where the conveniencies of water, wood, pasture, or hunting were most favourably combined.—*Tacitus de moribus Gallorum*, c. 16, &c. These circumstances, connected with the consideration of its being the lowest place on the river where a safe and convenient passage could be made to the western parts of the island, seem to offer a probable reason why it was first selected, and afterwards formed into a

large settlement, when the alarm of the Roman invasion, under Cæsar, compelled the natives to act with united energy for mutual protection and support.

CAER GLOW, the ancient name, is confessedly *British*, and has been supposed to mean the *Fair City*. Etymologists, however, are not agreed in allowing the appropriation of this distinguishing epithet, and have therefore endeavoured to explain the name in different ways. Varunnius says, that the Emperor Claudius, having married his daughter Genuissa to King Arviragns, commanded the town and castle to be built after his own name. Hence *Claudia*, *Claudiocestria*, *Claudiana civitas*, *Claudia cestriensis civitas*, *Claudiocestre*, *Claucestre*, &c. Some time after, it is said, that the name was a little altered in compliment to Gloius, a supposed son of Claudius, and governor of Demetia, a part of South Wales. Robert of Gloucester, however, supposes this alteration to have taken place before the time of Claudius, when, to assimilate the name to Gloius, *Claucestre* was changed to *Gloucestre*. Nipius conjectures that there were three brothers, the sons of Gloius, great-grandfather to King Vortigern, who built the town, and called it after their father's name.

Camden inclines to the same opinion of its being derived from Gloius; only that he finds Glevum mentioned long before by Antoninus: as *Gleaucester* came from Glevum, so Glevum by analogy came from *Caer Gloui*. Gough calls it *the city of the pure stream*, from the British *Caer glayia us*.

The editor of the *Beauties of England* asserts, that *Caer Gloew*, signifies, the Fortress of GLOEW, who, from what little can be collected concerning him, lived at the commencement of the Roman period of British history, and was Prince of the country of which this city was the capital: in

ancient pedigree books, he is styled *Gloam-Gwlad Llydan*, or Gloew, Lord of the broad region.

Others have conjectured, that when Britain was divided into five parts, this, which was the principal town, took its appellation from *Flavia Caesariensis*, the name of the division; and that *Flavus* in the British language has the same sound as *Glaui*, which might easily pass into *Gloui*.

A modern topographer has proposed to derive the name from *glo*, the original British word for coal, that is, the city of coal, and observes, that coals were ever a marketable commodity. This etymology is liable to great objections; for even if it were allowed, that the use of pit-coal was known among the early British, yet it can hardly be supposed that a place, situated at least twelve miles from the nearest coal-pit in the Forest of Dean, should receive its name from the supply of an article not necessary in those days, and therefore little valued, while the natural and extensive forests of the country produced abundance of fuel, nearer home, and with little trouble.

Of these different opinions the reader will chuse that which appears to him most probable, but the historian, who receives with caution the circumstances mentioned by British writers of early periods, will still adhere to the common etymon of *Caer Glou*, or the bright city, till another more probable shall be discovered, though he is unable to assign a substantial reason why this station or settlement should at so remote a period have been distinguished by so honourable a title.

There are almost as many opinions about the orthography as the etymology of this city. The fashion of writing "*Glo-aster*" has prevailed but a few years, but whether this or "*Gloucester*" be most agreeable to ancient usage, will appear from the following observations. In the Saxon Chroni-

cle it is variously written, *Glewman-cester*, *Glew-ceastre*, *Glew-ceastre*, and *Gloue-ceastre*. On the seal of the Constable Milo, *Gloecestria*. Walter de Frowcester, in the 14th century, uniformly writes, *Gloucestria* and *Gloucestriensis* in the records of the Abbey. In Dorney's Diurnal Account, and Corbett's History of the Siege, both published during the usurpation, the same appellation is always used. In Domesday-book, all the charters, and public instruments to the present time, it is the same. The weekly journal, which began to be published in 1722, was styled, *The Gloucester Journal*, and it was not till several years after that the editor altered the mode of spelling. An almost infinite number of testimonies might be adduced to the same purpose, if it were necessary, but as the subject is interesting perhaps only in the estimation of an antiquary, it may be deemed tedious to lengthen the investigation.

UNDER THE ROMANS.

About the year 44, of the christian æra, it is conjectured, that the Romans had penetrated as far as *Caer Glow*, under the victorious conduct of Plautius. This general having in various battles defeated the Britons, and possessed himself of such advantages as seemed to secure their total subjection, sent a request to the Emperor Claudius, that he would in person reap the glory of putting an end to the war. On his arrival he found little opposition, and easily pushed his conquests into the interior parts of the island. His great moderation and kindness to the conquered natives, while

among them, raised him to so high a degree of estimation, that they erected a temple to his honour, and worshiped him as a god.

The Romans finding here a settlement of the natives, protected and improved it sufficiently to lay the foundation of that consequence, which at no subsequent period has been entirely lost. This wise and politic people, indeed, carried with their victorious arms, the arts and comforts of social life, and from the peaceable disposition, which characterized the inhabitants of these parts, it may be presumed that they profited by the superior attainments of their new masters. Glevum, however, as the Romans called it, was at this time a garrison, or military station, designed to check the incursions of the Silures, who inhabited on the western side of the Severn, and being brave and powerful, not only resisted all the efforts of the invaders with success, but were ready to seize every opportunity of harrassing them in their turn. Being thus a settlement of the Roman garrison, it became more numerous, and obtained the privileges of a colony: then the name *Glow*, by adopting a Latin termination, was changed to *Glevum*: thus much appears from an inscription on a monumental stone found some years since in a wall at Bath, near the Northgate.—DEC. COLONE GLEV. VIXT. AN. LXXXOVI. This was first noticed by Camden, and was mentioned by Gibson and Horsely as remaining in their days, though now lost. Gale supposes this Decurio to have died at Bath, whither he had gone either for the recovery of his own health or the refreshment of his forces; Horsely imagines him to have been rather a *senator* in the colony, than a commander of ten horse in the army. It is said by Atkins, that in the time of the Romans, the colony was governed by a consul.

That this was a Roman station, of considerable conse-

quence, though perhaps inferior to Cirencester, is indisputably proved by the various coins, fragments of pottery, military and domestic utensils, and pavements, which have been found. Among the former are burial urns, coffins of lead and stone, pieces of amphoræ, a small brass lamp, an iron hatchet, a brass patera with a handle, a small ornamental bell, part of a pair of brass compasses, several brass beads, and a statera or Roman balance of the same metal. Some of these are now in the possession of Samuel Lysons, Esq. and all have been described in different parts of the *Archæologia*.

Opinions, however, differ about the exact situation of Glevum; though from the following considerations it may probably be inferred, that the present plan of Gloucester nearly corresponds with what it was in the time of the Romans. In the four principal streets, some remains have been discovered of Roman houses and buildings. In the cellar belonging to the master's house of Crypt school, is a piece of tessellated pavement, but whether it was there first discovered, or removed to it from some other place, is not known: but that such kind of flooring does exist in the Southgate-street, is proved by the discovery lately made of some in a house adjoining to the Ram Inn, in the digging of a well.

On the south side of the Westgate-street, at a house then in the occupation of Mr. Parker, surgeon, in opening the ground for the same purpose as the preceding, stone steps were found, as if leading from the ground floor to an upper apartment, with part of the shaft of a broken Doric column, unquestionably Roman. In the Northgate-street, three or four years since, when improvements were making in the house of T. Mee, Esq. formerly called the Black Spread Eagle, a tessellated pavement was dug up, formed of dies in the

usual way, but destroyed by the ignorance of the workmen.

The most complete discovery, however, was made on the 26th of July, 1806, as the foundation for the new Blue Coat Hospital, in the Eastgate-street, was being dug out. The workmen came down to a very beautiful tessellated pavement, in a parallel direction with the street, extending on that side 30 feet, and from north to south 20 feet. On the south side was a circular excavation, about two feet diameter, which, from the remains of ashes, still there, and the burnt bricks, had evidently been used for a hearth or fire place. From this a communication had been made in several directions, by pipes of earthen-ware, apparently intended to convey heat under the pavement to different parts of the building. The pavement (which unfortunately was not preserved entire) was divided into compartments, enriched with a variety of scrolls, frets, and other architectural ornaments, having a wreathed or braided border, inclosing different figures of fish. The colours of the tessellæ were white, red, blueish grey, pale and dark brown; the sizes varying from one half to three quarters of an inch; the shapes accommodated to the form of the animals represented. They were laid in a bed of cement, apparently composed of sand, pulverized brick, and lime. The pavement seemed to extend much farther to the west, and is still concealed under the adjoining house, belonging to Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, Bart. and in the wall of the house on the east was a window of Roman construction. It is to be lamented, that so valuable and perfect a specimen of Roman building should not have been preserved entire; the loss, however, is somewhat compensated by a correct drawing and engraving made by Mr. Thos. Tovey, and intended for the Antiquarian Society; and a considerable quantity of tessellæ collected by John Mac-

laren, nurseryman, and at some expence put together, and now forming the floor of a small room at his nursery, near the Regnum Stile Grounds.

To these evidences it may be added, that within the last six years, in the Northgate and Southgate-streets, foot pavements, running parallel with the houses, have been found, at about the distance of seven or eight feet under ground (which is also the general depth of the tessellated floors). These were supported by timber piles, and about four or five feet wide.

It cannot then be doubted but that Glevum stood, in part at least, on the present site of Gloucester, but how far it extended, can only be conjectured. The opinion of some, that the Kingsholm was within its compass, is supported by the coins and other antiquities which have been found there, and the tradition, that this was the direction of the Irmin-street. It is satisfactorily traced from Cirencester to the place where the turnpike-gate stands, half a mile from the city; and here is supposed to have deviated to the north-west, and to have continued in the direction of a lane to the Kingsholm, then crossing the Tewkesbury road, a little north of the turnpike-gate, to have proceeded to an old channel of the Severn (now filled up, but plainly to be traced). Of the latter part of this route no vestiges remain, and in truth, if this was the line of the Roman road, it will be difficult to determine how the communication was maintained with the western side of the Severn, through swampy and marshy grounds, which must have been the state of those meadows in the time of the Romans, since so late as the great rebellion, they are called marshes. The more probable course of the road seems to be from the turnpike-gate through the town to the Westgate bridge. In those days, indeed, there were no bridges over the Severn, but there

is no difficulty in supposing that bridges were soon built or boat ferries established under the improving hands of the Romans.

It is to be observed, that it was the custom of the Romans to bury without the *mœnia* or boundaries of the town ; therefore, if the vast number of bodies dug up at the Kingsholm, were Roman, it is probable that Glevum did not extend so far. The practice, indeed, of burying in towns did not commence till about 750, so that it might from hence be inferred, that this was the common place of sepulture for the town for two centuries after the Romans had ceased to be its inhabitants.

UNDER THE SAXONS.

The Romans, soon after the commencement of the fifth century, finding that all their exertions were necessary to protect the country immediately around the capital, withdrew their troops from Britain, and left the inhabitants, who were just beginning to taste the pleasures of repose, in a wretched and defenceless state ; for it had been the uniform policy of the conquerors to enlist the flower of the British youth into their armies, and disperse them in the other provinces of the empire. The last legion left the island about 426 or 427.

From this period the sufferings of the islanders were great, from civil contentions, and the irruptions of the Scots and Picts ; and the Saxons were invited to assist in their deliverance. The auxiliary troops were put in possession of the isle of Thanet, and paid by the Britons : the first body ar-

rived in 449. Gloucester does not appear to have been much concerned in the disputes which followed this unfortunate alliance, till the year 577, when Commail, Condidan, and Farinmail, three British princes, were defeated by Ceaulin, the Saxon King of Wessex, and his brother Cutha or Cuthwin, at Dyrham, and the taking of Bath, Gloucester, and Cirencester, was the consequence of their victory. In 584 the conquest was completed by Crida, an adventurer of the same nation, and of the race of Woden; and the Britons, unable to defend themselves against these new invaders, retired into Cambria, beyond the Severn, leaving the empire of Britain wholly to the Saxons.

Out of his several conquests, Crida, in 584, formed a large kingdom, known at that time by the name of the Kingdom of the Middle Angles, but afterwards more generally of Mercia. Gloucester was one of the fifteen cities of which it was composed, and was doubtless, both during the wars between the Britons and Saxons, and under the government of the latter, a place of considerable importance, on account of its situation on a navigable river; in the Saxon annals, however, either from the concise way in which they are written, or from the loss of others more full, Gloucester is seldom mentioned, except for the purpose of recording the arrival, departure, or death, of some great personage. Gloucester, in the time of the Saxons, was governed by a Portgreve.—*Atkyns*.

As at the council, or synod of Grateley, held by King Athelstan in 928, and also by the King's own order, it was appointed that there should be one mint for coining of money in all burghs, it might be expected that Saxon or Danish coins of the Gloucester mint, would not be scarcer than those of the Romans; in fact, however, one only is mentioned in history, which is a silver coin of Harold, with the following

inscription;—**HAROLD REX ANGLORUM.** The King had Crown and Sceptre. The reverse is, **WULFGREAT ON (de) GLE-aue-cester,** With **PAX** in the middle. This is taken from Rudder's account, but he gives no authority, nor mentions the catalogue or cabinet where it is to be found.

The following chronological account comprehends the whole that is upon record, relating to Gloucester, except what has been already recited, during the Roman and Saxon governments.

488. Hengist, the brave leader of the Saxons, is said by G. Monmouth, to have been beheaded at this place. Aurelius Ambrosius, King of the Britons, having taken him prisoner in a battle fought at Masebell, beyond the Humber, in Yorkshire, brought him to Gloucester, and there assembled a council of the nobility to determine his fate. Edgel, the Earl, Eldad, the Bishop, and Eldo, the Mayor, or chief governor, were present, and when the majority shewed an inclination to spare the prisoner's life, they were persuaded to deliver him up to the Mayor, who led him out of the city and put him to death. This account is altogether denied by the Saxon writers, as well as by the best modern historians, who assert that he died a natural death.

670,* or thereabouts, Wulfer, son of Penda, repaired the city, which had been considerably injured during the wars, and so much enlarged and beautified it, that according to Bede, it was esteemed, about the beginning of the eighth century, one of the noblest cities in the kingdom.

836, or soon after, the Danes possessed themselves of this place, and pitching their tents, here lorded it over this part of the country, and made themselves masters of the Forest of Dean, and great part of Herefordshire.—*Rudder.*

* In the *Monasticon Anglicanum* the date is 679; this however cannot be correct, since Wulfer died in 675.

896. A Wittena Gemot of the great men of Mercia was held at Gloucester with the leave of Alfred. At this Gemot the Bishop of Worcester complained that he had been deprived of his woodland. All the Witan declared that the church should have its rights preserved, as well as other persons.—*Heming Chart. Turner's Sax.*

918. The inhabitants of this city were instrumental in routing and destroying the Danish army.

940. King Athelstan died here, and was buried at Malmesbury with great funeral pomp.—*Will. of Malmsb.*

Soon after this Elgiva, the unfortunate wife of Edwy, the eleventh King of England, was intercepted at Gloucester, and put to death, with circumstances of peculiar cruelty. Edwy had contracted a violent passion for his fair cousin Elgiva, but the marriage was condemned by Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Dunstan, on account of their being within the prohibited degrees. In consequence of their opposition to the opinion of the churchmen, Edwy and Elgiva suffered great persecution. He found his subjects in rebellion against him, and she, being seized by a party of armed men, was branded in the forehead with a hot iron, and sent to Ireland. On her return she was intercepted, hamstrunged, and cruelly put to death. Edwy died of a broken heart.—*Anglia sacra.*

964 King Edgar resided a short time in the town, and one of his battles against the Danes is said to have been fought here. Rapin, however, asserts that during his reign there were no invasions from abroad, and all was quiet at home, and that he did not once draw his sword.—*Rapin and Hume, sub reg. Edgar. Turner, vol. 3, p. 165, 178, 184.*

978. Ethelred was crowned King, and in 980, the Danes, after an interval of nearly sixty years, again made a descent on England in various parts at different periods. In 997

they appeared in the Severn, and at this time probably Gloucester was, for the third time, ravaged and almost consumed by fire, as mentioned by Rudder.

1016. Edmund Ironside, having been defeated at Ashdon, co. Essex, or Essedin, according to Atkyns, came to Gloucester for the purpose of recruiting his forces. Canute followed him, and in a short time the two armies, headed by their respective kings, stood in sight of each other at Derhurst, five miles up the Severn. Here Edmund challenged the Danish chief to single combat, which, according to some authors, was accepted. The fact seems to be, that Canute refused to accept the challenge, alledging, "that though he was superior to his rival in mental powers, yet he distrusted his own little body against a man of so great bulk," but he added, "that under present circumstances, it might be prudent for both to lay aside their resentments and divide the kingdom." Both armies unanimously agreed to the proposal, and the English King, yielding partly to their desires, concluded a treaty in the isle of Alney, by which the kingdom of Mercia was given to Canute, and Wessex, with some appendages, including the city of London, reserved to Edmund. — *Rapin, sub an. 1016. W. of Malmsb. p. 40. Hoveden's annals, p. 250. Huntingdon, sub. ann. 1016.*

1061. Edward the Confessor about this time took up his residence at Gloucester, where Eustace, Earl of Bulloign, who had married the King's sister, visited him, and was magnificently entertained. This visit however was nearly fatal to Edward, for being without military force, with great difficulty he avoided an unexpected attack from Earl Godwin, whose resentment had been excited by the following circumstance. The Earl of Bulloign landed at Dover, where his followers were soon engaged in a quarrel with the inhabitants and killed an Englishman. The citizens enraged at this conduct, determined on revenge, but the Count being be-

fore-hand with them, began the attack, and killed many of both sexes in the city, and trampled some children under their horses feet. The people armed in consequence, and the Count fled to Gloucester where the King was. When Godwin received information of this outrage, he was enraged that it should have happened within his authority, and came forward as the champion of the sufferers. He immediately raised from his own counties of Kent, Sussex, and Wessex, a military power, and his son Swein did the same with the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, Hereford, Somerset, and Berks, which were under his government, while Harold, another son, raised forces in Essex and other counties.

The King by his friends levied forces to oppose him, but could not prevent Godwin from marching to Beverston, in Gloucestershire, where he demanded of the King, the Earl of Bulloign and his followers, under a menace of hostilities, which the King after some deliberation refused. To prevent the miseries of a civil war, Leofric, a friend of the King, proposed that the King and Godwin should meet on an appointed day in London, and have the matters judicially determined by the Wittena Gémot. The proposal was accepted, and Edward marched to London, while Godwin and his sons occupied Southwark. Godwin however being summoned to meet the Wittena, felt afraid to face it, and dreading the result of an enquiry into his conduct, fled during the night, and with his three sons escaped to Flanders. *Turner*, vol. 3. page 321.

1053. The King held a great assembly of his nobles at Gloucester, in the ancient building of the monastery, in the time of Atkyns, called the Long Workhouse, but since converted into a dwelling-house, and now the property of Rob. Smith, Esq.

1053. The King came again to Gloucester, and Harold was employed in reducing the Welch, who had long been

accustomed to harass the western borders and then retire to the safe fastnesses of their mountains. Griffith, or Griffin, the reigning prince, had greatly distinguished himself in these predatory incursions, but now in consequence of the vigorous measures pursued by the English army, he was sacrificed to the fears of his own followers, and his head being cut off, was sent to Harold, who immediately transmitted it, with the gilded stern of Griffith's ship, to the King at Gloucester. *S. Dunelm. Flor. Worc. &c. also Hume and Rapin, sub ann. 1063. W. Malm. lib. 2. cap. 13.*

AFTER THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

William the Conqueror often held his court at Gloucester, and generally spent the Christmas here, attended by the principal nobility and ecclesiastics of the kingdom. In 1084 and again in 1085, the King, with his Lords, held his court here for five days. The Clergy also, with their Archbishop, held several synods here.—*Fosbrooke*. From the distinguished selection of Gloucester for these purposes, it seems at that time to have been a place of considerable importance, and magnitude also, to entertain so numerous a body of nobles and others, whom duty or business brought to the royal court. From the Domesday record may be formed a tolerable conjecture of its extent, population, and consequence, about 1086. "In King Edward's time the city of Gloucester paid thirty-six pounds in money; twelve sextaries (*gallons*) of honey according to the measure of the burgh; thirty-six dicres of iron (*each ten bars*); a hundred iron rods drawn out for nails of the King's ships, and some other small customs, in the King's hall and chamber. Now this city pays the King sixty pounds, twenty in ora (*a Saxon coin about sixteen pence value*) and of money the King hath twenty."

"In the demesne lands of the King, Rogerius de Bereke-lai holds one house, and one fishery in the vill, and it is out of the King's hands. Balduinus held it in King Edward's time."

"Osburnus, Bishop (*of Exon*) holds the land and mansions which Edmarus held. They pay ten shillings with other custom."

"Gaufridus de Manneulle, holds six mansions. In King Edward's time these paid six shillings and eight pence, with other custom."

"Willielmus Baderon, two mansions of thirty pence."

"Willielmus Scriba, holds one mansion of fifty-one pence."

"Rogerius de Laci, one mansion of twenty-six pence."

"Osbernus Episcopus, one mansion of forty pence."

"Bernerus, one mansion of fourteen pence."

"Willielmus Calous, one mansion of twelve pence."

"Durandus, the Sheriff, two mansions of fourteen pence."

"The same Durandus holds one mansion of twenty-six pence, and another mansion which pays no custom."

"Hadeuinus, holds one mansion, which pays gabel, and withholds other custom."

"All these mansions paid royal custom in the time of King Edward; now King William hath nothing thence, nor Robertus, his minister."

"These mansions were in the farm of King Edward, when he was alive, and after his death; but now they are taken away from the farm and custom of the King. "In King Edward's time there was demesne of the King in the city, all his entertainment and clothing. When Earl William was received to farm, he was likewise clothed." There were sixteen houses, where the the castle stands, which are now wanting, and in the burgh of the city fourteen that are waste."

Besides these, there are mentioned in the same survey as belonging to different proprietors, eighty houses and burgages; and about a hundred, the property of St. Peter's Ab-

bey; the whole number at that period was, at least, two hundred and fifty five. According to modern calculation, it is usual to reckon five persons to a house; this, however, is scarcely high enough for that period, when the mansions were upon the larger scale; and greater state was maintained in the number of servants and dependents. On the supposition that the average number in a family was ten, the population will amount to two thousand five hundred.

In 1087, or the following year, the town was nearly consumed by fire, in the disputes between William Rufus and his brother Robert. *Furney.*

In 1093, William II. was seized with a distemper while he was at Gloucester, which gave some hopes to the people, that by his death they should be released from the almost intolerable oppressions they laboured under; but he recovered, and notwithstanding his promises while under the apprehension of death, he encouraged extortion, injustice, and rapine, as much as before, among his ministers and favourites. About the same time Malcolm, King of Scotland, conformably to an agreement made with the King, came to Gloucester, to settle some affairs that had been left undetermined in the late treaty. On William's refusing to admit him to his presence, without having first received his homage, the Scotch Prince considered this demand as a pretence to affront him, and returned home disgusted at the haughty conduct of the English King. *Rapin, sub. ann. 1093.*

1094. The Welch, under the command of William de Odo, or d'Eu, with the view of procuring the deposition of William, spoiled and otherwise did great mischief to the town. *Stow's Annals, p. 192.*

1099. William, agreeably to ancient custom, spent the Christmas at Gloucester. *Nen. Huntingd. p. 216.*

1101. On the eighth of the ides of June, the town, which was built principally of timber, was nearly destroyed by

fine, and twenty years afterwards suffered the same calamity.
—*Antiq. Brit. S. Dunelm.* p. 226. *Atkyns.*

1123. On the feast of the Purification, Henry had his court at Gloucester, and at a synod held at the same time, by his command, Curbail, Abbot of St. Bennett's, was elected Archbishop of Canterbury.—*Sax. An. Hen. Huntingd.*

1139. Matilda, or Maud, widow of the Emperor, Hen. IV. on the invitation of her brother, Robert Earl of Gloucester, came to England with the view of taking the crown, which Stephen had usurped. She made her first quarters at Arundel, from whence she came to Bristol, and then to Gloucester; where she was received by Milo, the King's Constable, and Deputy Governor of the Castle under Robert. During her residence here in the following year, King Stephen, after having exhibited astonishing feats of valour, in the battle fought near Lincoln, was taken prisoner and brought to her by the Earl of Gloucester. She ordered him to be confined in the Castle at Bristol, and soon after left this place, and passed through Cirencester, in her way to Winchester.—*Will. Malmsh.*

1141. Matilda, having, by her haughty conduct, and breach of promise to the Bishop of Winchester, excited the hatred of the Londoners, suddenly left the metropolis, and again came to Gloucester, to concert measures with Milo. She then returned to Winchester, where she shut herself up in the Castle, and endured a close siege of two months; but finding it difficult to hold out any longer, she sallied out, attended by her friends, and after many skirmishes arrived at Devizes. From hence she escaped to Gloucester, whither it is said by some authors, that she was carried in a coffin. Milo was near being taken during the march from Winchester, and came almost naked to Gloucester; but Earl Robert was made prisoner, and after six months' confinement, was exchanged by the Empress for the King; this sa-

crifice was due to a man who had been her constant friend, and had borne the expences of her house during the whole time, from her first coming to England.—*Rapin, sub ann.* 1141. *Brompton*, p. 1032. *Gervase. Malmesbury.*

Hence it appears that Gloucester continued firmly attached to the cause of the Empress, in opposition to the claims of the Usurper; this adherence, however, was the occasion of great mischief and impoverishment to it.

1150. The city was again burnt in May.—*MSS. C. C. C. Oxon.*

1170. One Joco, a wealthy Jew of this place, was fined a hundred shillings for furnishing the rebels in Ireland with money.—*Madox.*

1172. *Jerworth*, Lord of *Cherleon-upon-Usk*, attended by a large body of forces, destroyed all the country with fire and sword, even to the gates of Hereford and Gloucester.—*Furney. Lloyd's History of Wales.*

1173. Henry the second summoned hither a great council of his Earls and Barons, and Reece and other princes of Wales; when orders were issued, that if any of the Welch made insurrections, the inhabitants of the countries where the assault should be made, were to fall upon them; and the Earl of Gloucester and the Nobility were sworn to the observance thereof.—*Rudder.*

1190. William Longchamp, the Pope's Legate, High Chancellor, and Bishop of Ely, being entrusted with the regency, during Richard the Second's absence, held a synod here. In the same year a great fire happened in the city, which consumed a great part of it.—*MSS. Frowc.*

1216. Henry the Third, then ten years of age, was crowned at Gloucester, on the 28th of October, in presence of the Pope's Legate, Henry, Archbishop of Dublin, Peter, Bishop of Winchester, and other Bishops; and great ecclesiastics. The crown which the late King had worn having

been lost at Wellstream, with the other regalia, in the inundation, a plain circle or chaplet of gold was used on the occasion.—*M. Paris. Rapin.*

1218. Twenty-four burgesses, in pursuance of the King's writ, were appointed to watch over the Jews in Gloucester, and guard them against the insults of the Jerusalem pilgrims; and that they might be known, they were ordered to wear upon the forepart of their upper garment, two broad strips of white linen and parchment,—*Tovey's Anglia Judaica.*

1222. The whole parish of St. Mary before the gate of the Abbey, (St. Mary de Lode,) was burnt on the second of August.—*MSS. Frowc.*

Another fire happened about the same time, or soon after, which spread devastation from Castle-lane, on both sides the Great-street as far as the Lich-gate, (Edward's Gate;) and again another fire broke out early in the morning, extending from the Great Cross, and demolished the whole street, (*sutorum et drapiarum*,) or Taylor's and Draper's-row, and St. Mary de Grace-lane church, with both sides of the Great-street, (*Westgate-street*) to the place where the former fire stopped.—*MSS. Frowc.*

1233. Henry III. summoned all the vassals of the crown to meet him with their troops at Gloucester, and on the refusal of the Earl of Pembroke and some others, he ordered their estates to be plundered. He summoned all the Lords again in the same year to meet him at Gloucester, with horse and arms, the day after All Saints. With this army he marched into Wales, and while he was lodged with most of his general officers, in the Castle of Grosmont, the Earl of Pembroke, in the night fell upon the army, which was quartered in tents without, and totally routed them. In consequence of this defeat, he retreated back to Gloucester.—*Mat. Paris. Rapin, sub ann. 1233.*

1234. The King left Gloucester, where he thought him-

self unsafe, on account of the Earl of Pembroke's victorious progress; and left the counties near the Severn to the mercy of the enemy.—*M. Paris*, p. 394.

In the same year a Council and Parliament were held here, at the latter of which, the disinherited Barons were restored to the King's favour.—*M. Westm.*

1241. The King held his court here, and Nicholas de Farnham, was consecrated Bishop of Durham. In the same year also, David ap Llewellyn, Prince of North Wales, came and did homage for the principality.—*Rudder*.

Dr. Fuller observes, that Gloucester was more beloved by Henry, than London itself; and with good reason, for it was strong and loyal, and the place of his coronation. As upon former occasions however, so now, its attachment to the sovereign was the occasion of great sufferings.

1263. Sir Maci de Besile, or Matthias de Besille, a French Knight, was made Sheriff of Gloucestershire, and Constable of Gloucester Castle, by the King. This proceeding did not meet the concurrence of the Barons, who set up Sir William Tracy, a Knight of the County, in opposition to him. As soon, however, as the new Sheriff began to exercise the duties of his office, he was assaulted by a large body of the King's forces, headed by Maci, and being taken prisoner, was led in an insulting manner through the town to the Castle, and there cast into prison. A successful attempt was made by the Barons, through the means of Sir Roger de Clifford, and Sir John Giffard, who besieged the Castle four days, which was bravely defended by Maci. The burning, however, of the first gate, and destruction of the wooden bridge, which led to the Castle, rendered the situation less tenable; another entrance being also opened to the besiegers, by some prisoners who had been imprudently released, Maci and his men were obliged to retire to the high

and strongest tower, where they defended themselves bravely, till the three iron gates and locks were forced, and the Castle was taken: even in this extremity, Maci refused to surrender; he was, however, securely sent prisoner to the marches of Wales, and confined in Erdesley Castle. Sir Roger de Clifford then returned to his allegiance, and delivered the town and Castle into the King's hands; but Sir John Giffard retired to Brimpsfield, where he assembled his vassals, and had frequent skirmishes with the King's forces at Gloucester.—*Rob. of Glouc.*

A carpenter in the Castle, who had slain a gentleman of the besiegers, during the siege, was compelled by Giffard to leap from the top of the Castle, after it was taken, and so died miserably.—*Atkyns.*

1264. The King again lost possession of the town, by the following stratagem: Sir John Giffard, and Sir John de Balun, covered with Welch cloaks, and riding upon two woolpacks, like woolmongers, were let into the town at the Westgate. As soon as they were admitted, they leaped off their horses, throw away their cloaks, and appeared in complete armour. The unexpected sight affrightened the keepers, who instantly delivered up the keys, and the gates were thrown open to the Knight's followers, who were near at hand. But the Castle was still in the King's possession, and the town would have soon been recovered, had not the Prince, who was close at their heels, been checked by the breaking down of the bridge. This, however, he quickly repaired, and began an attack upon the town at the Westgate. This happened on Ash-Wednesday, but though troops were sent to his assistance from the Castle, little or no progress was made. At length the Prince turned aside into the meadows, and passing the river in a boat, entered the Castle. The first information which the besieged received,

was from a sight of the Prince's banner displayed on one of the towers. Notwithstanding this, Sir John Giffard still continued the siege of the Castle on the town side, which was strongly defended by the garrison. The Castle being burnt, and the communication with the country cut off, and the near approach of Robert Ferrars, Earl of Derby, with a great reinforcement against him, at length induced Prince Edward to visit his enemies unarmed, and in a private manner. At this conference, he granted on oath, the demands of the Barons, who being thus satisfied, left the town in his possession. The unfortunate townsmen, who had ever been loyal to the King, and upon this occasion had let in the enemies by mistake, felt the unjustifiable resentment of the Prince, and were obliged to purchase their pardon at the expence of a thousand pounds, after having had the town nearly destroyed by fire during the siege. The Prince set about fortifying the town, which was quickly taken by the Earl of Leicester, and soon retaken by the Prince, and the Earl of Gloucester. They besieged it on the north side, and entered at a breach in the wall leading to St. Oswald's Gate.
—*R. Glouc. Chron. cont. M. Paris. Rudder.*

1265. Robert de Ros, William de Vesci, and other Knights and Gentlemen, to the number of three hundred, entered the town to defend themselves in it against the Prince, but were obliged to surrender, and having bound themselves by an oath, not to bear arms against him for a month, were suffered to depart.—*The same.*

1278. Edward I. on the octaves of St. John the Baptist, in the sixth year of his reign, held a Parliament in the long workhouse belonging to the Abbey. To this were summoned by writs of enquiry issued by the King, all persons who were in possession of contested estates, to shew by what au-

thority they held them. The laws then enacted, have since been stiled the statutes of Gloucester.—*Furley.*

1290. Proclamation was made by the Sheriff, in obedience to the King's writ, that no one should hurt the Jews, or take from them the goods which the King had allowed them to keep; on the contrary, that they should have a safeguard appointed them, on their paying for it, and returning all the pawns and pledges to those who were willing to redeem them, to convey them safe to London, for the purpose of their leaving the kingdom. These people, who are generally supposed to have begun to settle in England, in the reign of the Conqueror, in small numbers, had, at this period, increased to fifteen thousand. The Kings at different times had granted them considerable privileges, for which however they generally paid very dear, in the discharge of fines, ransoms, and compositions, by which the royal revenue was greatly assisted: at length, however, their usury, adulteration of coin, and other iniquitous practices, were arrived to such a pass, that the Parliament this year came to the resolution of sending every individual out of the kingdom.—*Anglia Ind. Rapin, sub anno 1290.*

1321. During the quarrels between Edward I. and the Barons, the King was frequently here, but in the winter of this year, the city was seized by the Barons, who had previously outlawed the two Despenchers, and demolished their castles. On this event he hastened to Gloucester, and having in his way sent a party to destroy the castle of the Giffards, at Brimpsfield, ordered John Giffard, usually called the Rich, and John Elmebridge, to be hanged here.—*Knighton. Dugdale. Rapin.*

1327. This year Edward the second, after having suffered a long and cruel imprisonment, was murdered in Berkeley

Castle, and buried in the Abbey Church of Gloucester.—
Rapin, sub ann. 1327.

1378. On the 20th of October, Richard the second held a Parliament here, in which the controversies ran high between the spiritual and temporal lords, each complaining of the others encroachments. It lasted twenty-eight days, and concluded with the grant of a liberal supply to the King.—
Rapin. Furney. Brady.

1399. A complaint was exhibited against the Bailiffs of Gloucester, for having imposed a tonnage of five-pence upon every ton of oil, or wine, brought up the Severn.—
Parl. Rolls.

1407. Henry IV. held a Parliament here on the 20th of October, for the usual purpose of granting subsidies; it was removed to Westminster in November.—*Cotton's Abridge.*

1420. Another Parliament was held here, which, after a fortnight's session, was removed to Westminster.—*Furney.*

1450. After Michaelmas, Richard, Duke of York, coming out of Ireland, took Reginald, Abbot of St. Peter, Gloucester, and sent him, with others, to the Castle of Gloucester.—*Stowe.*

1452. One Booke, was lying in wait for Richard, Duke of York, at this place.

1461. Edward, Earl of March, received at Gloucester the news of the death of the Duke of York his father, and removed thence to Shrewsbury.—*Hollingshead.*

1483. Richard III. immediately after his coronation, came to Gloucester, and continued there some time. From this place he sent an express order to Brackenbury, Governor of the Tower of London, to murder Edward V. and his brother the Duke of York. The conscientious Governor, with great submission, refused the office, and by Richard's order in

writing, the government was entrusted for one night to Tyrrel, who, according to his own confession, executed the horrid deed. The tyrant had, no doubt, formed this plan before he left London, considering Gloucester as a situation distant enough from the scene of action, to remove suspicion from himself, and yet not so distant, but that he might receive speedy information of the execution of his iniquitous project.—*Rapin, sub anno 1483.*

In the same year a writ was directed to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, to forbid the wearing of any "liveroy of clothing, baieux, signe, or other conisaunce of the yeste of any man or person, of what estate, degree or condition soeuer he be," but only that of the King's.—*Harl. MSS. No. 439.*

1485. On Whitsun even, Henry VII. came from Worcester to Gloucester. Three miles from the town he was met by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, in scarlet gowns, and a great multitude of people on horseback. A procession of friers and ecclesiastics, belonging to the parish churches, attended him from between the two bridges, and the Abbot, and other members of the Monastery, at the church door. On the Sunday, the Abbot, wearing his mitre, sung high mass, and in procession. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Worcester; and on Monday, the King left the city.—*Leland's Collect. Vol. IV. 199.*

During the reign of Hen. VII. this city paid £38 10s. 8d. for aid for making Prince Arthur a Knight.—*Parl. Rolls.*

1581. The first payment of Sir Thomas White's benefaction, was made to the corporation.—*Corporation Book.*

1588. A letter was received from the Queen and Council, about furnishing a ship against the Spanish invasion.—*Corp. Book.*

1593. The city was taxed on account of the plague, which carried off in London, and in the liberties, 10,675 persons.—*Stowe.*

1605. The plague raged at Gloucester, and John Tayler, an Alderman, was fined 100l. for keeping his servant, having the plague.—*Corp. Books.*

About this time King James was at Gloucester, and resided at the Deanry, where he touched for the King's evil.—*Rudder.*

1626. John Tilshy introduced the manufactory of pins into Gloucester.

1643. On the 10th of August, the city being summoned by Charles I. to surrender, refused. A declaration against the royal cause had been made, as early as 1641, when the Houses of Parliament declared to the kingdom their resolution of a defensive war. "During the King's preparations in the north, they attempted to put themselves into a posture of defence: within the city, one company of volunteers was added to the trained band, and some pieces of ordinance obtained from London and Bristol: meanwhile the city was open on three parts, at least, and had no considerable defence, though capable thereof, by advantage of situation. The citizens shewed their care and affection in fortifying the town, but during these things, the enemy came not near it. About the first of January, 1642, the main strength of the King's army came before Cirencester, prepared, and resolved to storm it; and on the second of February, the town was assaulted and taken. The next day, the city of Gloucester was demanded by Prince Rupert, and though the fall of Cirencester had created considerable apprehension, yet a short answer was returned by Lieutenant-Colonel Massie, and the principal officers, that they were resolved, with their lives

and fortunes, to defend the city, for the use of the King and Parliament, and in no wise would surrender at the demand of a foreign Prince. Another answer was sent from the Mayor of the city, that he was resolved according to his oath and allegiance, to keep the city in his Majesty's behoof, and would not deliver the same according to his summons. To a second summons a similar answer was returned. At this time, however, the clouds gathered round the city; the enemy lay strong at Cirencester and Tewkesbury; the inhabitants were confined to the town walls; the works not half finished; the soldiers within, mutinous and desperate; no money came from the state, and but small supplies out of the country; the vilest mutineers were to be dealt with by intreaty; their insolencies suffered with patience; the city was constrained to free quarter, and great disbursements by way of loan, and the Governor to use his skill in keeping together the mal-contented soldiers. Such was the situation of things within the city, when a powerful Welch army advanced towards it, and began to intrench at Highnam."—*Corbett*.

Whether these forces wanted resolution, or waited for Prince Rupert's approach on the other side, a fatal error was committed by remaining five weeks without attacking even the out-guard, or making any other attempt than merely demanding the town. "Sir William Waller immediately after the reduction of Malmsbury, bent his course towards Gloucester, and formed the design of surprising the Welch army. He crossed the Severn at Framilode passage, and unobserved by the Royalists, drew near to Highnam-house, thus placing them between two fires. Upon this they sounded a parley, and were obliged to give up the house, and themselves as prisoners of war. On the 25th of March, near fifteen hundred were led captive into Gloucester, but



*Colonel Masie Appoynted Lieutenant Generall
of the Horse raised for Ireland by the Parliament*

were all set at liberty in a few days," not from any principle of lenity in the captors, but because they were burthensome and even dangerous to the safety of the garrison.

Hitherto Lieutenant-Colonel Massie governed the city under the orders of the Earl of Stanford; but his return not being expected, Massie received the appointment of Governor under the Lord General's commission, and with the approbation of the citizens. Affairs now assumed a more threatening aspect around the city, and after the unexpected fall of Bristol, serious apprehensions began to be entertained by the inhabitants. Many attempts were made by the royal party to recover them to their allegiance; letters, messages, and verbal solicitations were employed, but notwithstanding "the mouths of the viler people were filled with curses against the authors" of the engagements which bound them to the parliamentary cause, yet by the superior influence of the magistrates and military officers, the resolution was taken of defending the city to the utmost extremity. "The strength of the garrison at this time is said to have been two regiments of foot, a hundred horse, with the trained bands, and a few reformadoes; with about a hundred horse and dragoons from Berkeley Castle, in the whole about fifteen hundred men; forty single barrels of gunpowder, with a slender artillery. The works were of large compass, not half perfect: from the Southgate eastward, almost to the North Port, the city was defended with an ancient wall lined with earth to a reasonable height; thence to the Northgate, with a slender work upon a low ground, having the advantage of a stone barn that commanded several ways: upon the lower part of the city, from the North to the Westgate, there was no ancient defence, but a small work newly raised, with the advantage of marsh grounds without, and a line drawn within from the

inner Northgate under the College wall to the Priory of St. Oswald's: from the West towards the Southgate along the river side, no more defence than the river itself, and the meadows beyond, level with the town: from the Castle to the South Port, a firm and lofty work to command the high ground in the suburbs: the ditches narrow, but watered round. In this posture did the city stand, when the King's forces hovered over the hills, and now and then skirted on the town, before the close siege commenced." "On Sunday, the 6th of August, General Garret faced the city with his brigade of horse in Tredworth field, and in the afternoon a small party of horse and foot, commanded by Captain Blunt, and assisted by Lieutenant Colonel Matthews, Capt. White, Capt. Pury the younger, and Capt. Lieutenant Hareus, issued forth of the Northgate, and at Wootton took about ten prisoners, and sending home the foot, the horse went along to Upton St. Leonard's, and from thence to the foot of Painswick hill, on the top of which they discovered a party of the enemy's horse, and so going round about by Matson, they retreated without the loss or hurt of any."

On the 7th of August news was received by Capt. Pury the younger, that the enemy were plundering at Tuffleigh, in consequence of which a party set out after them, but found on their arrival there, that they were going away with their plunder to Mr. Wood's house at Brookthorp, to which place they followed them. Here some skirmishing happened between the two parties, and some lives were lost; the republicans, however, perceiving a party of horse which had been watching from the hill, now making towards them, retreated, and were met at the town's end by a party of musketeers, who were coming to their assistance.

On the 8th of August, the King, with all the foot from

Bristol, and carriages, came to Berkeley, with an intention to march speedily towards Gloucester, and on the following day his Majesty dined at Prinknedge (Prinknash) with Lady Bridgeman. On the same day Lord Chandos dined at Brockworth, at Lady Guise's, whereupon a party went out of the Northgate towards Barnwood, skirmished with the enemy, and did some execution among them, and amongst the rest, a little boy of Capt. Nelmes's company, having shot away all his bullets, charged his musket with a pebble stone, and killed a commander of the royal forces.

"On the 10th of August his Majesty, with about 6,000 horse and foot, the Welch and Worcester forces coming after, faced the town in Tradworth field, and about 2,000 more in Walham, within cannon shot at random of the works. Towards the afternoon his Majesty sent a message by two Heralds at Arms, one of which, being Somerset Herald, read the message at the Tolsey as followeth.

"Out of our tender compassion to our city of Gloucester, and that it may not receive prejudice by our army, which we cannot prevent, if we be compelled to assault it; we are personally come before it to require the same, and are graciously pleased to let all the inhabitants of, and all other persons within that city, as well souldiers as others know; that if they shall immediately submit themselves and deliver this city to us, we are contented freely and absolutely to pardon every one of them, without exception: and doe assure them, on the word of a King, that they nor any of them shall receive the least damage or prejudice by our army in their persons or estates: but that we will appoint such a Governor and a moderate garrison to reside there, as shall be both for the ease and security of that city and that whole county. But if they shall neglect this offer of grace and favour, and compell us by the power

of our army to reduce that place (which by the help of God, we doubt not, we shall easily and shortly be able to doe) they must thanke themselves for all the calamities and miseries that must befall them. To this message we expect a cleere and positive answer within two houres after the publishing hereof, and by these presents doe give leave to any persons, safely to repaire to and return from us, whom that city shall desire to imploy unto us in that businesse. And doe require all the officers and souldiers of our army, quietly to suffer them to passe accordingly."

"The herald mentioned the publishing of this message openly in the street, but his Majesty by his message not requiring the same, the Governor would no wayes permit it. The Heralds being withdrawn, after some debate in satisfying Mr. Maior's scruples touching his oath of Maioralty, an answer was drawn and agreed to, both by citizens and souldiers, in the following words:—

"We, the inhabitants, magistrates, officers and souldiers within this garrison of Gloucester, unto his Majesties gracious message, return this humble answer, That we doe keepe this city, according to our oaths and allegiance, to and for the use of his Majesty and his royal posterity, and doe accordingly conceive ourselves wholly bound to obey the commands of his Majesty, signified by both Houses of Parliament, and are resolved by God's helpe to keepe this city accordingly."

This answer being received by the King, who was then in Tredworth-field attended by Prince Charles, the Duke of York, Prince Rupert, Lord General Ruthen, and others, the army immediately advanced towards the suburbs, on the east part, into Barton-street, where a commander was killed from the Eastgate in the first skirmish; the suburbs had been set on fire immediately upon the return of the mes-

sengers, on the north, east, and south parts, as being likely to afford shelter to the royalists in their attack. Some houses, however, escaped the flames, and under cover of these, some entrenchments were thrown up in Gawdy Green, on the south, and about Issold's house, on the east parts, within musket shot of the walls. The pipes which conveyed the water from Robins-wood-hill to the town conduits, were cut off; the course of water that drove the corn-mills was diverted, and every method used to distress the town.

By this time (August 11,) the Welch forces under Sir Williamavasor, had advanced to the Vineyard-hill; (an out-post intended to keep off the approach of the Welch, but then deserted for want of men.) "Upon their drawing up on the side of the hill, a demeculverin discharged from the Pen, near the west bridge, fell amongst them and did execution." "From hence the forces passed the river, and joined the newly arrived troops from Worcester, on the north-west side of the city, at Longford, and the King's-holm. General Ruthen had placed his leager at some grounds behind the Priory of Lanthony, somewhat sheltered from the enemy's shot by a rising ground that lay between. Sir Jacob Ashley, with a strong party, occupied some part of the suburbs on the east side. The east and south ports were dammed up, and rammed with a thickness of earth, cannon proof; and the walls on that side, from port to port, were lined to the battlements, as the main shock was expected from that quarter."

On the 12th of August, in the forenoon, a party commanded by Lieut. Marcus, sallied forth through a door made for the purpose, in a brick house, near the town wall, on the south-east part over against Rignall-stile, (making a bridge of ladders over the moat) and fell into the enemies trenches in Gawdy-green, and gained some advantages, without

much loss. In the afternoon, Capt. Gray, with 150 musketeers, sallied over the works at the Little Mead, and fell upon the Worcester forces, not yet joined by the Welch, at the King's-holm, marching up to the main-guard, where they killed a Captain with eight or nine common soldiers, took five prisoners and divers arms, burnt their main-guard, and retreated without the loss of any.

" On Sunday, August 13, a battery was opened at Gawdy-green, against the wall and brick house over against Rignall-stile, by which one man (no soldier) was killed as he was peeping through, but no other mischief done.

" On Monday, Aug. 14, the cannon continued to play from Gawdy-green, and battered the town wall on the south-side of the Fryer's-Orchard; but the breach was quickly made up with wool-sacks and canon baskets. An attempt was also made to drain the moat, and the water was much sunk between the south and east ports. On the following day, James Marcus, Captain Lieutenant to the Earl of Stamford, was killed in the Fryar's Orchard, as he was too venterously looking what execution a granado had done, which he then threw into the enemies trenches.

" On Wednesday the 16th, about 150 musketeers, commanded by Captain Crispe, sallied forth at the north port, and fell upon the enemies trenches, upon the east-side of the Fryar's Orchard, and killed above a hundred men, and with some other advantages, and only two men wounded, made good their retreat into the town."—Every day produced more or less skirmishing, and on each side feats of valour were displayed; however, notwithstanding the strength of the royal forces, and the advantages they possessed in experienced officers, and numerous artillery, the progress was very slow; the enthusiasm of the inhabitants enabled them to brave the greatest dangers, to surpass the

most formidable difficulties, and refuse the most artful solicitations, and powerful arguments, in favour of the royal cause: the ardour and intrepidity displayed in the course of this siege, would have handed down to posterity, the names of those who conducted it, with glorious triumph, if to guard the crown and preserve the integrity of the constitution had been the object of their perseverance.

“ In the afternoon of September the third, a paper was shot upon an arrow into the town, with the following contents:—

These are to let you understand your God WALLER hath forsaken you, and hath retired himself to the Tower of London, Essex is beaten like a dog, yeelde to the King's mercy in time, otherwise, if we enter per force, no quarter for such obstinate traiterly rogues. From a well wisher.

To which presently, upon another arrow was returned this answer:—

Waller's no God of ours, base rogues ye lie,
Our God survives from all eternity;
Though Essex beaten be, as you doe say,
Rome's yoke we are resolv'd nere to obey:
But for our cabages which ye have eaten,
Be sure ere long, ye shall be soundly beaten.
Quarter we aske you none if we fall downe,
King CHARLES will lose true subjects with the towne.

So saith your best friend, if you make timely use of him.

NICHOLAS CUDGEL YOU WELL.

On Monday, the fourth of September, the garrison conceived hopes of relief from the discovery of two fires on Waynload-hill, made by two messengers, whom they had sent out the night before to give intelligence if any succours were approaching; these signals were answered by lights in the College tower. On the following day, September

the fifth, the siege was raised; it had been appointed for a public fast, and the fortunate coincidence of circumstances, produced the reflection, "that God had sent a deliverance, and that, in the close of a solemn fast, as a gracious return of prayer."—*Corbet. Dorney.*

That an army consisting of 30,000 men, well disciplined, under able commanders, amply supplied with means of offence and of unquestionable loyalty, should invest a town so ill provided and weakly fortified, for twenty-six days, without the least impression made, or advantage gained on the place, justly excites surprise. Though abundantly provided with battering cannon and ammunition, they fired few shots in comparison of what might have been expected, and the granadoes which were thrown into the town, neither set fire to a single house, or killed a single person. They had engines, invented by the Rev. Mr. Chillingworth, upon the plan of the Roman *testudines cum pluteis*, which are thus described by Dorney: "They ran upon cart wheeles with a blinde of planks musquet prooffe, and holes for four musquetiers to play out of, placed upon the axeltree to defend the musquetiers, and those that thrust it forward; and carrying a bridge before it, the wheeles were to fall into the ditch, and the end of the bridge to rest upon our brest-workes, so making several compleat bridges to enter the city." Not one of these, however, was brought into action, but after the raising of the siege, they were drawn triumphantly into the town by the soldiers of the garrison."

The final resolution of abandoning the attempt, is more easily explained. "The friends of the parliament saw the absolute necessity of relieving Gloucester, as the only means of supporting their cause: the recruit of the army was too slow for the service, and every thing seemed to depend on the London trained bands, but for some time, it was a matter

of doubt who should undertake the business. The Earl of Essex was at length fixed upon, and that none might decline the service upon whom the lot should fall, the shop windows were commanded to be shut up, and trading for a time suspended: the expedition was hastened in every pulpit, and an army of 10,000, thus expeditiously raised, marched with incredible haste." Essex had with him two regiments of trained bands, three regiments of auxiliaries, and a regiment of horse, with eleven pieces of cannon, and three drakes, by way of reinforcements to his army.

On the 24th of August, the Earl mustered his forces on Hounslow Heath, and then took up his quarters at Colebrook; on the 26th he marched to Beconsfield, and so forward to Beerton, where he cloathed his army. Prince Rupert, with the greatest part of the King's horse, drew off from before Gloucester, to oppose their march, whilst the King carried on the siege. Scarce a day passed during the march without skirmishing, but the royal troops seldom gained any advantage. A reinforcement from London, joined the Earl on the first of September, at the general rendezvous on Brackley Heath; and then the whole proceeded on the route to Gloucester. The Prince attacked them at Stow, on the fourth of September, with 4,000 horse, but the loss on both sides was nearly equal. On the 5th, Essex advancing to Prestbury Hill, drew up his army in view of the city, and there discovered the huts in the King's camp, on fire, and the siege raised. "A warning piece was fired, but by reason of the contrary winds, the report was not heard, nor did the news reach the city that night." A fortunate circumstance this for the royal army; since had either the approach of Essex been known, or their retreat discovered, during "a tedious march through a tempestuous rainy night," and up a steep hill, the rear would proba-

bly have been extremely harrassed, by a soldiery flushed with success, and indignant on account of the difficulties they had experienced during a long siege.

The arrival of Essex at that period, was peculiarly seasonable to the garrison, for "all things were prepared by the royal army for a general storm; their ammunition nearly consumed, only three barrels of powder left in the magazine, and not so much elsewhere;" their provisions also were alarmingly reduced, the granary being almost empty. During the siege, however, their actual loss was comparatively small; not more than fifty were taken or slain, while of the assailants, on the lowest calculation, a thousand at least were killed.

To the royal cause, the raising of the siege was a fatal blow. At this time the public opinion began to waver, and the cry for peace was renewed with violence. Crowds of women, says Hume, with a petition for that purpose, flocked about the house, and were so clamorous and importunate, that orders were given for dispersing them; and some of the females were killed in the fray. Bedford, Holland, and Conway, had deserted the parliament, and were gone to Oxford; Clare and Lovelace had followed them. Northumberland had retired to his country seat: Essex himself shewed some dissatisfaction, and exhorted the parliament to peace. The upper house had sent down terms of accommodation, more moderate than had hitherto been insisted upon. It had even passed by a majority among the commons, that these proposals should be transmitted to the King; by the interference, however, of some warm zealots, the thoughts of pacification were for a while suspended, and preparations made for the immediate relief of Gloucester, on which the parliament was sensible all their hopes of success in the war did so much depend. For it was the only remain-

ing garrison, possessed by the parliament in these parts, and could that have been reduced, the King would have held the whole course of the Severn under his command; "and the granary of the kingdom in the heart of his country, on the west bounded by the sea, clear through the middle of the land to the northern parts, where also the Earl of Newcastle's army prevailed, and in breadth, reaching from the utmost Wales to the London Association, and backed with Ireland, with whom an accommodation was then preparing." —*Corbett. Hume.*

Many attempts were afterwards made to recover the city, but without success. After the battle of Newberry, Sir William Vavasour was sent to Hereford, with a strong party to raise forces in those parts, and a command from the King, to distress Gloucester on the Welch side. About the same time, Sir John Wintour, Governor of Newnham, plundered the villages near the city, and afterwards, upon being informed that Massie had left Gloucester, with three hundred foot, and four score horse, for the purpose of assaulting Beverston Castle, advanced towards the city with a considerable force, in hopes of surprising it; the Governor's return, however, embarrassed the plan, and they retreated in great confusion.

These open methods of attack not succeeding, recourse was had to others more secret, but less honourable. An attempt was made by Lieut. Col. Stanford, to corrupt the fidelity of Capt. Backhouse, once his friend and acquaintance. For this purpose he wrote him a letter, which was conveyed by a confidential friend, wherein he held out the promise of the King's pardon, and a very considerable reward, if he would deliver the city into their hands. The letter was immediately shewn to the Governor, and it was agreed that the Colonel should be deluded by a seeming

compliance, and a correspondence was accordingly opened between them. Capt. William Singleton, an Alderman, and Captain Read, were privy to the plan of this illusive negotiation. Ten weeks were spent in maturing the plot, the terms settled, and at a meeting on Corse-lawn, between Stanford and Backhouse, without arms or attendants, the latter received two hundred pounds in hand, and in part of five thousand he was to receive on conclusion of the business. At length, on the fifteenth of February, as it had been agreed upon, the guards were drawn off from the further bridge, the sentinels taken in, and a messenger was dispatched from Gloucester to the enemies quarters, with the watch-word for their assurance and some private directions for their march up the town; and Backhouse himself was to wait at the gate, which he undertook to set open, if they came by nine o'clock, or within half an hour after. After the messenger was sent off however, the ports were shut up round the city, trusty sentinels set, the Governor called a council of war, acquainted the officers with the plot, and gave orders that citizens and soldiers should that night continue in arms; three pieces of ordnance were drawn to the Westgate, and four stout men were placed in a boat under the main arch of Over's Bridge, with direction, that upon the firing of the first ordnance, they should cut a cable rope, and the arch would then fall into the river. Thus far every thing seemed to favour the counter project, and the final success of it was prevented by an accidental delay on the side of the royal troops. "They advanced with their whole body of horse and foot, but before they came within a mile and a half of the city, it was open day, and thus having lost the time by the slowness of their march, they durst not advance, but instantly retreated to Newent." Attempts were afterwards made to draw them

into the snare, but without effect, as they had received information of Backhouse's treachery.

The last effort made to reduce Gloucester, was by Sir Williamavasour, "who having obtained two culverins from Oxford, with a proportion of powder, advanced with a strong brigade towards Painswick." He made no farther progress towards accomplishing the main object, except skirmishing with a small guard at Painswick; either not venturing into the vale where the enemy lay in considerable force, or being recalled to Oxford, in consequence of the defeat of Lord Hopton, by Waller, on the 29th of March, 1644, between Farnham and Winchester.

The sufferings and losses of the inhabitants of Gloucester, during the siege, were very considerable. In a petition from the Mayor, Burgesses, and divers hundreds of inhabitants of the city of Gloucester, presented to the supreme authority, the parliament of the commonwealth of England, it is stated, That in pursuance of the resolves taken to pull down and demolish the suburbs, two hundred, forty and one houses (besides barns, stables, out-houses, gardens, orchards, and goods) of the suburbs of the said city, wherein so many families lived, were burned, pulled down, and utterly destroyed, the night before the leaguer was laid to the said city, by the late King's forces; whereby most of the petitioners were reduced to most miserable poverty, and the estates of most of them much impaired, and the said city in general very much impoverished. That their losses by the burning and destroying their said houses, amounted to the sum of twenty-six thousand pounds and upwards, which they petition may be repaired out of the estates of the commonwealth's enemies, who occasioned the same.

Besides the actual losses occasioned by the siege, Gloucester bore a considerable proportion of the expences necessary for carrying on the plans of the parliament.

In 1643, the city and county of it were assessed £62 10s. per week, for the maintenance of the army, and in 1644, another assessment of £10 8s. 4d. was laid on weekly, towards the relief of the British army in Ireland, and again in the same year, the sum of £100 per week was assessed towards the maintenance of the forces in the city garrisons and county at large, to continue for nine months.

In 1645, other sums were ordered to be raised upon the estates of delinquents for the same purpose, and an imposition of forty shillings was laid on every ton of wine, for the maintenance of the garrison.

The important services performed by Massie, and the garrison, called forth the thanks of the parliament, whose cause they had so steadily supported; and the following rewards were voted by both houses of parliament on the 15th of September. One thousand pounds to the Governor; proportionate largesses to the inferior officers, and a month's pay over and above their arrears to the privates; and in order to preserve the memory of the transaction, the fifth day of September was ordered by the Mayor and Common Council, to be annually observed as a day of thanksgiving, which was called *Gloucester-holiday*, and so kept till the restoration. An estate of inheritance of £1000 a year, was also voted to Massie, and Sir John Wintour's estates were charged with it; in the mean time £200 per annum were paid to him.

In 1645, the parliament determined on his removal from Gloucester, and appointed him Lieutenant General of the West, much to the dissatisfaction of the whole city, who unanimously petitioned both houses of parliament "for his continuance in the government, representing in express terms, his noble disposition, constant and unwearied pains, blest by God with extraordinary success, and his main influence on the hearts of the people in general, most of them being by him engaged in arms for the parliament, and upon

the whole soldiery, who were kept together to serve in this country chiefly by the love and respect they bear to him." The parliament, however, rejected their petition, and informed them, " that they were very sensible of the dangers that might attend an alteration in that kind, but that the Governor provided to succeed, might speedily give such assurance against such dangers, that there will be no cause for them to continue, much less to increase their fears; that they were confident that their constant readiness to comply with the public, would also in this particular of Colonel Massie's removal, make them rest content in the resolution of parliament in that matter. Though Gloucester be a place they prize and care for as much as any in the kingdom, yet for the present it was thought of greater necessity to employ him in that command of the western forces, and they cannot doubt of the concurrence and submission of those well affected parts, in whatsoever is judged to be of public advantage." Hereupon, on the third of June, by order of parliament, the government devolved on Luke Nourse, Mayor, Alderman Singleton, and Colonel Blunt, or any two of them, till another Governor should come down, or the parliament give farther orders.

In consequence of the change of religious sentiment, which took place in the House of Commons about this time, and the superior influence of the independents supported by the intrigues of Cromwell, it is probable that some little suspicion might attach to Massie, or at least, that he was too much a favourite with the inhabitants of Gloucester, to be consistent with the future views of the new party. Something like this is implied in the concluding paragraph of "Corbett's Military Government, &c." Colonel Massie beseeches the parliament to send down the succeeding Governor, that he might seek to interest him in the hearts of the

people; whom he never desired, to addar unto himself, but to those masters whom he served, which was a full testimony of a true servant to the state, upon the sole terms of conscience and honour.

The subsequent proceedings, or disputes of the army and parliament, as well as the future conduct of Massie, give strong testimony to the supposition. The army were composed of a majority of independents, under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, whom Cromwell had contrived by the appearance of extraordinary zeal in religion, to manage to his own views; but the parliament was made up principally of presbyterians. Among the latter was Massie, and in 1646-7, when the two houses intended to execute their resolution of sending forces into Ireland, he was one of the four commissioners who were to form the regiments, and fill up the commissions, and was also named for Lieutenant General of the Irish army, by the parliament. He was probably one of those able men of the House of Commons, who at that time saw through the designs of the independents, and wished to baffle or disappoint them; since in June 1647, he was marked as one of the eleven members, whom the army demanded to be suspended the house, and who did voluntarily suspend themselves by desiring leave to absent themselves from the house. He left the kingdom but returning, was made prisoner at St. James's, whence he escaped Jan. 18, 1648, and went to the Prince in Holland. In June 1651, he bore the commission of Major General in the royal army, which then lay at Worcester, and before the battle of September 12, he was obliged to abandon the bridge at Upton upon Severn, (which he guarded) after a sharp engagement with Lambert, a General in the army of Cromwell. After the victory obtained by the enemies of the King at Worcester, Massie returned among the prisoners:

of Cromwell, to London, on the 21st of September, and was committed to the Tower, from which he found means to escape.—*Rapin.*

In 1659, after the death of Cromwell, when the royalists projected an insurrection in several parts of the kingdom, in favour of the King, Massie undertook to surprise Gloucester, but was taken in the attempt, or soon after, while he lay concealed in a small house near Simonshall, belonging to the family of Vest, who was a friend to the royal cause, and Massie's relation. The troopers who took him, having been intoxicated before they left the place, were unable to keep their prisoner secure; for though he was placed on horseback before one of the men, yet in going down Nympsfield-hill, Massie being a strong man, and taking advantage of the intoxication of his guards, threw himself from the horse, and made his escape by the assistance of a dark and tempestuous night.

In 1660, he appeared again in parliament, on the restoration of the secluded members, and continued to represent the city of Gloucester the two following years, in the last of which he appears with the honour of knighthood. The successors of Massie in the government of Gloucester, after Col. Blount, &c. before mentioned, were Col. Thomas Morgan, in 1645 and 1647. Also Sir William Constable, in 1648 and 1650, and Edward Massie, Esq. again in 1660.—*Corp. Books.*

About this time farthings were coined for necessary change.

One in 1650. In the middle, a man erect with a bow and arrow in his hands, and round it NICHOLAS. LANE. APOTH.* On the reverse, N. L. in the middle, and round it, IN. GLOCESTER. 1650.*

Another 1651. In the middle, arms, ermine, with a

chevron in the middle, and round it WALTER TAYNTON*.

On the reverse, *T.* in the middle, and round it *IN.*

GLOCESTER. 1651.

Another 1657. In the middle, the arms of the city; round FOR NECESSARY CHANGE. On the reverse, in the middle, C. G. round which, LUKE NURSE MAIOR. 1657.

Another without date. In the middle, arms, supposed of Webb, and round it NATHANIEL WEBB* on the reverse, OF GLOCESTER. BREWER. and in the middle *W.* N.M.

Another without date. In the middle, a pot on three legs, and round it, HENORY KNOWLES. On the reverse, H K in the middle, and round it OF GLOCESTER*.

Another without date, in the middle the arms of the city; round them THOMAS PRICE, MAIOR. On the reverse, in the middle, C.G. round which A GLOCESTER FARTHING.

Thomas Price was Mayor in 1666.

Another, with the city arms in the middle, and round them, THE ARMS OF GLOUCESTER. On the reverse, in the middle C. G. 1669. round it, A GLOUCESTER FARTHING.

In 1657, a letter was received from Oliver Cromwell, with an order to the Mayor and Burgesses, to put the city in a posture of defence against the cavalier party.—*Corp.*

Books.

1658. Richard Cromwell was proclaimed Protector the 6th September, and soon after an address was sent to him to petition that twenty pounds of Cromwell's money be given to repair the College.—*The same.*

1660. Pee farm rents surrendered to King Charles the Second, and an address presented on his Majesty's restora-

tion. In the same year the Duke of Gloucester was made Lord High Steward, with five pounds salary, and a piece of plate not exceeding £100 value. One hundred pounds also were presented to the King, with a petition against separating the county of the city, from the city, without effect, and another hundred in 1662.

1664. The walls were razed by order of the King.—*Heath*, p. 512.

1665. Seven hundred and fifteen pounds were charged on the city for his Majesty's further support.

About 1687, King James II. visited Gloucester in his progress through the kingdom.—*MSS. Life of Frampton*.

From this period no interesting event has occurred till the year 1733, when the city was honoured with the visit of his present Majesty, George the Third. The royal family, consisting of the King, Queen, and four of the Princesses, left Windsor on the 12th July, 1733, for Cheltenham, where they were received on their arrival by Dr. Hallifax, Bishop of Gloucester, and other gentlemen of rank and eminence. The roads were lined with vast crowds of people, who were anxious to testify their zeal and loyalty to a Sovereign universally acknowledged as the father and friend of his subjects. On the 24th, the whole royal party came to Gloucester, and alighted at the Bishop's Palace, where a most elegant collation was prepared. His Majesty was graciously pleased to receive the Dean and Chapter, and as many clergy of the diocese as were in the neighbourhood, in the Great Hall, where the Bishop addressed the King in the name of the whole body, in a short and elegant speech, which was answered with a promptness and accuracy, equally gratifying and condescending. Every one was presented individually to the King first, and afterwards to the Queen, and it was remarkable that his Majesty had some

observation to make to each, applicable to his situation or connections. The clergy were succeeded by the Mayor and Corporation, attended by the Town Clerk, who addressed his Majesty in the name of the body. After these ceremonies, the royal party visited the pin manufactory belonging to Messrs. Weaver and Co. the Infirmary, and the County Gaol then building. At every place his Majesty made the most pertinent observations, expressed himself highly pleased, and left behind some marks of royal bounty. They then returned to the Bishop's Palace, and his Lordship's six children had the honour of being presented to the King and Queen, who received them with many compliments. As soon as their equipages were ready, the whole royal party returned to Cheltenham. The concourse of people in the streets of Gloucester was very great, but by the prudent arrangements of the civil power, the utmost order prevailed, and the eager curiosity of all was gratified without inconvenience to the royal personages. On July 27, their Majesties, with the Princesses, came to Gloucester a few minutes after ten in the morning, and were met by Sir John Guise, Bart. the Duke of Norfolk, and the other members of the Corporation, by whom they were escorted to the Bishop's Palace, where the garden in front was covered with carpets, and his Lordship's two youngest daughters, strewed flowers before the royal visitors. The Queen was much delighted with the children, and repeatedly caressed them in her arms. After partaking a cold collation, their Majesties, at eleven, proceeded to attend divine service at the Cathedral. The King was seated in the Dean's stall, and the Queen and Princesses in the prebendal stalls adjoining. Dean Tucker assisted in the service, and the sermon was preached from Matt. xxii. by the Bishop. The choir service was the grand composition of King, and

was correctly and powerfully performed. An anthem, Let your Light, &c. was performed with infinite taste and precision. After service his Majesty, as usual, made many observations, highly judicious and appropriate, on the internal decorations, commending with judgment the parts that were beautiful, and noticing the few defects with the critical discernment of an artist. Their Majesties returned to the Deanery, and thence to the Bishop's Palace, and set out for Cheltenham at two. On the 29th the royal party honoured G. A. Selwyn, Esq. with a visit, at Matson, where they were entertained in the most elegant and sumptuous manner. The loyal zeal which pervaded all ranks of people, was highly gratifying to the royal feelings, and the amiable condescension of the King, Queen, and Princesses, was received by the largest body of people that ever met at Gloucester on any occasion before, with sentiments of the most sincere gratitude and faithful allegiance to the best of sovereigns.

October 5, 1807, the city was honoured with a visit from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A deputation of the Mayor and Corporation had previously attended at Berkeley Castle, where his Royal Highness was on a visit, humbly requesting that he would graciously accept the freedom of the city, and honour them with his royal company to dinner. In consequence of which he received the freedom in an elegant gold box at the Thokey, from the hands of Daniel Willey, Esq. Mayor, and afterwards partook of a dinner with the members of the Corporation, at the King's Head.

EARLS AND DUKES OF GLOUCESTER.

1. Eldol, or Edel, a Briton, is said to have been Earl of Gloucester in 461; he was, according to the account of Robert of Gloucester, and other historians, a knight of great prowess. He attended King Vortigern at the treaty of peace at Ambresbury in Wiltshire, to which they were invited by Hengist, the Saxon, with the express stipulation that neither party should go thither armed; but the Saxons having, contrary to their engagement, concealed long knives under their clothes, murdered great numbers of the Britons. Eldol is said at this time to have exerted himself so powerfully with a stake he happened to find, as to slay no less than seventy of the Saxons, and after having disabled many more, he escaped to Gloucester, his own city. He is also said to have behaved with uncommon courage in a subsequent battle, between Ambrosius, King of the Britons, and Hengist, when irritated by the recollection of former treachery, he rushed through the midst of the Pagan army, took Hengist prisoner, and cut off his head. Both these accounts are denied by the Saxon historians, and are ascribed by Hume to a desire in the British of palliating the weak resistance made at first by them, and of accounting for the rapid progress and licentious devastations of the Saxons.—*Rapin. Hume. Rob. of Gl. Rudder. See p.*

2. Swaine or Suane, eldest son of Godwin, had the title of Earl in the time of Edward the Confessor. He deflowered the Abbess of Leominster, in Herefordshire, and not being permitted to marry her, through fear of continuing in England after such an atrocious act, fled to Denmark; but

having continued some time there in fruitless expectation of the royal pardon, he manned eight ships, and made open war upon the English, plundering the merchants, and committing such barbarities on the inhabitants of the sea coast, as exceeded those of the most cruel enemies. He was afterwards pardoned, and about 1051, again appeared in arms against his sovereign, in support of his father, who was determined to punish the Earl of Boulogne, for the injuries offered to the inhabitants of Dover, as mentioned in page 13. While Swaine was harassing the coast, Earl Beorn, through the intercession of Godwin, obtained some favourable concessions from the King on his behalf, and went to Swaine, for the purpose of persuading him to submit to the King's mercy; but Swaine suspecting that Beorn was come with treacherous purposes, slew him with his own hand, and ordered his body to be thrown into the sea. Some time afterwards, the Earl feeling compunction of mind for the murder he had committed, went from Flanders barefoot to Jerusalem, and died on his return, either by the hands of robbers in Syria, or according to Simeon of Durham, of a cold he got in Lycia, in 1053.—*Dugdale's Bar. Rapin. Sim. of Durh.*

2. Hailward Snow next held the Earldom, and was succeeded by—(*Fosbrooke.*)

3. Brictric, who being imprisoned through the influence of Maud, queen to William the Conqueror, lost the title and estates appendant to it. This severity of the queen originated in a refusal of Brictric to an offer of marriage she made him, when he was on an embassy in Normandy.

4. Robert Fitzhamon, Lord of Corboil and Thorigny, in Normandy, had the next grant. In the retaking of Falaize, in Normandy, he died of a blow received on his temple, and was buried at Tewkesbury. He had four daughters, by

Sibil, daughter of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, of whom Mabel, Sibil, or Maud, by marriage carried the title in 1109 to

5. Robert Melhent, bastard son of Hen. I. by Nesta, the beautiful daughter of Rhees ap Tudor, or Theodore, Prince of South Wales. He is celebrated by all writers as a person of superior character for courage, prudence, and learning, but most of all for his steady attachment to the Empress his sister, during the various disappointments she experienced in supporting her claim to the throne of England. He died of a fever at Gloucester, Oct. 31, 1147, and was buried in the choir of St. James's Priory, at Bristol, which he had founded and endowed with his own lands. He left issue William, Roger Bishop of Worcester, Richard Bishop of Noyon, Hamon Mabel, wife of Aubrey de Vere, and Matilda, of Ranulph, Earl of Chester.—*Rapin*, sub. an. 1147.

7. William, the eldest son, succeeded to the title. In his father's time he was made Governor of the Castle of Warham. He had a great contest with one Yvor or Ivor, surnamed Bach, a man of little stature, but great courage, who kept himself chiefly in the woods and mountains, of which this Earl endeavoured to deprive him, or at least to contract his limits. Ivor irritated by this conduct, came in the night to Cardiff Castle with his followers, and though the walls were of considerable height, and no less than two hundred soldiers within, besides archers, he scaled them, and carried off the Earl, his Countess, and their young son, into the woods, nor were they released till full restitution was made of what was wrongfully taken from him. He died November 23, 1173, or 1183, and was honourably buried in the Abbey of Keynsham, which he had founded and amply endowed with lands, ornaments, and liberties,

near to his son Robert, and his wife Hawise, daughter of Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester. By this wife he had a son Robert, who died in his father's life time, and three daughters, Mabel, Amice, and Isabel or Evisa. Mabel married the Earl of Evereux in Normandy; Amice married Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford; and Isabel was the wife of John, son of Henry II. and afterwards King of England. Historians differ much as to the manner and even the time when John became Earl of Gloucester. It is probable that as the late Earl died without male heirs, the title reverted to the crown, and that in order to keep up the succession in the family, Henry II. gave it to his son John, with Isabel, one of the coheiresses, in marriage.

This grant does not appear to have been legally confirmed in the life time of Henry, though he might bear the title; Richard, however, on his accession to the throne, completely invested him with it, and this may account for the intimation in the pipe roll 1. R. I. that Richard I. received the rents of the manors of the honour before the King gave it to his *brother* John.—*Rudder*.

7. John, however, continued Earl of Gloucester during his brother's reign. Within two years after his coming to the throne, he divorced Isabel, and retaining the Castle of Bristol and chaces thereto belonging, he sold her for 20,000 marks to

8. Geoffry de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, whom he created Earl of Gloucester, and gave him the county of Gloucester. In consequence however of his uniting with the Barons, who were in arms against the King, he was excommunicated by the Pope, and not long after he was killed by a Frenchman at a tournament held at London, leaving no issue. Isabel survived him, and was again married to Hugh de Burgh, Justice of England, but had no issue by him; in default of which the earldom passed to

8. Almaric, her nephew, and son of Mabel, one of Earl William's daughters, who is mentioned before as having married the Earl of Evereux. He died in a short time without children, and

9. Gilbert de Clare, son of Richard de Clare, who married Amice, the other daughter of Earl William, succeeded to the earldom, and was the first Earl of Gloucester and Hertford jointly, according to Leland, in the year 1216. He was among the Barons who opposed King John in the 17th year of his reign, and having been excommunicated by the Pope, and adhering to Lewis, the French King, was taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, by William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, and carried prisoner to Gloucester. On the return of peace, he married Isabel, the third daughter, and at length coheirress of that Earl. He was one of the English noblemen who invaded Ireland, and subdued it to the crown of England. While he was returning from the Continent, he died at Penros, in Brittany, 1230, leaving issue by Isabel, three sons, Richard, William, and Gilbert; and three daughters, Amice, Agnes, and Isabel, and was buried in the middle of the choir at Tewkesbury.

10. Richard de Clare, his eldest son, succeeded him, but being a minor, he was entrusted to the guardianship of Hubert de Burgh, then Justiciary of England. In 1227 he took up arms, with other Barons, and joined Prince Richard, the brother of Henry III. and husband of the Countess dowager of the late Gilbert Earl of Clare, to compel Henry III. to restore the charters to the Duke of Cornwall which he had lately annulled. In 1246 he was one of those peers who subscribed a letter then sent to the Pope, complaining of his oppressions, and threatening to do themselves justice, if they were not speedily redressed. In 1248 he brought the Augustine Friars first into England. In 1255 he went into Scotland

by the King's order, with John Mansel, the King's Secretary, on behalf of the King of Scotland and the Queen, sister to Henry, then kept in custody in the Castle of Edenborough, where, by an artful stratagem he soon relieved and rescued them; for leaving his attendants at a distance, he got into the castle without opposition, and surprizing the guard, made entrance for his followers, to effect the business. In 1257 he was made Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in the counties of Glamorgan and Pembroke, and other parts of South Wales, to suppress an insurrection of the Welch. About the next year he narrowly escaped death by poison; his brother William lost his life by it. In the same year he was chosen by the Barons one of the twelve appointed by them for the reformation of the kingdom. In 1260, being jealous of the Earl of Leicester, another of the twelve, he made a party against him, but was afterwards reconciled, and dying in July, 1262, his body was buried on the right of his father in Tewkesbury Abbey.

11. Gilbert, his son, succeeded at the age of seventeen, and was commonly called the Red from the colour of his hair. Like his father he made a conspicuous figure in the transactions of the long and embarrassed reign of Henry III. He joined Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and the other mutinous Barons, against the King: he was with them at the battle of Lewes, when the King and Prince were taken prisoners: in this battle the King of the Romans surrendered to him. This was, among others, the occasion of a quarrel between him and Leicester; for the latter, not content with his exorbitant acquisitions, applied to his own use the ransom of the royal prisoner. In 1265 the arbitrary conduct of Leicester was carried to such lengths, that Gloucester retired from parliament, to his estates on the borders of Wales, where Leicester followed him with an army, and brought

with him the King and Prince to Hereford. Here the Earl concerted with young Edward the manner of that Prince's escape, but before he promised his assistance, obliged him by oath, to use his utmost endeavours to restore the ancient laws; and to banish all foreigners from about the King's person. In the same year he commanded a second brigade of the royal army at the battle of Evesham, in which Leicester and his eldest son Henry were slain. The Earl of Gloucester not thinking his meritorious services sufficiently rewarded, took disgust and instigated the mutinous populace of London to arms. Even for this second rebellion the King not only pardoned, but soon after received him into full favour, and in 1270 gave him livery of all his castles and lands which his ancestors had enjoyed. On the death of the King and during the absence of Edward he was appointed one of the regency. On the arrival of the new King in England, the Earl entertained him and his whole retinue most honourably for many days in his castle, at Tunbridge, in Kent, and again, in 1285, as the King was going to Snowdon by West Wales, soon after the birth of Prince Edward. About this time he was divorced from Alice de March, his wife, daughter of Grey Earl of Angoulesme; and about 1289 married Joan of Acre's, second daughter of Edward I. by whom he had issue, Gilbert, and three daughters, Margaret, Isabel, and Elizabeth. He died at his castle at Monmouth, Dec. 1295, and was buried next his father and grandfather in the church of Tewkesbury.

12. Ralph de Monthermer married Gilbert's widow, and after some difficulties, in right of that marriage, had livery of all the lands belonging to this great earldom, and was summoned to parliament from 1300 to 1307 inclusive, by the title of Earl of Gloucester and Hertford; but was never summoned by the same titles after the death of his wife, or

at least after Gilbert, the son of the former Gilbert, came of age.

12. Gilbert was but five years old at the time of his father's death; when he came of age he was summoned, 1309, by the title of Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. He was busily engaged and highly respected during a short life. In 1311, the Earls being assembled at Bedford, he was by them made Keeper of England, and in the same year constituted Guardian of the whole Realm during the King's absence in the wars with Scotland, and again Regent in 1313, when the King went to France. On the 24th day of June, 1314, in the twenty-third year of his age, he was slain at the battle of Bannocksburne, and was buried on the left hand of his father at Tewkesbury, the place of his nativity. He had only one son, who died before him; and thus the noble Earldom of Gloucester, which was formerly called the second pillar of England, was divided into three Baronies, and parted between this Earl's three sisters; Eleanor, married to Lord Hugh Despencer; Margaret, first to Piers de Gaveston, and afterwards to Hugh de Audley; and Elizabeth, first to John de Burgo, son and heir of the Earl of Ulster, in Ireland, afterwards to Lord Roger D'Amorie.

13. Hugh Despencer, younger son of the Earl of Winchester, by marriage, as before mentioned, became the next Earl; but in 1326 being attainted, he was by the Queen's order, drawn on a hurdle through all the streets of Hereford, on St. Andrews eve, hanged on a gallows fifty feet high, beheaded and quartered, and his four quarters sent to several places in the kingdom, but his head was fixed on London bridge.

14. Hugh de Audley, the second husband of Margaret de Clare, was by the favour of Edw. III. created Earl in Parliament in 1329. His castle at Thornbury had been seized by

the King's order in the late reign, for neglecting to serve Edward II. and refusing to come to Gloucester, on the 3d of April, 1321, in pursuance of summons, but on account of some errors in the prosecution, it was restored in the first year of the next reign. In 1340, being with the King in France, and one of the Marshals of the English army, he was in that part of it which was drawn up for battle at Vironfosse, and led by Edward himself. In the year following he was in the memorable sea fight before Sluyce, between the English and French. After many other scenes of active life, in which he was engaged, he died 1348, leaving issue only one daughter, Margaret, the wife of Ralph Lord Stafford; and thus the honour of Gloucester came to the heirs of Lord Stafford. Earl Hugh was buried at Tewkesbury, on the north side of the high altar.

15. Lord Audley dying without issue male, the title was dormant till the year 1398, when Thomas le Despencer was made Earl by Rich. II. with the rent of 20l. from the revenues of the county. About 1398, being attainted, 1. H. IV. for conspiring to dethrone the King, he was first ignominiously degraded from his title, afterwards adjudged as a traitor, beheaded at Bristol, and buried in the middle of the choir, in Tewkesbury church. Since him the Earldom of Gloucester has not been revived.

DUKES OF GLOUCESTER.

1. Thomas of Woodstock, the youngest son of Edward III. was created Duke of Gloucester 9. Rich. II. and with the title had a grant of 1,000l. per annum, to be paid

out of the customs of several ports. He was appointed to several offices of the highest dignity, but being of a fierce, headstrong, ambitious, and unquiet spirit, he incurred the hatred of the King, by whose privity and procurement, he was privately smothered between two feather beds at Calais, in September, 1397.

2. Humphry of Lancaster, the youngest son of Henry IV. was created Duke of Gloucester in the Parliament holden at Leicester, by the King his brother, in the first year of his reign. He was a true friend and patron to his country, which he proved himself to be in the prudent management of the realm during the twenty-five years' minority of his nephew Henry VI. By the ambition and malice of Margaret of Lorraine, and his uncle the Cardinal of Winchester, he was deprived of his life, being found dead in his bed, on the morrow after he was apprehended, without any signs of violence on his body, in 1447.

3. Richard Plantagenet, younger brother to Edw. IV. was shortly after the coronation advanced to the title of Duke of Gloucester; too well known for the infamous murder of the young King, Edw. V. and his brother, in the Tower, and the usurpation of the crown in consequence of that event. He was slain in battle at Bosworth field, perishing there by a fate too mild and honourable for his multiplied and detestable enormities.—*Hume*.

4. Henry, the youngest son of Charles I. was declared Duke of Gloucester on the 8th of July, 1640, the day of his birth, but was not created till May 13, 1659, by his brother Charles II. After the murder of his father, he was sent with two servants to Dunkirk, with a promise, it is said, of a small allowance for his support, provided he would not come near his brother, nor any of his relations,

On his arrival, however, on the Continent, he was conducted to his mother and brother at Paris. He accompanied his brother to England on the restoration, and soon after, on the 30th of September, 1660, died of the small pox. His body was buried in the royal chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster, and on his coffin was this inscription, on a silver plate;—*Depositum illustrissimi Principis Henrici Ducis Glocestriæ, Comitis Cantabrigiæ, filii quarto geniti, serenissimi Regis Caroli (piæ semper memoriæ) defuncti; et fratris serenissimi Regis Caroli ejus nominis secundi. Qui in aula Regia apud Whitehall, die Jovis, decimo tertio die Septembris, anno a Christo nato, 1660, in Domino obdormivit, Ætatis suæ vicesimo.*

5. William Henry, only son of George and Ann, Prince and Princess of Denmark, was born at Hampton-court, July 24, 1689. He was baptized on the 27th following, and immediately declared Duke of Gloucester by his uncle, King William the Third. He was made Knight of the Garter, January 6, 1695, and died of a fever in 1700, in the twelfth year of his age.

6. Frederic Lewis, son of George II. Prince of Wales, and Knight of the Garter, was created Duke of Gloucester in 1718. He was father to his present Majesty, George the Third, and died in 1751.

7. William Henry, second son of Frederic, Prince of Wales, and brother to his present Majesty, was born Nov. 25, 1743, and on the 17th of Nov. 1764, the dignity of Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh was granted to him and his heirs, together with that of Earl of Connaught, in Ireland. He died August 25th, 1805, and was buried September 4th, in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor.

8. William, only son of the late Duke, succeeded to the

title. He was born at Rome, January 15, 1776, and is now living, an ornament to his elevated rank, and an illustrious example of virtue, uncontaminated with the vices of a dissipated age.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS OF THE CITY, WITH THEIR PRIVILEGES, &c.

The chief magistrate in the time of the Romans was styled a Consul, though history has transmitted the names only of two, and these occur after the Romans had quitted the island, though before the form of government, which they had established, was superseded by Saxon or Danish customs. Morvid was Consul in the reign of Arthur, about 490, and Wulpin le Rue in the fifth of Canute. It appears from Domesday Book, that Gloucester was then *civitas et burgus*.

The title of Præfect was introduced in 1022, and Osmond was Provost in the 16 and 22 Hen. II. In the reign of King John it was made a borough, and governed by two bailiffs, and in that of Hen. III. a corporation, and the chief officers were called Præpositi or Provosti; and though the King appointed another person to be Provost of Gloucester, yet it is probable that the office of that person was no more than that of Fermer, to receive the King's rents and other payments due to him, and that till the time of Henry III. there was no regular succession of Provosts or Bailiffs here. The first in Henry the Third's reign were Thomas Felde, and John Blound, or Blounte, who were succeeded by William le

or de Somery, or Sumery, Egeas Fisher, or Pessoner, in 1241.

William or Walter le Sumery, Roger Lenveise, or Danveise, in 1245.

William de Chiltenham, Herbert le Mercer, in 1248.

William Somery, Richard Francis, or Franceys, in 1249.

John Simon, or Fitz Simon, Roger Lanveise, in 1252.

Luke Cornubiensis, Ege Piscator, in 1254.

John Fitz Simon, William de Chiltenham, in 1255.

Robert Potel, or Putteley, Robert Sely or Cely, in 1261 and 1262.

William de Chiltenham, Philip Speciane, in 1263.

John Payn, Robert le Wise or Lenveise, in 1269.

William de Chiltenham, John Cornubiensis, in 1270.

The following names also occur, but without date :—

Helias Godman, William Burgens, Richard Fitz-William, Maurice Paumer or Palmer, Maurice Fitz-Durand or Durant, John Tixtor, Gilbert Seisor or le Taillor, Walter Scriptor, Thomas Oye, Richard Burgens, Burgensis, or Burgeys,* Maurice Fitz-Durand, Adam Croc or Crok, Thomas Ovenat, David Dunning, Walter Payn, Walter Hoch or Hoich, William de Sandford or Stanford, Hugh Seissor or Tailor, Walter Kentwin, Jeffery or Walter Cuttestich, Hugh de Aula Regis, or Kingshall, or Kingsham, Richard de Cellario, Henry Dais, John de Goseditch, Richard Fitz-Walter Fitz-Peter, Egeas Fisher, Walter Cadomor, Robert Calvus or Bald, Adam Wahill or Walensis, John Rufus or Red, Elias Palmer, William Russel, Ralph de Tudenham, Hugh de Ceinter or Seirvant, Alexander de la Broke, Hernaldus, Roger Lacrue, John Innoud, John Simund, or Fitz-Roger, or Fitz-Simund, Thomas de Evesham,

* Richard Burgeys was High Sheriff of the County in 1206 and 1207.

Philip Apothecary, Richard le Blund, Robert de Putteley, Ralph de Andovere, Peter Flory, Robert de Honsum, Philip Specarius or Le Spicer, Walter de Saundon, William Chose, Richard Rufus.

The chief officers of the town were called Bailiffs during the reign of Edw. I. and down to Richard III. and they occur in ancient records in the following order :—

1273.	Alexander de Bikenore,	Robert Clerk.
1274.	Robert Clark,	William Chose.
1277.	John de Draper,	Walter Severe.
1283.	John de Wigornia,	Ralph Putteley.
1287.	Walter Severe,	William Staward.
1288.	The same,	James de Langeney.
1289.	Robert de Stanedish,	—————
1290.	John de Gardino,	Robert de Stanedish.
1291.	Alexander de Bikenore,	Hugh le Clerk.
1292.	John le Draper,	Walter Severe.
3.	Hugh le Clerk,	Robert de Standish.
4.	Henry de Oka or Oke,	Stephen Brown.
5.	John Lucas,	William Croc.
6.	Hugh le Clerk,	Henry le Draper.
7.	Walter Severe,	William de Wytfield.
8.	Walter de Bikenore,	Roger le Heiberare.
9.	The same.	The same.
1300.	Roger de Heiberare,	{ Roger or Robert Lespicer:
1.	Robert de Stanedish,	Robert Lespicer.
2.	The same,	{ The same, or Apothecary.
3.	Alexander de Bikenor,	William de Riouns.
4.	William de Wytfield,	William de Hertford.
5.	John Lucas,	The same.
6.	John de la Cumbe or Combe,	John Northwyche.
7.	The same.	The same.

BAILIFFS IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD I. BUT WITHOUT DATE.

Henry Draper,	John Chese.
John Pamiar,	Alexander de Bikenore.
John Chedworth,	William de Hertford.
John Draper,	Alexander de Bikenore.
John Payn,	John le Draper.
The same,	John de Wigornia.
The same,	Alexander de Bikenore.
Alexander de Bikenore,	Germanus de Tunebrugg
The same,	Robert Haul.
Alexander de Bikenore.	Ralph de Potel or Putteley
The same.	Walter Sefare.
Ralph de Potel,	John le Draper.
John le Draper,	Wm. or Gylemin Chese.
The same,	{ Randal or Ralf de Ham-
The same,	dene.
Philip Apothecary,	Alexander de Bikenore.
John de Wigornia,	John de Wigornia.
John or Walter de Wigornia,	Robert de Sandhurst.
Robert Apothecary,	Walter Sevar.
1308. Walter le Spicer,	Roger de Heyberer.
1309. The same,	Thomas de Bernewood.
1310. Peter de la Hulle,	Peter de la Hulle.
1311. Walter Lespicer,	{ Walter Lespicer or Apo-
2. Robert de Goldhull,	thecary.
3. William de Marcle,	Nicholas de Honium.
4. Robert de Goldhull,	Robert Pope.
	William de Astone.
	John de Northwick.

5. Andrew de Pendock, Owen de Wyndesore.
6. Andrew or Alexander de Pendock, } Richard de Astone.
7. Stephen Brown, John le Tanner,
8. Andrew de Pendock, John le Tanner,
9. The same, The same.
1320. John le Tanner, Randolph le Wheolare.
1. Adam de la Hulle, Walter Lesciper.
2. Alexander or Andrew Pendock, } Walter le Southern.
3. John de Boyfield, Roger Hewed or Hewet.
4. John de Chedworth, Thomas Foxcote.
5. The same, William Lesciper.
- Walter or William Severe, John Sage.
- 1 Ed. II. Robert Pope, and Robert de Goldhull, Friday after Epiphany.
- 9 Ed. II. Andrew de Pendock, and Tweyn de la Bothalle, occur on St. Andrew's day; and on the Tuesday next after, this Tweyn is called Audoen de la Bohalle.
- 6 Ed. II. William de Aston, and Edmund de Baverton or Barton, sometime in Jannary.
1327. Edward de Leye, Richard de Bromshulf.
- * 8. Thomas Severe or de Severne, William Crisp.
9. John de Boyfield, Richard de Recevour.
1330. Andrew de Pendock, Randolph de Wheolare.
1. Richard de Recevour, John de Boyfield.
2. Roger Hewed, Stephen Brown.
3. Richard de Recevour, Edward le Taverner.
4. The same, John le Deyer.
5. Richard Shot, } William Bruyn or le Gruyin.
6. Roger Hewed, John de Walshe.
7. Roger de Kingsleone, John Cluet.

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| 8. | William Crisp, | Robert Hendy. |
| 9. | William Ragoun, | Henry le Draper. |
| 1340. | Henry le Draper, | Hugh de Chew. |
| 1. | Adam de Hope, | Nicholas Attedoure. |
| 2. | William de Bruyn or Gruyn, | William de Kingeshaw. |
| 3. | Henry le Draper, | Hugh de Chyw or Chew. |
| 4. | Roger de Kingsleon, | William de Kingeshagh. |
| 5. | The same, | The same. |
| 6. | William de Kingeshaw, | Robert de Walour. |
| 7. | Richard Schot, | Henry le Draper. |
| 8. | Thomas Clech, | Edmund de Chedworth. |
| 9. | Henry le Draper, | Walter de Elmore. |
| 1350. | William de Ledene or Loudene, | Thomas de Monynton. |
| 2. | William de Ledene, | Edmund de Chedworth. |
| 3. | The same. | Thomas Monynton. |
| 4. | Roger de Heiberare, | Robert Lespicer. |
| 5. | Edmund de Cedworth, | Robert de Aston. |
| 6. | William de Kingeshaw, | John Cluet. |
| 7. | Robert de Walour, | Hugh le Parker. |
| 8. | William de Kingeshaw, | The same. |
| 9. | Thomas de Ledebiry, | Thomas de Stoke. |
| 1360. | Hugh le Parkere, | William de Tronesbury or Trosebury. |
| 1. | William Crocks, | William le Heyberare. |
| 2. | William Heyberare, | Roger Crocks. |
| 3. | William or Walter Heyberare, | William Crook. |
| 4. | Thomas de Byseley, | John de Aulep. |
| 5. | The same, | William Crook. |
| 6. | Thomas Steward, | John de Elmore. |
| 1370. | The same, | John de Monemouth. |
| 1. | William Heyberare, | Thomas de Byseley. |

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| 2. | The same, | John Pope. |
| 4. | Thomas Byseley, | William Foliot. |
| 5. | Edward le Taverner, | { Nicholas or Richard Brid- |
| | | lep. |
| 7. | William Heyberare, | Thomas Byseley. |
| | John Cheverel, | Robert le Walour. |
| 8. | John Compton, | Robert Pope. |
| 9. | William Crok, | John Russeby. |
| 1380. | Roger Receyvour, | Richard Ashewell. |
| 1. | Richard Barret, | The same. |
| 2. | The same, | William Wightfield. |
| 3. | John Rusby, | John Pope. |
| 4. | William Heyberare, | William Crook. |
| 5. | William Crok, | Roger Receyvour. |
| 7. | John Heyed, | The same. |
| 9. | Robert Pope, | William Crook. |
| 1390. | The same, | John Pope. |
| 1. | John Bannebury, | Robert Pope. |
| 2. | John Rosely or Resseby, | Thomas Pope. |
| 3. | John Rusby or Bisley, | The same. |
| 5. | Richard Ashwell, | William Crook. |
| 6. | John Need, | Robert Rescevoir. |
| 7. | Roger Balle, | Robert Swaynsey. |
| 8. | William Crook, | Roger Balle. |
| 9. | Robert But, | Simon Brok. |
| 1400. | Richard Barret, | John or Roger Balle. |
| 1. | John Byeley, | Roger Balle. |
| 2. | Robert But, | Thomas Compton. |
| 3. | Robert Butt, | William Brydlep. |
| 4. | Roger Balle, | Simon Brocke. |
| 5. | Simon Brooke, | Thomas Compton. |
| 7. | John Pope, | Simon Brocke. |
| 8. | Thomas Compton, | Thomas Salisbury. |

9.	Robert But,	William Brydlep.
10.	Roger Balle,	Richard Chamberlayn.
12.	Roger Balle,	William Brydlep.
13.	John or Robert Butte or Balle,	Thomas More.
14.	John Spencer,	Thomas Frivelle.
16.	John Biseley, Sen.	Roger Balle.
17.	Robert Gilbert,	John Derhurst.
18.	John Streynsham,	Michael Salisbury.
19.	Richard Chamberleyn,	Thomas Hewes.
22.	Roger Balle,	Thomas Compton.
23.	John Bisley,	Richard Dalby.
24.	Robert Gilbert,	John Hamelyn.
25.	John Byseley, sen.	Richard Dalby.
26.	Thomas Guldeford,	Henry Salisbury.
27.	William Butteler or Boteler,	Thomas Hewis or Hewes.
28.	John Streynsham,	Richard Dalby.
29.	Roger Balle,	Thomas Compton.
1430.	Robert Gilbert,	Tristan Power.
31.	John Rede,	William Olyver.
32.	Robert Gebert,	John Streynsham.
33.	John Hamelin,	John Luke.
34.	John Streynsham,	Thomas Hughes.
36.	William Olyver,	Philip Monger.
40.	Thurston Southern,	Walter Bauknot.
41.	William Eldesfield,	{ Walter Chauntrel or Chaunterell.
42.	William Oliver,	Walter Bauknot.
44.	John Luke,	John Heydon.
45.	Walter Chauntrell,	William Saunders.
46.	William Oliver,	Henry Dood.
48.	Thomas Hilley,	William Newman.
49.	William Nottingham,	Henry Dood
1453.	William Eldersfield,	Thomas Bye.

55. William Eldersfield,	Richard Skyamore.
56. Maurice Andrew,	John Kylray.
57. Thomas Bokeland,	John Hylley.
58. Maurice Andrew,	John Jeolyf.
61. John Grove,	William Francomb.
62. Richard Barret,	Roger Balle.
63. William Brokewood,	William Gran or Gean.
64. John Chauntrell,	John Pole.
65. Roger Balle,	Simon Brocke.
66. Nicholas Hill,	William Perkyns.
74. John Hartland,	John Farley.
75. John Barton,	John Caple.
76. John Farley,	William Poole.
77. John Fry.	

In the first year of the reign of Richard III. the civil government of Gloucester was altered, and by charter of the same King it was ordained, that instead of Bailiffs, a Mayor, with two Sheriffs and other officers, should be annually elected by the twelve Aldermen and twelve other of the most legal and discreet Burgesses:—

Mayors.

Sheriffs.

1483. John Trye,	William Francomb, John Poole.
4. John Caple, Esq.	{ Robert Cuffe or Coofe, Thomas Hart.
5. William Francomb	
6. John Poole,	{ William Cole, Thomas Franford or Fairford.
7. John Hilley,	
8. William Cole, mercer,	{ James Ivie, John Elliott.
9. Robert Poole,	
1490. Thomas Hart,	Walter Rowden, William Cooke.
	Thomas Aspline, Thomas Collins,
	Ralph Graston, John Natton.

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1. Walter Rowden, { Robert Rawlins, William Grase-
Gent. well.
2. William Cooke, Philip Pridith, William Marmion.
3. John Caple, { John Cole, Garret or Gerard
Vanecke.
4. William Cole, John Cooke, Philip Greenowe.
5. Robert Raw- } Thomas Studley, William Gold-
lins, smith,
6. Walter Rowden, James Ivie, William Hanshaw.
7. Philip Pridith, { Garret or Gerard Vanecke, Tho-
mas Tayloe or Teylowe.
8. William Coke, John Coke, David Vaughan.
9. Garret or Ge- } Thomas Aspline, Thomas Lane.
rard Vanecke,
1500. John Caple, Nicholas Elliotts, Richard Rowden.
1. JohnCoke*, brewer, William Hanshaw, John Hawkins.
2. Walter Rowden, Thomas Teylowe, David Vaughan.
3. William Han- } John Allen, jun. Thomas Hertland.
shaw, bellfounder,
4. William Cole, John Natton, Walter Beeche.
5. Garret or Ge- } Nicholas Elliotts, Robert Plavis.
rard Vanecke,
1506. Thomas Telowe } John Norwood or Morewood,
or Taylowe, William Byford.
7. John Coke, William Smith, Ralph Sankey.
8. William Han- } Richard Rowden, Robert Ha-
shaw, werdine.
9. William Han- } Thomas Hertland, William Jor-
shaw, dan.
1510. John Natton, John Hawkins, Ralph Holsey.

* John Coke, and William Coke, John Trye, John Caple, John Poole, and other Gentlemen of Gloucester, are said to be made the first Aldermen, Justices of the Peace, and chief Burgesses of Gloucester and county thereof, by Richard.

Mayors.

Sheriffs.

11. Thomas Porter, Ralph Sankey, William Greenow.
12. John Coke, John Allen, jun. Thomas Osborne.
13. Thomas Teylowe, Robert Plavis, William Hassard.
14. Richard Rowden, William Jordan, John Rowlins.
15. William Hanshaw, Ralph Halsey, John Fawkener.
16. Ralph Sankey, { William Marmion, William Matthews.
17. Thomas Hartland, Walter Beeche, John Bastel.
18. Robert Plavis, Robert Hawerdine, Adam Apowel.
19. John Coke, John Rawlins, Thomas Messenger.
1520. William Hanshaw, John Fawkener, John Semys.
 1. William Jordan, William Hassard, Henry Marmion.
 2. Thomas Teylowe, Thomas Osborne, Jeffry Todde.
 3. William Hassard, John Rastel, Thomas Bell.
 4. John Rawlyns, William Matthews, Henry French.
 5. John Fawkener } John Chapman, John Semys.
Capper,
 6. Thomas Osborne, Adam Apowel, Robert Pool.
 7. John Rastell, Thomas Massinger, Thomas Bell.
 8. John Semys, { Henry Marmion, Philip Redvyn or Redvern.
 9. William Jordan, Lewis Ap Rice, Thomas Payne.
1530. William Hassard, Robert Poole, Thomas Bell.
 1. Thomas Massinger } Maurice Vaughan, John Uggons.
 2. William Matthews } Philip Redyn or Redvern, Ralph
 or Raphael Rawlyns.
 3. Henry Marmion, Lewis Ap Rice, Thomas Browne.
 4. John Fawkener, Thomas Payne, Richard Edwards.
 5. John Semys, Thomas Bell, jun. Leonard Osborne.
 6. Thomas Bell, { Raphael Rawlyns, Thomas Clow-
sen. terbuck.
 7. William Hassard, Thomas Browne, Thomas Loveday.

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

8. William Matthews, John Uggons, John Rastel.
9. Robert Poole, { Maurice Vaughan, William Trahern.
1540. Thomas Payne, Richard Edwards, William Michel.
1. Henry Marmion, John Todd, Thomas Pury.
2. John Fawkenor, Thomas Loveday, Philip Barker,
3. Thomas Bell, jun. John Rastel, William Hassard.
4. Thomas Bell, { Thomas Clowterbuck, John Sand-
sen. } ford.
5. Thomas Clow- } Edmund Allen, William Jenkins,
terbuck, }
6. Thomas Loveday, William Trahern, Robert Moreton.
7. Raphael Rawlyns, William Mitchel, William Bonde.
8. John Rastel, Thomas Pury, Thomas Massinger.
9. William Michel, } John Sandford, Lewis Lysons.
draper, }
1550. Thomas Pury, } William Hassard, Henry Machen.
mercier. }
1. John Sandford, } Edmund Aphowel, John Aprichard.
draper, }
2. Thomas Payne, Robert Morton, Robert Adams.
3. Thomas Bell, } Thomas Hide, Thomas Heathe.
Knight }
1554. Thomas Bell, jun. William Jenkins, William Bonde.
5. Thomas Loveday, Henry Machen, Thomas Machen.
6. William Bonde, Laurence Singleton, Richard Cook.
7. Robert Moreton, John Aprichard, John Woodward.
8. Henry Machen, Thomas Semys, Henry King.
9. Thomas Hide, } John Kerbie, Humphrey Atkins.
tanner, }
1560. Thomas Pury, { Thomas Massinger, Thomas Weekes
or Wyks.
1. William Bonde, { Laurence Singleton, William Wy-
man. }

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

2. Thomas Massinger John Woodward, William Massinger.
3. Laurence Single- } Thomas Semys, John Webly.
ton,
4. Thomas Hide, } Thomas Weekes or Wykes, Hugh
Hide.
5. Thomas Semys, } Luke Garnons, Richard Cugley.
clothier,
6. John Woodward, } William Massinger, John Kerby.
mercier,
7. Henry King, } John Webley, William Weale.
mercier,
8. John Kerby, clo- } William Sandford, Peter Rumney.
thier,
9. William Massin- } Luke Garnons, Thomas Francombe.
ger, Gent.
1570. Luke Garnons, } Thomas Lane, James Morse,
draper,
1. Thomas Weekes } Richard Cugley, Guy Symmons.
or Wykes,
2. Peter Rumney, } Thomas Machen, John Moor.
clothier,
3. Richard Cugley, } John Smith, Henry Horne.
baker,
4. Thomas Fran- } James Morse, John Rastal.
comb, merchant,
5. James Morse, } John Cowdall, Richard Coxe.
tanner,
6. John Kerby, Thomas Machen, Thomas Lane.
7. Laurence Single- } Guy Symmons, Laurence Holliday.
ton,
8. Thomas Semys, John Browne, Robert Walkley.
9. Thomas Machen, } Thomas Best, Maurice Apowel.
mercier,
1580. Thomas Lane, } John Cowdale, Richard Webb.
maltster,

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1. John Smith, brewer, Richard Cox, Walter Merry.
2. Laurence Holkday, mercer, } John Browne, Robert Walkley.
3. John Webley, dyer, Robert Holbs, Richard Ward.
4. Thomas Best, Gent. Richard Webb, John Taylor.
5. William Massinger, sen. } John Ciely, Grumbald Hutchins.
6. Luke Garnons, } Walter Nurse, Henry Hassard.
7. John Cowdale, tanner, } John Jones, John White.
8. Thomas Machen, Richard Hands, John Newman.
9. John Browne, mercer, } John Dorney, John Walkley.
1590. Richard Webb, baker, } John Taylor alias Cook, Grumbald Hutchins.
1. Richard Cox, maltster, } Henry Hassard, Thomas Rich.
2. Robert Walkley, mercer, } Walter Nurse, John Jones.
3. John Taylor, } Rowland Atkinson, John Loathingham or Luffingham.
4. Henry Hassard, maltster, } Christopher Caple, John Brewster.
5. Richard Webb, Thomas Rich, John Payne.
6. Grumbald Hutchins, draper, } John Baggh, Nicholas Langford.
7. John Jones, Gent. Henry Darbye, Lawrence Wilshire.
8. Christopher Caple, mercer, } John Brewster, John Little.
9. Thomas Barnes, Thomas Barnes, John Maddock.
1600. Luke Garnons, John Thorne, William Hill.
1. Thomas Machen, Henry Darbye, Lawrence Wilshire.
2. Richard Cox, Nicholas Langford, Thomas Adams

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------|
| 3. Thomas Rich,
mercier, | } | John Browne, Thomas Kerbye, |
| 4. Henry Hassard, | | Edmund Clements, Robert Pettifer. |
| 5. Henry Darby,
baker, | } | Matthew Price, Nathaniel Bishop. |
| 6. Lawrence Wil-
shire, clothier, | | Richard Smith, Jeffry Beale, |
| 7. John Baugh,
mercier, | } | Thomas Adams, William Lock |
| 8. John Brewster,
furrier, | | Edmund Clements, Robert Pettifer. |
| 9. John Thorne,
brewer, | } | Toby Bullock, Humphry Holman. |
| 10. John Browne,
brewer, | | Richard Smith, Henry Browne. |
| 11. William Hill,
mercier, | } | Thomas Field, William Price, |
| 12. Thomas Adams,
clothier, | | John Webb, John Brewster. |
| 13. John Taylor, | | John Walton, Richard Beard. |
| 14. Edmund Cle-
ments, mercier, | } | Thomas Russel, Richard Hoar. |
| 15. Richard Smith,
tanner. | | Thomas Field, John Reynolds. |
| 16. Matthew Price,
tanner, | } | Toby Bullock, Anthony Robinson. |
| 17. Jeffry Beale,
mercier, | | John Brewster, William Lugg. |
| 18. John Jones, | | Robert Bishop, William Singleton. |
| 19. Christopher Caple, | | William Bubh, William Caple. |
| 1620. John Baugh, | | John Deighton, John Gwylliam. |
| 1. John Browne, | | John Hayward, James Powell. |
| 2. William Hill, | | Thomas Morse, John Scriven. |
| 3. Edmund Cle-
ments, | } | Henry Redvyn or Redverne, Peter
Lugg. |

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 4. Richard Smith, | John Deighton, Edward Michel. |
| 5. John Jones, | John Gwilliam, John Read. |
| 6. Matthew Price, | Thomas Hill, Thomas Pury. |
| 7. Richard Beard, mercer, | } Richard Keylock, Dennis Wise. |
| 8. Henry Browne, | |
| 9. Anthony Robinson, Esq. | } Richard Green, Nicholas Webb. |
| 1630. William Price, | |
| 1. Toby Bullock, | } Richard Window, Jasper Clutterbuck. |
| 2. John Brewster, | |
| 3. John Webb, | } Nathaniel Hodges, Richard Hayward or Haywood. |
| 4. John Browne, | |
| 5. William Hill, | Nicholas Webb, John Nelme. |
| 6. William Lugg, | Edward Wagstaffe, James Wood. |
| 7. William Singleton, | Anthony Edwards, Richard Grimes. |
| 8. William Caple, | John Maddock, Henry Cugley. |
| 9. James Powell, | Richard Cugley, James Stephens. |
| 1640. Thomas Hill, | Anthony Hathway, Edmund Palmer. |
| 1. John Scriven, ironmonger, | } Edmund Collet, John Wood. |
| 2. Dennis Wise, | |
| 3. Nicholas Webb, | James Stephens, Robert Tyther. |
| 4. Luke Nurse, | Toby Jordan, John Edwards. |
| 5. Laurence Singleton, | } Anthony Edwards, Walter Lane. |
| 6. Jasper Clutterbuck, | |
| 7. John Maddock, | Thomas Pearse, Thomas Lugg. |
| 8. Henry Cugley, | William Clark, Richard Tayler. |
| 9. James Stephens, | Robert Tyther, William Fowler. |

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1650. Anthony Edwards, Henry Robins, Daniel Lysons.
1. William Singleton, John Purlewent, Thomas Witcomb.
 2. William Caple, William Russell, John Singleton.
 3. Thomas Pury, Robert Hill, William Bubb.
 4. Edmund Collett, Thomas Cooke, James Comeline.
 5. Dennis Wise, John Purlewent, Nicholas Webb.
 6. Luke Nurse, Jeffry Beale, John Tombs.
 7. Laurence Singleton, } Thomas Witcomb, William Russel.
 8. Robert Tyther, John Singleton, Richard Massinger.
 9. Toby Jordan, bookseller, } William Scudamore, Nicholas Snell.
1660. Robert Payne, John Powel, Samuel Brewster.
1. Thomas Peirce, Thomas Yate, Thomas Price.
 2. William Russel, furrier, } Edward Tyther, Toby Longford.
 3. John Powel, Walter Harris, Clement Dowse.
 4. Robert Fielding, M. D. } Robert Longden, William Hodges.
 5. Thomas Yate, Isaac William, John Gythens.
 6. Thomas Price, Thomas Aram, Richard Stephens.
 7. John Woodward, John Rogers, John Marston.
 8. Henry Ockold, attorney, } John Ewins, George Taylor.
 9. John Wagstaff, Richard Broad, William Massinger.
1670. Henry Fowler, Edward Tyther, Nicholas Phelps.
1. Henry Fowler, William Lambe, Samuel Rose,
 2. Henry Norwood, Esq. } William Jordan, John Price.
 3. William Cook, Esq. } Richard Stephens, Nicholas Phelps.
 4. Sir Duncomb Colchester, Knt. } John Campion, Walter Veisey.

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

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|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------|
| 5. William Selwyn, Esq. | } | William Carsley, Richard Lane. |
| 6. William Russel, | | John Bishop, Richard Bosley. |
| 7. Thomas Price, | | John Marston, Samuel Rose. |
| 8. John Wagstaff, | | Benjamin Hyett, Thomas Mills, |
| 9. Henry Fowler, | | John Smallwood, John Rodway, |
| 1680. John Gytheus, draper, | } | Isaac Williams, William Phelps, |
| 1. John Rogers, brewer and innholder, | | John Hill, John Wilcox. |
| 2. John Webb, | | George Broad, Richard Chandler, |
| 3. John Price, | | Gyles Rodway, Josias Randle. |
| 4. William Lamb, | | Thomas Wilcox, James Price. |
| 5. William Jordan, apothecary, | } | John Chapman, Nathaniel Cooke alias Castle, |
| 6. John Hill, | | Joseph Phelph, Robert Punter. |
| 7. John Hill, | | William Reeyes, Isaac Lambard, |
| 8. Anselm Fowler, | | William Reeyes, Thomas Longden, |
| 9. William Hodges, | | Samuel Palmer, Benjamin Rose. |
| 1690. Sir John Guise, Bart. | } | Peter Haines, Thomas Webb. |
| 1. Thomas Browne, | | Samuel Lye, John Bell. |
| 2. Robert Payne, mercer, | } | Cable Payne, William Nicholls, |
| 3. John Ewins, | | Samuel Hayward, Samuel Burroughs, |
| 4. William Taylor, ironmonger, | } | Thomas Edwards, William Edwards. |
| 5. Thomas Longden, ironmonger, | | Thomas Veisey, Richard Corsnett. |
| 6. John Hyett, mercer, | } | John Guillim, Edmund Gregory, |

Mayors.

Sheriffs.

7. Gyles Rodway, } William Randle, Thomas Farley.
mercier,
8. Thomas Wilcox, } James Furney, Thomas Field.
9. Thomas Snell, Henry Plat, Samuel Beale.
1700. Nicholas Webb, Richard Massinger, John Cowdale.
1. Thomas Webb, } Thomas Nicholls, Thomas Lewis.
mercier,
2. Sir Samuel Eck- } Richard Partridge, Samuel Browne.
lty, Knt.
3. Robert Payne, Edmund Gregory, Nicholas Lane.
4. John Hyett, Richard Cossley, Thomas Ludlow.
5. Samuel Lye, } Gabriel Harris, John White.
grocer,
6. John Bell, mercier, William Branch, John Gammond.
7. Caple Payne, } Edward Nicholls, Daniel Colterick.
mercier,
8. Gyles Rodway, John King, Daniel Washborne.
9. Edmund Gre- } John Rodway, Joshua Worrel.
gory, furrier,
1710. Caple Payne, William Haynes, Thomas Carill.
11. Sam. Hayward, } Thomas Hill, Thomas Cole.
grocer,
12. James Furney, } John Watson, Isaac Wood.
ironmonger,
13. Richard Green, } John Green, John Bonner.
maltster,
14. Samuel Brown, } Daniel Washborne, John Rodway.
maltster,
15. Thomas Ludlow, } James Gregory, John Hayward.
draper,
16. Thos. Nicholls, } Richard Lewis, William Nicholls.
plumber,
17. John Bell, Joshual Worrel, William Ireland.
18. James Furney, William Haynes, Edward Machen.

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

19. Richard Cossley } Thomas Carill, John Motlow.
goldsmith,
1720. John King, } Edward Stephens, Richard Cossley,
dyer, } jun.
1. Gabriel Harris, } Isaac Wood, John Green.
bookseller,
2. Daniel Wash- } John Hayward, Richard Lewis.
borne, maltster
3. John Rodway, } Samuel Worrel, Thomas Rogers.
mercier,
4. Richard Green, Thomas Smyth, Richard Finch.
5. Samuel Browne, Thomas Hill, John Bonner.
6. Thomas Ludlow, Thomas Payne, Laurence Crump.
7. John Selwyn, Esq. John Small, William Bell.
8. John King, Richard Finch, John Blackwell.
9. Thomas Carill, } William Nicholls, Thomas Bower.
hosier,
1730. John Small, Esq. Richard Cossley, Samuel Worrel.
1. William Bell, Edward Machen, Benjamin Saunders
2. Gabriel Harris, } Thomas Steel, Gabriel Harris, jun.
sen.
3. John Selwyn, Edward Stephens, Michael Bailey.
4. John Hayward, } Thomas Smyth, Samuel Farmer.
mercier,
5. Richard Lewis, } Laurence Crump, John Blackwell.
goldsmith,
6. Charles Selwyn, } Benjamin Saunders, James Herbert.
Esq.
7. Thomas Hill, } Thomas Steel, John Knight.
apothecary,
8. William Nicholls } James Elly, William Robins.
tanner,
9. Edward Machen, Thomas Ratcliff, Miles Bell.
1740. Samuel Worrel, Michael Bailey, William Bell, jun.

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

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|----------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Thomas Hay-ward, Esq. | } | Gabriel Harris, jun. Richard Webb. |
| 2. Richard Finch, | | Samuel Farmer, Thomas Branch. |
| 3. Lawrence Crump
upholder, | } | John Heath, Joseph Cheston. |
| 4. John Blackwell, | | John Carrell, George Worrell. |
| 5. Benj. Saunders, | | Jasper Herbert, John Baylis. |
| 6. Gabriel Harris, | | John Knight, Edward Baylis. |
| 7. Michael Bailly, | | William Robbins, Wm. Ashmeade. |
| 8. William Bell, | | William Bell, jun. Martin Lloyd. |
| 9. Samuel Farmer, | | Richard Webb, John Jefferis. |
| 1750. Lawrence Crump, Thomas Branch, Thomas Price. | | |
| 1. Richard Roberts, | | William Dimmock, William Crump. |
| 2. James Herbert, | | Joseph Cheston, Cornelius Gardiner. |
| 3. Thomas Hill, | | Edward Baylis, James Wintle. |
| 4. John Blackwell, | | George Worrall, John Baylis. |
| 5. Thomas Hayward, | | Martin Lloyd, Thomas Vernon. |
| 6. Benj. Saunders, | | John Jefferis, John Webb. |
| 7. Gabriel Harris, | | Thomas Price, Daniel Quarington. |
| 8. George Augustus Selwyn, | } | William Crump, Benjamin Baylis. |
| 9. Joseph Cheston, | | James Wintle, Abraham Saunders. |
| 1760. Richard Webb, John Box, James Sadler. | | |
| 1. John Baylis, | | John Webb, William Lane. |
| 2. Edward Baylis, | | Daniel Quarington, Benj. Baylis. |
| 3. Samuel Farmer, | | Abraham Saunders, Moses Randall. |
| 4. Thomas Branch, | | Richard Crump, William Cowcher. |
| 5. George Augustus Selwyn, | } | Ralph Fletcher, Richard Webb. |
| 6. Joseph Cheston, | | John Box, Henry Wintle. |
| 7. Richard Webb, | | James Sadler, John Bush. |
| 8. Edward Baylis, | | William Lane, Thomas Weaver. |
| 9. John Jefferis, | | Moses Randall, Ralph Fletcher. |

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1770. Jno. Webb, Rd. Crump, Wm. Cowcher.
1. John Baylis, Th. Branch, } Richard Webb, William Middleton.
2. Benjamin Baylis, Henry Wintle, Guy Ellis.
3. Abraham Saunders, Thomas Weaver, Charles Cole.
4. John Jefferis, John Bush, John Jefferis, jun.
5. William Crump, Samuel Colborne, John Niblett.
6. John Webb, } William Middleton, Guy Ellis,
Edwyn Jeynes.
7. John Box, Samuel Woodcock, John Baylis.
8. James Sadler, } Merrott Stephens, James Sadler, jun.
Abraham Saunders,
9. William Lane, } Giles Greenaway, Shadrach Charlton.
1780. John Bush, Abraham Saunders, } Samuel Colborne, Thomas Harmar.
1. Thomas Weaver, John W. Japson, Richard Cowcher.
2. Richard Webb, Edwyn Jeynes, John Read.
3. Earl of Surrey, Sir John Guise, Bart. John Ready.
4. Samuel Colborne, John Jefferis, Charles Cole.
5. Edwyn Jeynes, John Turner, John Hope.
6. John Webb, John Baylis, John Cook.
7. Sir John Guise, Bart. } John H. Olney, William Fendall.
8. Sam. Woodcock, Richard Nayler, Henry Wilton.
9. James Sadler, Elisha Sadler, Daniel Willey.
1790. Giles Greenaway, } Benjamin Sadler, Abraham Saunders, jun.
1. Wm. Middleton, Thomas Commeline, Robert Morris.
2. Thomas Weaver, David A. Saunders, Bartholomew Fox.
3. Thomas Mee, John Read, John Cook.
4. John Turner, Richard Nayler, Henry Wilton.
5. John Cook, Elisha F. Sadler, Daniel Willey.

Mayors

Sheriffs.

6. John Ready, William Fendall, John P. Wilton.
7. Samuel Colborne, Benjamin Sadler, Edward Weaver.
8. Duke of Norfolk, Abraham Saunders, Samuel Jeynes.
9. St. Edwyn Jeynes, } Robert P. Wilton, Ebenezer King.
Knt. }
1800. John Jefferis, Thomas Commeline, James Jelf.
1. Sam. Woodcock, David A. Saunders, John P. Wilton.
2. James Sadler, Charles Evans, Samuel Ricketts,
3. Giles Greenaway, Edward Weaver, Samuel Jeynes.
4. Thomas Mee, R. P. Wilton, William Roberts.
5. John Turner, Ebenezer King, Thomas Washbourn.
6. Richard Nayler, James Jelf, David Walker.
7. Daniel Willey, Samuel Ricketts, Sir B. W. Guise, Bart.
8. David A. Saunders, Charles Evans, Thomas Turner.
9. Duke of Norfolk, Thomas Washbourn, Roymon Jones.

HIGH STEWARDS.

The Marquis of Winchester in 1558.

William Compton, Earl of Northampton, in the reign of James the first.

Sir Edward Cooke, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of England, and one of the Privy Council, was elected the 26th of August, 1615.

Oliver Cromwell, then Lord Protector, was elected September 30, 1651.

Henry Lord Cromwell, February 16, 1653, and

Richard Cromwell, in 1656.

Henry Duke of Gloucester, June 13, 1660.

Henry Lord Herbert, January 14, 1660-1. He was afterwards Duke of Beaufort, and being removed, was succeeded by Charles Earl of Macclesfield, August 6, 1690; on whose death Charles Lord Dursley, afterwards Earl of Berkeley, was elected Feb. 11, 1694-5.

James, Earl of Berkeley, on his father's death was elected September 28, 1710.

Augustus Earl of Berkely succeeded Sept. 16, 1737, and upon his decease in 1755,

Matthew Lord Ducie, was elected, who in 1766, resigned the office in favour of

Frederic Augustus Earl of Berkeley, the present High Steward.

The office of High Steward is merely honorary, unaccompanied with salary or other perquisites; though in some old papers, it is said that he receiveth for the acknowledgment of his office, five guineas yearly.

RECORDERS.

Thomas Lane, Gent. was recorder in the reign of Hen. VIII. He held some offices under the Abbey, and after the dissolution, was Steward to the Dean and Chapter. He died in the same reign, and is said to have been buried in the north transept of the Cathedral, but there is no memorial of him.

Richard Morgan, Serjeant at Law, occurs in 1547 and 1552. He was afterwards a Judge, and uttered several opprobrious words against Bishop Hooper.

John Pollard occurs in 1553 and 1555.

Richard Pates, Esq. is found in the next year, and was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth's charter 1561. He was one of the Commissioners appointed by Hen. VIII. and Ed. VI. for taking a survey of all religious foundations in Gloucester, Bristol, &c. then suppressed; and with Thomas Chamberlayn, Esq. purchased many of the alienated lands from the crown, in this city and elsewhere. He was a considerable benefactor to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and this city. He founded the Grammar School at Cheltenham, and gave the nomination of the schoolmaster and usher to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He died in 1588, and was buried near the south wall of the south transept, where is a handsome monument erected to his memory. He is represented as an old man, dressed in a lawyer's gown, with a boy kneeling behind him, next to whom is the effigies of a woman, with three girls behind her. Over them is the following inscription:—

Ricardus Pates, Arm. huic nuper Civitati a memoria,
qui vixit annos 73, et ob. 29 Oct. 1588, sibi et conjugi, et
natis suis posuit.

Quid stulti vitæ mortales stamina duci

Longa volunt miseræ, non minus atque malæ.

Dic quotus est, cujus non siccat cura medullas,

Cui mens non sceleris conscia, dic quotus est.

In cœlis expers curarum et criminis insons

Vita est, hæc vera est, cætera vita necat.

Over the monument are these arms; *Argent, a chevron sable, between three pellets; in chief, three crosses patée, fitchy of the first. Crest, a lion vaire crowned, sable and ar*

gent, and these words at top, *Mihi vita Christus, Christus mea spes unica.*

William Oldisworth, Esq. was elected 1588, who was succeeded by

Nicholas Overbury, Esq. afterwards Knight, Ap. 15, 1603.

Sir John Bridgenian, Knight, Chief Justice of Chester, was elected March 21, 1626, upon Overbury's resignation.

William Lenthal, Esq. Master of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and Reader there, was elected Jan. 23, 1638, on whose removal Nov. 23, 1660,

Evan Selis, Serjeant at Law, was elected the same day.

Sir William Morton, Knt. Serjeant at Law, was elected April 1, 1662, on the resignation of Selis. He died one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, in 1672, and was buried in the Temple Church, in London.

William Gregory, Esq. was elected October 3, 1672, but by a mandate from the King, he was removed, and by another royal mandate, dated Nov. 21, 1687,

Charles Trinder, Esq. was made his successor. He was elected Aug. 29, 1690, and on his resignation

Sir John Somers, Knt. afterwards Lord High Chancellor of England, and Baron of Evesham, was elected August 29, 1690. On his death

Nicholas Lechmere, Esq. was elected May 18, 1716. He was afterwards Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and was succeeded by

Thomas Windham, Esq. July 1, 1727, who resigned, and Philip Lord Hardwick, was elected Dec. 9, 1734. On Feb. 21, 1736-7, he was made Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and April 2, 1754, was advanced to the titles of Earl of Hardwick, and Viscount Royston, in the county of Gloucester. On his death

The Honourable Charles York, his second son, was elected in 1764. He died in 1769, and was succeeded by

George Augustus Lord North, afterwards Earl of Guildford. On his resignation in 1792,

Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk, was elected, and is the present Recorder.

TOWN OR COMMON CLERKS.

Christopher White, 1537 and 1557.

Humphry Ulton, May 6, 1558 and 1562.

Thomas Atkins, Esq. the Queen's Attorney in the Marches of Wales, 1563.

Richard Bird, Esq. was elected July 13, 1579.

Richard Baker, Esq. was elected June 2, 1595, and dying at Abergavenny, October 7, 1599, was there buried. On his death,

Thomas Atkins, Esq. was elected October 17, 1598.

Henry Robins, Esq. who is said to be then very old and weak, was elected January 18, 1603. He was buried in the Cathedral, near Machen's monument, with the following inscription:—

Here lyeth the body

of Henry Ro-

bins, Esq. who departed this life the 11th day

of Nov. 1613.

and the following lines on a brass plate:—

Causidicus fueram, dum me mea fata sinebant,

Nunc mea stellifero causa peracta foro est.

Tristis et indignor tu (cui licet) argue causas :

Q quanto mitior sors mea, sorte tua est.

William Locksmith, Esq. was elected January 13, 1618.

William Guys or Guise, Esq. was elected Aug. 26, 1615. He gave to the Corporation a large silver cup or bowl, and cover, doubly gilt, to remain with the Mayor for the time being, for ever; which, however, was sold in 1643 to assist in making good the fortifications of the city against the royal army. On his death

John Dorney, Esq. was elected Jan. 11, 1640; but was removed by the Commissioners appointed in the reign of Charles II. for the regulation of Corporations, in consequence of the very active part he had taken in the cause of the Parliament, and was succeeded by

Thomas Williams, Esq. Aug. 15, 1662. He lies buried in the chancel of St. Mary de Crypt, and has the following eulogium on a monument against the wall:—

Memoriæ

Thomæ Williams, Armigeri,
Legum Anglicarum peritissimi, Medii Templi apud
Londinates

Bancarii, comitatui Glevensi Irenarchæ regii,

Hujus civitatis communis Clerici, simul

ac ornamentum;

Viri

Clara stirpe (Williamsorum, sc. de Guerne Knevot, in agro Brecon) probis moribus, candido ingenio, pietate summa,

Quem omnes amarunt,

adhuc deflent

in posterum desiderabunt.

Crochthruppiæ, in agro Oxon nati, Glocestriæ denati, juxta sepulti

ad tubæ sonitum resurrecturi.

Monumentum hoc, mœrens extruxit Elizabetha Williams, dilectissima conjux.

Obiit Nov. 27, Anno { Ætatis 50.
Salutis 1667.

On a shield these arms, *Argent, a chevron between three fighting cocks gules, on a chief sable, three spear's heads of the first, impaling, Argent, a chevron between three squirrels argent gules.* Crest. *A cock gules, armed or.*

John Dorney, Esq. was re-elected Dec. 23, 1667, and on March 8, 1674, was succeeded by

John Powell, Esq. on whose removal

Robert Price, Esq. was elected Sept. 22, 1685, but soon resigned, and was afterwards Baron of the Exchequer, and Justice of the Common Pleas.

John Powell was re-elected July 5, 1687. He was a native of Gloucester, and resided in the house lately belonging to Robert Raikes, Esq. in the Southgate-street. He represented the city in parliament in 1683, appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas, April 21, 1686, at which time he received the honour of knighthood, and was removed to the King's Bench, April 20, in the following year. He sat in the court when the seven bishops were tried, and joined in the declaration against the King's dispensing power; for which upright conduct in support of the constitution, James II. deprived him of the office of Judge, July 2, 1688, but William III. made him first a Baron of the Exchequer, then a Judge of Common Pleas. Queen Ann advanced him to the King's Bench, June 18, 1702, where he sat until his death, June 14, 1713. He was buried in our Lady's Chapel, in Gloucester Cathedral. He was never married. He was superior to some prejudices which prevailed in that age. Jane Wenham was tried for witchcraft before him; her adversaries swore she could fly:—Prisoner, can you fly? Yes, my Lord. Well then you may, there is no law against flying. She lost her character, but saved her life, for he would not convict, even by confession. His disposition was easy and cheerful, and his gravity was laid aside with his robes of

office. Swift says that he found at the house of the Lord Treasurer Oxford, a couple of Judges, one of them Judge Powell, an old fellow with grey hairs, who was the merriest old gentleman he ever saw, spoke pleasant things, and chuckled till he cried again. — *Granger's Biog. Hist.*

A superb monument was erected to his memory in the chapel where he was buried, with the following inscription :
 H. S. E. JOHANNES POWELL, Eq. Aurat. Generosa et
 antiqua Gente oriundus ; quæ cum sedem apud Herefordi-
 ienses per plurimos annos fixisset, inde ad Glocestrienses
 jam olim commigravit : nobilitatem quam a majoribus
 accepit, ipse, vita summa cum laude transacta, egregie
 honestavit.

Legum Patriarum consultissimus, Patronus diu, postea
 per xxii. annos continuos collegii Judicum in Foro Londi-
 nensi triplicis sodalis, Integritatis illibatae, Industriæ inde-
 fessæ, Probitatis, Fortitudinisque et in protegendis Inno-
 centibus, et in puniendis Reis semper conspicua, nec pro-
 missis, nec minis unquam dimovendæ famam meruit.

Vir Stitibus Fisci judicandis nominatus sub Gul. III^o Cal.
 Nov. MDCXCI.

Vir Stit. Banci commun. judicand. sub Gul. III^o VII.
 Cal. Nov. MDCXCV.

Vir Stit. Banco reg. judicand. sub Reg. ANNA. IX Cal.
 Julii MDCCII.

Vix : ann. LXVIII Dies XIX. obiit xvii Cal. Jul.
 MDCCXIII. JOHANNES SNELL, Arm. Testamento ex Asse
 Hæres, Gratiitudinis, Amoris et officii sui, monumentum
 hæc, Avunculo optimo, optimeque de se merito, P. C.

Nisi utile est quod facimus, stulta est gloria.

Thomas Powell, Esq. on the resignation of his brother
 John, was elected September 1, 1692. He was buried in
 our Lady's Chapel, without memorial.

John Cocks, Esq. succeeded April 22, 1700, on whose resignation

Thomas Stephens, Esq. was elected January 19, 1719. He was principal Registrar to the Bishop of Gloucester, and Clerk of the Peace for the county. Dying at Bristol, he was buried under the communion table in St. Augustine's church there.

Caple Payne, Esq. succeeded him, and died in 1764.

William Selwyn, Esq. succeeded him, and on his resignation.

Charles Tyrrel Morgan, Esq. was elected Oct. 10, 1783, and on his death, in 1804,

William Fendall, Esq. was elected, and is the present Town Clerk.

The Corporation consists of a * Mayor, who is also * Clerk of the Market, and * the Marshal and Steward of the King's Household, when his Majesty is in the city ; * a High Steward, * Recorder, and * twelve Aldermen, (out of whom the Mayor is chosen,) * the Town Clerk, * Sheriffs, * Common Council, Treasurer, * Chamberlain, * Sword-bearer, * Coroner, who is usually the Mayor last in office; twelve constables to the four wards, viz. for the Westward four; for the Northward four; for the Eastward two; and Southward two; * four serjeants at mace; a cryer, or day-bellman; a water-bailiff, four porters, who had the custody of gates, when standing, a gaoler, a beadle, and provost-marshal. *Those marked with an asterisk are recognized in the charter of Charles II. the others are officers by prescription or appointment.*

The earliest grants or charters to Gloucester were in the reign of Henry II. and Rich. I. In these, as they had been in the time of Edward the Confessor, and afterwards in the reigns of John, Hen. III. Edward II. and III. Rich. II. and Hen. IV. they were styled Burgesses, and by each King

new privileges were granted or old ones compromised. In the first year of Richard III. the constitution of the borough was altered, and instead of Bailiffs, the Corporation were to consist of a Mayor and twelve Aldermen, of which the Mayor to be one; the Bailiffs to execute the office of Sheriffs; and the style to be the Mayor and Burgesses of the town of Gloucester. The hundreds of Dudston and King's Barton to be distinct from the county, and to be called the county of the town of Gloucester. Hen. VII. confirmed all former grants and privileges; and Hen. VIII. erecting it into a bishopric in 1542, directed that the whole town should thenceforth be a city, and called the CITY of Gloucester. Edward VI. Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. and the Parliament during the interregnum, confirmed all former grants, but the charter which extended and confirmed the liberties, franchises, privileges, freedoms, inheritances, and rights, and under whose authority the present Corporation Act was granted, April 18, in the 24th year of Charles the Second, for which they paid to the King 67*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* By this charter it is declared that it shall for ever be named and called by the name of the city of Gloucester, in the county of the city of Gloucester, and that the citizens, burgesses, and inhabitants, who at the time of the surrender were burgesses or freemen, and their successors, shall hereafter be, one body corporate and political, by the name of the Mayor and Burgesses of the city of Gloucester, in the county of the city of Gloucester, with all liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, franchises and inheritances whatsoever. In former times the number of capital burgesses to be chosen into the Common Council was unlimited; which being attended with inconvenience, it was now reduced to thirty at least, and not to exceed forty. From this council twelve were to

be elected as Aldermen, and of them one to be named Mayor, who was immediately to preside over the government of the city, assisted by the other eleven Aldermen, and invested with power to summon all the members of the Common Council, on all occasions, where the advice of the whole body might be deemed necessary.

The next officer mentioned in the charter is the Recorder, who is to be an honourable man, and learned in the laws of England, with power to execute all things belonging to his office, for the public good of the city; what the duties of this office are, is not expressed in the charter, but in general he is considered as an associate to the chief magistrate of any town corporate having jurisdiction, or a court of record, for his better direction in matters of justice and proceedings according to law, and is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace.

From the body of the Aldermen is to be elected a Coroner of the county of the same city, and the election generally falls by custom on the late Mayor. The two Bailiffs of the city, or Sheriffs of the county of the city, are chosen from the Common Council, and one other honest and discreet man to be Chamberlain. These several officers are elected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and senior Sheriff, or such as shall be present, and so many other of the Common Council as will make the number twenty; and in case of an equality of votes, the election shall be made by those ten, of whom the Mayor or senior Alderman shall be one; they continue in office one whole year, from the Monday next following the feast of St. Michael, except in case of removal for some fault or offence, by the majority of twenty-four, summoned for that purpose.

By the same charter power is given to appoint one honest and discreet man to be Town Clerk; also a Sword-bearer,

to wait and attend upon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs; and to bear before them within the city, one sword, with a sheath of any colour, having the arms of the Sovereign and the city, in gold and silver engraven upon it; these officers to continue during their natural lives. Lastly power is given to have four Serjeants at Mace, to carry each before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, according to ancient custom, a silver mace, with the royal and city arms wrought and engraven upon it.

The Mayor, Bishop of the diocese, Recorder, Dean of the Cathedral Church, Aldermen, and two such of the Prebendaries as the King shall appoint, are Justices to keep the peace, and put in execution the laws concerning tradesmen and labourers, and to enquire into weights, measures, and all other things belonging to the office of a Justice of the Peace; the said Mayor, Bishop, Recorder, Dean, two Prebendaries, or any of the six senior Aldermen, being two, have power to hold sessions of the peace, and to make a gaol delivery in the city and county of the same city, of all prisoners therein kept, except those charged with treason or misprision of treason, without the special command of the King. The Bishop, Dean, and two Prebendaries are not Justices *ex officio*, but must be authorised and appointed by commission under the great Seal of England.

The Mayor, by virtue of his office, is Clerk of the Market, and also Steward and Marshal of the King, so that no Marshal or Steward of the King's household may enter the city, either in the absence or presence of the King, to hold any sessions, to make any enquiry, execute any commands, or perform any offices belonging to him, for any emergent occasion whatsoever.

The Mayor or his deputy, assisted by the Sheriffs, may hold a court of pleas, suits and complaints, on every Monday;

and the Sheriffs may hold all and singular the same pleas from hour to hour and day to day in the Tolsey court of the city, and in all actions and suits of debts, accounts, trespasses, detaining of chattles, actions on the case, and all other actions personal whatsoever, issuing within the city of Gloucester, may proceed to hear, determine, and deduce proceedings of judgment, and executions of judgments; they may also and shall hold a county court for the county of the said city, from month to month, on a Tuesday, and also a law day twice in the year, one within a month after Easter, and again in a month after Michaelmas.

By the same charter the Mayor and Burgesses of the city are entitled to have and enjoy all chattles of outlaws, felons, fugitives, deodands, fines, and amerciaments of all Burgesses of and in the city, and also of all residents therein, without any lett or impediment from the King, his Chancellor, Treasurer, Barons of the Exchequer, or any other officers or ministers whatsoever.

The several officers appointed by Charles the Second were, Henry Fowler, Esq. Mayor; Sir William Morton, Knight, Recorder; Henry Norwood, William Cooke, Duncombe Colchester, Esqrs. Henry Bret, William Selwyn, Esqrs. William Russel, Thomas Price, John Wagstaffe, the aforesaid Henry Fowler, John Guithers, Thomas Aram, and John Rogers, Aldermen; William Lambe and Samuel Rose Sheriffs; John Powell, Esq. Robert Halford, John Marston, Francis Singleton, Arnold Aram, William Lambe, Samuel Rose, William Jordan, John Price, Thomas Luge, Matthias Bower, Richard Stephens, Nicholas Phelps, Giles Weblye, John Cromwell, John Campion, Joseph Ludlow, Walter Vecie, Joseph Phelps, Thomas Goslinge, Daniel Comeline, John Perkes, John Webb, William Corseley,

Cornelius Plott, Daniel Collins, Nicholas Lane, and John Bishop, Common Council men; and John Dorney, Esq. Town Clerk.

The present members of the Corporation are, Duke of Norfolk, *Mayor*; Samuel Colborn, Sir Edwyn Jeynes, Knt. John Jefferies, Samuel Woodcock, Giles Greenaway, Thomas Mee, John Turner, Richard Nayler, Daniel Willey, David Saunders, Esqrs. and Sir Berkeley William Guise, Bart. Aldermen; Charles Evans, Thomas Turner, Gentlemen, Sheriffs; Duke of Norfolk, Recorder; Earl of Berkeley, High Steward; William Fendall, Esq. Town Clerk; Merrott Stephens, William Fendall, John Harvey Olkney, Henry Howard, M. P. Thomas Commeline, Robert Morris, M. P. John Playdell Wilton, Edward Weaver, Samuel Jeynes, Robert Playdell Wilton, James Jelf, Samuel Rickatts, Thomas Washbourn, David Walker, Reynon Jones, Charles Weaver, Richard Chandler, Abraham Saunders, Benjamin Saunders, William Selwyn, James Wood, Charles Greenaway, members of the Common Council; Benjamin Sadler, Sword-bearer.

The insignia of office and dress of the Mayor and Corporation are highly respectable. On public occasions the Mayor and Aldermen, dressed in scarlet gowns, are preceded by four Serjeants at Mace, each bearing a silver mace gilt, and a Sword-bearer, wearing a cap of maintenance. The dress of ordinary days is a black cloth gown, edged with velvet, and lined with velvet or fur. On his election the new Mayor wears upon his scarlet gown, a scarlet cloak or mantle, the original one was given by Alderman Thomas Semys, in 1602, and this served till about 1738, when another was used in its stead.

The sword usually borne before the Mayor, has the city arms, and *Toby Jordan, Mayor*, thereon. He was Mayor in

1659.) There is another sword, with the figure of Queen Elizabeth, and E. R. 1574, and the ancient arms of the city. There is also a third, with the modern arms on it, and covered with black velvet, which is used on occasions of public mourning or other solemnities of that kind.

The Corporation have had several seals; one which belonged to them in the time of Edw. III. and is now applied to recognizances, bearing on each side of that King's head a horse-shoe, one horse-nail near it, and three below it, two and one, with the like number above it, placed in the same order. And it is said that Richard III. gave them his sword and cap of maintenance.

Another seal used in the reign of Hen. III. and in the 38 Edw. III. is a *castle*, which appears to have had battlements from the turrets at each corner. And on another ancient one, in the middle is a *castle*, with a *turret* on each side, and round it this inscription;—SIGILLUM BURGENSESIUM DE GILDE MERCATORUM GLOUC.

In the reign of Elizabeth the seal bore in the middle a *sword in bend*, the *pommel* in base, between six horse-shoes and ten horse-nails; and round it, SIGILLUM MAJORITATIS GLOUCE.

The seal now in general use is a copy of the modern arms, with this inscription round it;—SIGILLI MAJORIS ET BURGENSIUM CIVITATIS GLOUCESTRÆ IN COMIT. CIVIT. GLOUCE.

Christopher Barker, Esq. Garter Principal King at Arms, Oct. 1538, granted to the city of Gloucester the following arms, viz:—*Vert*, on a pale or, a sword in a scabbard argent besanted, hilt and pommel gules; on the point a cap of maintenance gules, turned up ermine, between two horse-shoes arg. each pierced, between three horse-nails arg. two in chief, one in base. On a chief per pale or and purple, a bear's head; couped arg. between two demy roses, the dexter purple, the sinister arg. each issuing rays from its centre, pointing to the bear's head &c.

The present arms, assigned by Sir Edw. Bush, Garter Principal at Arms, August 14, 1652, are *or, three chevrons gules, between ten torteauxes 3, 3, 3, and 1*. At the same time the coat was adorned with two supporters, viz. *on both the dexter and sinister sides, a lion rampant gules, each holding in his dexter gamb a broad sword erect, proper*; with this crest, *out of a mural coronet issuant a lion guardant gules, holding in his dexter gamb a broad sword erect, proper*; in the sinister gamb a trivet, and standing upon a scroll with this motto, **FIDES INVICTA TRIUMPHAT.**

There are twelve companies who on public occasions used to attend on the Mayor, with their banners; but of late years this custom is fallen into disuse among all, except the butchers, who conform to ancient custom for the purpose of preserving some privileges and advantages of common in the hams, which would otherwise be forfeited.

1. **Mercers**, under which are also included, apothecaries, grocers, and chandlers.

2. **Weavers**, who 24 Hen. VII. were styled the warden and stewards of the fraternity of St. Anne, and continued proctors of St. Anne's service in St. Michael's church till its dissolution; and were afterwards so considerable, that in the mayoralty of Thomas Machen, 44 Eliz. a writing or agreement, in behalf of their journey-men, was then made, and approved by two Justices of Assize, at their being in this city.

3. **Tanners**.

4. **Butchers**.

5. **Bakers**.

6. **Smiths and hammer men**, among which are also iron-mongers, cutlers, saddlers, and glaziers.

7. **Joiners and coopers**.

8. **Shoemakers**.

9. Metalmen, to which belong goldsmiths, braziers, pew-
terers, and pinmakers.

10. Tailors.

11. Barbers.

12. Glovers.

Besides these, there were formerly the companies of cap-
pers and furriers, shearmen and dyers, which became
united 21 Eliz. and were quite decayed in 1634: of cooks
and innholders, united 24 Eliz. who attended the Mayor
with the rest in 1629; of clothiers, haberdashers and
brewers.

A market was granted by King John, and afterwards
renewed and confirmed in its present state by Henry III.
on Wednesday and Saturday, of which the Mayor is clerk.

The city has properly three fairs in the year; the first,
granted by Edw. III. to be holden on the eve and feast of
St. John the Baptist, now by the alteration of the style,
July 3; the second on the 25th of March, with two days
succeeding, now April 5, granted by James I.; the third
on the 17th of November, and two days after, now the 28th,
granted by the same King. Another, which is called
Barton Fair, and is held in Barton-street, without the limits
of the city, was obtained about 5 Edw. IV. by St Peter's
Abbey, to whom the farm and manor of that name formerly
belonged. After the dissolution some part of the lands of
the manor was granted to the Corporation, and still belongs
to them. The tolls payable at this fair belong to Walter
Wilkins, Esq. by marriage of the daughter of the late Sam.
Hayward Esq. The original grant was made by Queen
Elizabeth, in the 28th year of her reign, to Edw. Reade and
William Hulbert, under the name of *Pig-slayer*, from whom
the right passed through several hands to the present
proprietor.

For the other fairs, markets, &c. tolls are paid to the Corporation under several grants. In 1582 Mr. Pain had several disputes with the Corporation concerning the market overt here, and the rights of selling and taking toll at *any time* was determined in the Queen's Court of the Marches, in favour of the Corporation of the city.

BOROUGH ENGLISH, whereby lands and estates descend to the youngest son, is observed within the city.

Another custom, which is said formerly to have prevailed, by which the lands and tenements of condemned persons are forfeited to the King, only for a year and day, and after that period return to the next heirs, is lost by desuetude.—*Gibson's Notes on Camden.*

Every son of a burgess is free-born, and as such entitled to his freedom, and other privileges attached to it; among which is free common all the year in Townham; but in Prestham, Portham, Oxleaze, Little Meadow, and Meanham, after the first pasture is severed, which in the two last meadows must be by the 18th of July, at twelve o'clock.

Certain officers are annually chosen from the members of the Corporation, who superintend the commons, cleanse the ditches, fix the time for their being opened, and two or three times in the season drive the cattle to one place, for which they receive sixpence a head for every horse or beast, and a fine of six shillings and eight pence for every one not belonging to a burgess. The stinted number is two horses or three neat beasts to each burgess, but no sheep at all in Little Meadow or Meanham. By an agreement made between the Abbot and Convent, butchers only have the privilege of putting sheep into Portham and the Oxleaze; from the feast of Thomas the Martyr, to the feast of the Purification, and at all times in the year in the Townham, the number to each not to exceed twenty.

AN ACCOUNT OF
THE PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION
OF GLOUCESTER,

*With a List of the Representations from the earliest period to
the present time.*

Edw. I. 23. Henry de Chounger, Roger de Heyberare.

26. Richard de Brythampton, Robert le Espicer.

30. Robert le Espicer, John de Bale.

33. William de Hartford, John de Comb.

34. Richard le Clerk, Richard le Blehston.

35. Andrew de Pevedock, Thomas de Hanneley.

Edw. II. 2. William Hertford, John de Norwich.

4. Walter le Spicer, John Lucas.

5. Walter le Spicer, John King.

6. William Tidderington, William de Hertford.

6. William de Hertford, John le King.

7. Walter Lespicer, John King.

8. John Bury, Thomas Copperich.

12. John de Hertford, Andrew de Pentoker.

12. Walter Lespicer, Stephen de Maismor.

15. Walter Lespicer, John King.

15. Andrew Pendock, Walter le Spicer.

16. John Hertford, Richard Kist.

19. Andrew de Pendock, John de Coveley.

20. Andrew Pendock, John de Coveley.

Ed. III. 1. Elias Ailberton, John Coggeshall.

1. John Brayton, John Nichisld.

2. Thomas Copperich, Walter le Spicer.

4. Walter le Spicer,	Richard Fisher.
4. The same,	Edmund Beverton.
6. The same,	Richard Coumbe.
6. The same,	William Hertford.
7. Robert de Goldhull,	Walter Norfolk.
8. The same,	Walter de Wawepoll.
9. William Tidderington,	John Walshe.
9. Thomas Gloucester,	Walter le Spicer.
10. Walter le Spicer,	William Cowbrigg.
12. The same,	Stephen Merciber.
12. John de Coveleye,	Hugh de Albrighton.
12. Andrew Pendock,	John de Gloucester.
14. William Kingshagh,	Roger Kingslove.
14. Andrew Pendock,	John de Brugge.
15. William Kingshagh,	Robert de Valeur.
17. Andrew Pendock,	Richard Cradenstok.
20. Adam le Hope,	Hugh de Aylbrighton.
21. John Duyersay,	John Wynston.
22. William Bruyn,	John Wynston.
24. John Coles,	The same.
27. Robert Broun,	Richard North.
29. Thomas Okynton,	Nicholas Cricklade.
31. Robert Waly,	Robert Broun.
33. William Hertford,	John Comb.
34. Thomas Stoke,	Thomas Stuarde.
34. John Haleston,	William Hibberere.
36. William Hibberere,	Hugh Parkere.
38. The same,	John de Monmouth.
39. John Butte,	John Elianore.
42. Thomas Steward,	William de Vestare.
43. The same,	William Crooke.
45. John Heyberere,	
46. William Heyberere,	Thomas Styward.

47. The same,	John Stiward.
50. John Anleper,	Richard Barret.
Ric. II. 1. William de Heyberere,	John Dowlop.
2. John Dulep,	Richard Barret.
3. William Heyberere,	William Nightfield.
6. John Haselton,	John Biseley.
7. William Barret,	The same.
7. John Hed,	Robert Pope.
8. John Compton,	John Pope.
10. William Crook,	The same.
12. Stephen Pope,	The same.
13. William Heyberere,	John Bannbery.
15. Richard Ashewell,	John Biseley.
16. Thomas Pope,	Simon Brock.
18. Roger Ball,	William Scavok.
20. Thomas Pope,	Richard Barret.
21. John Pope,	The same.
Hen. IV. 1. Richard Barret,	Simon Brook.
3. William Bridley,	The same.
4. John Bisley,	Roger Balle.
6. The same.	The same.
12. The same.	William Bridelep.
Men. V. 1. John Streynsham,	John Chipston.
2. John Bisley.	Thomas Moore.
3. No Return,	
5. William Bridlep,	John Boisley.
6. The same,	John Bisley.
7. Robert Gilbert,	The same.
8. Thomas Moor,	Thomas Stevens.
9. Robert Gilbert,	Richard Dalby.
Hen. VI. 1. The same,	Thomas Stevens.
2. John Streynsham,	The same.
3. Robert Gilbert,	Richard Dalby.

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|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 4. Thomas Hewes, | John Beisley, jun. |
| 8. Thomas Biseley, | John Edwards. |
| 9. Thomas Hamelyn, | Thomas Stevens. |
| 11. The same, | Thomas Derehurst. |
| 13. Thomas Hewes, | Richard Dalby. |
| 15. Thomas Derehurst, | John Andrew. |
| 20. Thomas Stephens, | William Oliver. |
| 25. Thomas Derehurst, | John Andrew. |
| 27. The same, | John Andreaux. |
| 28. William Nottingham, | Henry Dod. |
| 29. John Andreaux, | Thomas Bokeland. |
| 31. Robert Bentham, | William Eldesfeld. |
| 33. John Andreaux, | John Dodding. |
| 38. Nicholas Hert, | William Brokwood. |
| Ed. IV. 7. John Hilley, | John Try. |
| 12. Alexander Colly, | The same. |
| 17. Alexander Colly, | John Farley. |

N. B. All the returns are left out of the Tower, from 17 Edw. IV. to 1 Edw. VI.

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|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Edw. VI. 1. Thomas Bell, Knt. | Richard Morgan, Recorder. |
| 6. The same, | The same. |
| Mariae. I. 1. Thomas Payne, | Thomas Lordday. |
| 6. The same. | The same. |
| Philip & Mary, | |
| 1. & 2. Thomas Bell, Knt. | William Massinger. |
| 2. & 3. Arthur Porter, Esq. | The same. |
| 4. & 5. Richard Pate, Esq. | Thomas Paine, Gent. |
| Elizabeth, 1. The same. | Nicholas Arnold, Knt. |
| 5. The same. | The same. |
| 13. W. Massinger, Gent. | Thomas Atkins, Gent. |
| 14. Thos. Semys, Al-
German. | Thomas Atkins. |
| 24. Luke Gernons, Esq. | The same. |

28. Richard Pate, Recorder, } Thomas Atkins.
 31. Luke Garnons, Alderman, } The same.
 35. Richard Birde, Esq. The same.
 39. Wm. Oldisworth, Esq. Luke Garnons, Esq.
 43. The same. The same.
- Jac. I. 1. Nich. Overbury, Recorder, } John Jones, Esq. Alderman.
 12. The same, Christopher Caple, Ald.
 18. John Browne, Esq. Ald. Anthony Robinson, Gent.
 21. The same, The same.
- Car. I 1. Christ. Caple, Esq. Ald. John Browne, Esq.
 1. The same. The same.
 3. John Browne, Esq. John Hanbury, Esq.
 15. William Singleton, Henry Brett, Esq.
 16. Thomas Pury, Ald. Henry Brett, is said to have gone to Oxford ; and John Lenthall was probably in his stead on the parliament side.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS.

1654. William Lenthall, Esq. Thomas Pury, sen. Ald.
 1656. General John Desborough, Thomas Pury, jun.
 1659. James Stephens, Lawrence Singleton, Ald.
 1660. Edward Massey, James Stephens.

28. Charles Barrow,	George Augustus Selwyn.
Geo. III. 1. The same,	The same.
8. The same,	The same.
14. The same,	The same.
17. The same,	The same.
20. Sir Charles Barrow, Bart.	John Webb, Esq.
24. The same,	The same.
30. On the death of Sir C. Barrow, Bart.	John Pitt, Esq.
31. John Webb, Esq.	John Pitt, Esq.
35. Henry Howard, Esq.	on the death of John Webb, Esq.
36. John Pitt, Esq.	Henry Howard, Esq.
42. The same.	The same.
46. On death of John Pitt, Esq.	Robert Morris, Esq.
47. Henry Howard, Esq.	Robert Morris, Esq.

It appears from the foregoing list that Gloucester sent members to Parliament at an early period. Whatever may be the honour or advantage of a seat in the House of Commons in modern days, either to the persons who are elected, or to the place where they are elected, it was certainly considered rather as a burthen than a privilege to as late a period as the reign of James I. The burgesses were usually assessed for the expences of their representatives in Parliament; not less than two shillings per day being allowed them during the Sessions, with the additional pay of six days taken up in going, and six days in returning. Now (such is the change) the successful candidate is so far from wishing to be a burthen to his constituents, that he freely expends great sums to obtain their suffrages, and professes himself highly gratified with the honour, be it ever so dearly purchased.

It is said (and the language of the charter of Charles II. intimates the same,) that the inhabitants of the county of the city, which then comprehended the hundreds of Dudstone and King's Barton, made an attempt in 1623 to elect a Knight for their in-shire, which was opposed by the city, and in order to settle all farther doubts upon the subject, it was declared in the charter that the Mayor and burgesses of the city shall in no wise be compelled to elect, nominate, and return more than two burgesses to serve and sit in Parliament, as burgesses of the city aforesaid, and Knights of the county of the same.

The general qualifications of voters arise from birth or servitude; every son of a freeman, and every person who has been legally apprenticed to a freeman, and served the whole of his time, has, upon his attaining the age of twenty-one years, a right to claim the privileges of a burgess, though not resident in the city; the Mayor and Corporation also exercise the power of granting the freedom of the city to any persons they may think proper, on payment of a sum of money; and to a certain number every year without purchase, who are called *honorary* freemen, but cannot vote for members of Parliament till a complete year after their admission.

It appears also from the minutes of the Corporation Book, that persons marrying the daughters of freemen, have been allowed their freedom, on payment of five pounds, or other small fine; for some years however this claim has not been made, but if it were made, it is difficult to say what plea could be set up to justify a refusal.—*Corporation Minutes, page 58, 248, &c.*

IMPROVED AND PRESENT STATE OF GLOUCESTER.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ANCIENT AND MODERN, &c.

The progress of improvement in the buildings of an ancient town depends on various circumstances, such as tenure, spirit and wealth of the inhabitants, trade; liberality of corporate bodies, &c. To which of these it is owing that Gloucester, notwithstanding the advances which have been made within the last forty years, still retains so many marks of former times, would be invidious to decide. Leasehold tenure is unquestionably unfavourable to building, and the greater part of the property within the limits of the city is held either under the Bishop, Dean and Chapter, or Corporation, on lease for years, generally at a fixed chief rent, but subject to an increase in the fine for renewal, in proportion to the degree of improvement which is made, or to the refusal of any renewal at all. The latter indeed is not much to be apprehended from ecclesiastical corporations, which are fluctuating, and therefore disposed to take a *reasonable* advantage of the usual period of renewing the term; but it is otherwise with lay corporate bodies, who being merely trustees, and having no personal interest in the property, of course feel no personal inconvenience while the lease is running out. But that there is either less spirit, less wealth, or less proportion of trade than are found in other towns under similar circumstances, will hardly be conceded. In spite however of considerable discouragements, the external appearance of the houses has been much improved within the memory of many persons now

living, and though several antient buildings of timber and plaster, projecting in the fronts, and inconvenient in the interior arrangements, still remain, yet many instances occur in every street where the modern style of architecture has been happily adopted, in place of that which characterized the reigns of Elizabeth and her successors.

The principal improvements have been made in the removal of houses and other annoyances from the middle of the streets, which prevented the free current of air, and rendered travelling through them incommodious and dangerous. The centre where the four streets meet was nearly filled up by the High Cross: the Westgate-street had a row of houses extending as far as the Upper College-court, and terminating with Trinity Church, a conduit, and statue of George the First. In the Southgate-street were a statue of Queen Anne, the Wheat Market, and Scriven's Conduit. In the Eastgate-street buildings projecting from St. Michael's Church, the Barley Market-house, the pillory and stocks, and at the end of all the streets a principal gate, besides other smaller gates in various parts of the town, all which have been taken down at different periods; of these we shall now speak more particularly, and first of the

HIGH CROSS.—This building is supposed to have been erected in the time of Richard III. who had been Duke of Gloucester, and a great benefactor to the city. Rudder supposes that it was in the reign of Henry VII. but as the statue of Richard III. was clearly to be distinguished in one of the niches, it is more probably assigned to his reign, since it is not likely that the citizens would have paid such a compliment to Richard's memory in the reign of his jealous rival and conqueror, or that his own statue would have been omitted. This cross was 34 feet and a half high, of an octangular shape, divided into two compartments, with a

castellated top, and crowned with a globe and cross. On the second story were eight canopied niches, occupied by as many full length royal statues. To the westward, stood those of John and Edward III. Eastward, Henry III. and Queen Eleanor. Northward, Queen Elizabeth and Charles I. Southward, Richard the Second and Third. In consequence of an act of parliament passed in 1749, for widening and improving the streets, it was taken down. A drawing of it was made in 1750, by Thomas Rickets, stone-mason, of Gloucester, and engraved by G. Vertue, for the Society of Antiquaries. A copy on a small scale, neatly engraved, is given in the first part of Britton's Architectural Antiquities. Leland takes notice of a building; and remarks "that the beauty of the town lies in two crossing streets, and at the place of the middle meeting is an aqueduct incallated." Upon this Rudder remarks, that the Grey Friars, in 1438, granted that water might be brought hither from Mattes-noll or Robin-Hood's (*Robinswood*) hill, for the use of the city. This grant, however, was made fifty years before the High Cross was built, and hence it should seem that there was a conduit on the same spot previous to that period.

The TOLSEY, or TOLSEND, or TOLBOOTH, so called, according to Bishop Kennett, because it was the place where the Lord of the Manor received his dues, rents, and profits of the fair or market, called *Toll*. This building was anciently employed, as it is now, for the public affairs of the city. It then consisted only of the Council-chamber and the room under it (which were erected in 1602, upon the demolishing of a former edifice, erected in 1565) till 1648, when the north wall of All Saint's Church was taken away, and the whole church converted into a court for the Sheriffs and public purposes. On the site of the

chancel was built the stair-case, leading to a room over it, and to the Council Chamber. By the purchase of some land between the church and the street, the place was enlarged. In 1685 the chamber over the Sheriff's Court was made into a chapel, where King James the Second, in his progress 1686-7, attended divine service, according to the Roman Catholic form, sitting on a throne erected for him, at the expence of the city; and hence it obtained the denomination of the King's Chapel.

Whether the Corporation were obsequious enough to attend him, does not appear, but it may be a matter of curiosity as well as instruction, to record the dignified behaviour of the Mayor of Worcester about the same time. The King proceeded to a Romish Chapel, on the east side of the Foregate-street, preceded by the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. On their arrival his Majesty asked, if they would not go in with him? To which, Thos. Shewring, Esq. Mayor, with becoming firmness, replied, I think we have attended your Majesty too far already, and depositing the sword before the King, returned to divine service at the Cathedral.—*Green's Worcester.*

Soon after the revolution in 1688, most of the costly furniture thereof was burnt or destroyed.—*Rudder.*

The ancient TOLSEY, which was taken down in consequence of the act of parliament beforementioned, consisted of a wooden piazza below, with antic figures over the capitals, an overhanging story with immense sashes, and a balustrade above; it receded in two sides of a triangle from the High Cross.—*Vetust. Monum.*

The building last erected has been much improved since, and particularly by the taking down of the piazza, which projected a considerable way, and much narrowed that part of the Southgate-street. In its present state, though bearing

no marks of grandeur or elegance ; it is however convenient, and well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. On the ground floor is held the Quarter Sessions, and in the Council Chamber above is dispatched the ordinary business of the City and the Corporation. The city arms adorn the pediment in front.

The KING'S BOARD (formerly assigned for the selling of butter and cheese,) was built or repaired by Richard II. It is said to have been a magnificent market-house, and according to Doctor Stukeley, " of Gothic architecture, uncommon and ancient, but finely adorned." Over the arches and the sides and ends of it, were many historical parts of the holy scripture, curiously carved : at each corner was a large statue, and on the upper part, a cross upon a pyramid, between four effigies, with battlements around it. In 1572, the upper part (which was decayed) was amended, and about 1691, was taken down, that a large cistern might be erected for the conveniency of holding water, conveyed thither from (the water-works) near the Westgate. For many years after the demolition of this edifice, the butter market was held in the butter-row, or near the site of the old market place, in the open air, to the great inconvenience of buyers and sellers, and so continued till the present market-house was erected.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH stood in the middle of the Westgate-street, nearly opposite to the Upper College-court, consisting of one aisle, with a beautiful tower at the west end. By a faculty obtained in 1698, the church, which had been for some time in a ruinous state, was taken down, except part of the walls towards the west end, which with some addition, were converted into a house for keeping the fire engines, and other things belonging to the city. The tower was left standing on account of its beauty, and beneath it a

conduit was erected in 1702. By the act of 23 Geo. II. the whole was taken down, and the materials sold for the rebuilding of the parish church of Upton-upon-Severn. At the same time the whole row of buildings up to the Cross, was taken away, and the street laid open.

St. MARTYN'S PLACE, of which little is now known, near the site of the High Cross, was granted by Edw. III. in 1371, to the Bailiffs, for the purpose of erecting a tower and placing a clock therein; for which the Sheriffs were yearly charged with twelve pence, to be received of the burgesses for the use of it.

The WHEAT MARKET HOUSE stood in the middle of the Southgate-street, opposite to the Bell-lane. It was built in 1606, but having been much battered and injured at the siege, another, with a statue of Charles II. in a niche at the north end of it, was erected in 1660 and 1661, for which an assessment was made on the inhabitants of £120. To the north of this was afterwards placed on a pedestal, inclosed with iron palisades, a statue of Queen Anne: and near to the south end, in the middle of the street also, was a Gothic building of an octagonal form, inclosing a cistern of water, conveyed by an ancient aqueduct, from Robin's-wood hill, for public use. On the south side was the following inscription:—This was erected at the charge of Alderman John Scriven, in 1636. “The whole was taken down about the year 1784, and the conduit was removed, and is now standing in a piece of ground adjoining to a house belonging to the late Robert Smith, Esq. at the beginning of Barton-street.

The BARLEY MARKET HOUSE, which was built about 1655, stood in the middle of the Eastgate-street. Margery Price is said to have given £50. towards it; and the remains of an old market-house, which was lower down, together with

materials from St. Catherine and St. Mary de Grace churches, were used in the building of it. This was removed at the same time as the former.

The MEAL MARKET, adjoining the east end of St. John's church, was, about 1657, converted into a dwelling-house, and upon the re-building of the same church about 1734, was entirely demolished.

The act of parliament, by virtue of which the city has assumed its present improved appearance, was obtained in the 23 Geo. III. by a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants. Before the operation of this act, the business had been but half done; many nuisances remained; the whole north side of St. Michael's church was hid from view, by mean houses or shops; the rain dropped from the eaves of the buildings, directly on the heads of those who passed under; the butchers, who still occupy too great a portion of the principal street, slaughtered their beasts in public view, and the blood running down the open gutters, afforded a most filthy and nauseous spectacle; the pavement was incommodious to foot passengers, and the main street equally so for carriages and horses: the present market houses, as much to be admired for their neatness as convenience, were erected.

One in the Eastgate-street, for the sale of corn, meat, poultry, and vegetables, from the country, was built in 1786, as appears from an inscription under the pediment on the front facing the Eastgate-street. "This market was opened March 8th, 1786, in the mayoralty of Edwyn Jeynes, Esq. John Turner, and John Hope, Gentlemen, Sheriffs."

Another in the Southgate-street, for butter and vegetables. Both these buildings were erected by a tontine subscription, with the fee vested in the Corporation, after the expiration of the subscribing lives. Whether it is to be ascribed to

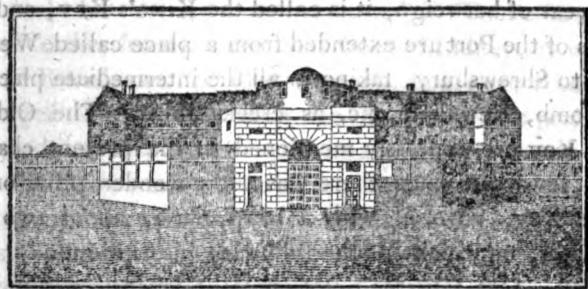
patriotic zeal for improvement, or any other cause, it is worthy of remark, that the *principal* on this occasion was advanced with the certainty of being sunk, and the only advantage to be derived to the subscribers, is in the increase of *interest* to the fortunate survivors. It now pays not quite six per cent.

At the entrance into this market are two reservoirs of water, supplied from Robinswood-hill by pipes, under the direction of the Corporation.

The BOOTH-HALL, where the Assizes and Quarter Sessions are held, and all public business for the county, and some for the city is transacted, was built in the reign of Elizabeth, and during a part of the reign of James I. served for a prison to some of the citizens for any misdemeanor. It is a large unornamented room, possessed of some conveniences, but on the whole too mean for the respectable and opulent county of Gloucester. It appears by the *Rawlinson MSS.* in the Bodleian, that the county subscribed two hundred pounds towards the original building, and that in the 10th year of James I. forty pounds remaining unpaid, were ordered by the Justices of assize, to be discharged by the county. It has for some length of time been in contemplation to build a new County Hall, but on account of the burden still remaining on the county, for building the Gaol, and other considerations connected with the extraordinary pressure of the times, it has been thought prudent to defer the execution of the plan till a more favourable period.

The NEW GAOL, situate beyond the site of the Southgate, was built about the year 1782, on a scale unquestionably too small to answer all the purposes of confinement. Security is certainly the primary object, but the reformation of the offender, which probably may be the effect of hard labour and solitude, is in the eye of the moralist, paramount

to very weighty considerations. The imperfect attainment of both objects has induced the Corporation to determine on an enlargement in point of size, and other alterations, in the arrangement of the several parts of the building.



The COUNTY GAOL, though not strictly connected with the history of the city, as being in the county, deserves to be mentioned both on account of the magnitude of its scale, and the important ends it is intended to promote, which are the reformation and recovery of the offender, by solitary confinement and labour, rather than punishment, by cutting him off from society. The building, with four prisons in the county, of much smaller dimensions, cost more than 34,000*l*. See *Compressed History of the County*, vol. i. p. liii.

The THEATRE, under the direction of Mr. Watson, stands in the Westgate-street, and is neatly and conveniently furnished and arranged for the purpose of rational amusement; and it is due in justice to the manager to say, that he has happily succeeded in his attempts to gratify the public taste.

The CUSTOM HOUSE, situate on the Key or Quay, is an inconsiderable building of modern date, and has nothing remarkable or interesting in its construction. It is indeed at

present, in consequence of the increased trade of this port, too small for the purposes of its original designation, and the business of the Customs is transacted at a larger house in the neighbourhood. The Key is mentioned in the reign of Edw. IV. and the Lane leading to the Key, in that of Hen. VII. In Queen Elizabeth's letters patent, granted in the 22d year of her reign, it is called the KING'S KEY, and the limits of the Port are extended from a place called Welshe-rode to Shrewsbury, taking in all the intermediate places of Gatcomb, Newnham, &c. as creeks to it. The Old and New Key are expressly mentioned in the present charter, and a few years since there was a low wooden pillar on the great Key, covered with a brass plate, about two feet diameter, on which was the following inscription:—

1650. Qui feliciter optat civitati Glevensi, non ut Herculeam columnam, sed perpuccillam. Hoc pignus amoris est gratitudinis.

In the middle, the following arms; *On a chevron, three roses; and on a canton, an ulster.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Prior to the conquest, it is supposed that the chief employment of the inhabitants of Gloucester was forging of iron; hence among other articles paid to the crown in the time of Edward the Confessor, were thirty-six dicres of iron, or 360 bars, and a hundred iron rods drawn out for the nails of the King's ships. That the ore was either *dug* in Robin's-wood-hill, or *melted* here, is improbable, and unsupported

by any records or the usual appearances of cinders, such as are found in various parts of the Forest of Dean. The strong chalybeate water which issues from the hill at Matson, is indeed a clear indication of iron, (and there are few places where it does not exist in some proportion or other,) but no species of ore has at any time been found. There is little doubt but the iron, manufactured in Gloucester, was brought either from the neighbourhood of Lidney, by water, or from Ruerdeane, by land carriage, in a state ready for the forge. Smith-street, now the Bolt-lane, was probably inhabited by manufacturers of iron, and in the reign of Hen. III. there was a place in the same street, called *Col-stall*, being, as it is supposed, the depôt of coals.—*MSS. Frouc. Rudder.*

The CLOTHING business was in former times carried on here to a considerable extent. In Brook-street, situate on Fullbrook, the cloth manufacturers principally resided. In the reign of King John, this city, with some others, paid fines to the King, that they might buy and sell dyed cloth, as they were accustomed to do in the time of Hen. II.—*Madox.*

Queen Elizabeth, in the 38th year of her reign, committed to Robert Webbe, the farm of the subsidy and ulnages of saleable cloths, for thirty-one years, at the annual rent of 72*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in the cities of Gloucester and Bristol.—*Fosbrooke.* This manufacture however, has long since been lost in the city, and not a vestige now remains. In 1626, the loss was very fortunately supplied by the public spirit of John Tilsby, who introduced the art of pin making, and with it the means of employing and maintaining the labouring part of the inhabitants. This trade is now carried on with considerable spirit and advantage, though perhaps not so extensively as at the latter end of last century. Five

manufactories find sufficient employment for the poor, besides a great deal of work done in different parts of the county.

CAP MAKING was carried on at Gloucester on a pretty large scale, on the scite of the Black Friars; this has long since been discontinued.

The BELL FOUNDRY business, which has for a century and half been in the family of Rudhall, is still continued by a descendant of the same name. Nearly four thousand bells have been cast under their direction, and generally with great success. John de Gloucester, bell-founder, as it is recorded by Bentham, in his history of Ely Cathedral, cast four of the largest bells in the great western tower of Ely, in 1346; the names and weights of which were, Mary 2180lbs.; John 2704; Jesus 3792; Walsingham 6280. It is not positively said that they were cast in Gloucester, but the name fairly implies that the founder lived there. In 1500, or thereabouts, William Hanshaw was in great repute as a bell-founder; he lived in the Eastgate-street, in the house now belonging to Robert Wilton, Esq. as is generally supposed, and his works extending backwards, gave name to the Bell-lane. He lies buried in St. Michael's church, under a large grave-stone, with the following inscription in old letter;—*Pray for the soule of William Hanshaw, Belfounder and late Maire of this towne and Agnes his wife the which William decessed the day of in the yeare of our Lord God a thousand cccc—the said Agnes decessed the second day of february the yr. of our Lord M. V. XIX for whose soules of your charitie say a pater noster and ave.*

Many spirited attempts have been made at different periods to increase the importance of Gloucester as a trading town; but in several instances the undertakers have been disappointed. The sugar refining branch was twice during the

last century introduced, but necessarily given up; as was also the manufacture of glass. These failures were, perhaps, owing more to the jealousy of a neighbouring large commercial town, than to any real disadvantage either of situation or resources. An iron-foundry is now working under the direction of William Montague, Esq. and a strong beer and porter brewery, on the site of the old sugar-house, by Messrs. Brittan and Co. to both which every good citizen will join in wishing long and ample success.

The *Tanning* business appears, from the records of the company, which are extant as far back as Richard the Third, to have been extensively carried on. The ancient hall in Hare-lane, now converted into tenements, retains in the windows and walls well preserved specimens of the architectural style of the fourteenth century, and so far is an object of antiquarian curiosity. The trade has never been lost in the town, but seems likely to be increased to a very considerable extent, if a conjecture can be formed from the large buildings now being erected under the direction and at the expence of Mr. Weaver, in the neighbourhood of the tanners' old yard and hall.

In no instance, perhaps, has public spirit exerted itself more honourably or with less view to individual emolument, than in the erection of a public mill for grinding corn. The concern was established on the firm of seventy shares; and every aid which could be derived from mechanical powers and the steam-engine, was applied; but from the operation of causes we are unacquainted with, a stop is unfortunately put to the work for the present.

It has been supposed that the commercial concerns of Gloucester were more considerable in former times than at present; no documents, however, are on record to ascertain it. The petition presented to Queen Elizabeth from the

inhabitants of Bristol, on the erection of this port, proves little more than their own jealous apprehensions; and according to Sir Robert Atkyns, "the complaint had no foundation, for that the port of Gloucester had very little foreign trade through the contiguity of Bristol." Great expectations have indeed lately been excited, that the foreign trade would be considerably increased by the Berkeley Canal; but the peculiar circumstances of the present age, which have more or less influenced all public undertakings, have given a check to the completion of a scheme well and wisely planned at the outset, and of consequence the final result or advantages to be derived from it remain, it is to be feared, to be proved at a distant period. The foreign imports chiefly consist of wines, fruits, cork, &c. from Portugal; and tallow, deals, &c. from Russia and Norway. The coasting trade is more considerable. Large quantities of copper are brought from Swansea and other places for Birmingham; sugar and other articles of grocery from Bristol to various places upwards; and timber, bark, corn, coals, and other inland produce, are carried down the river.

RIVERS AND CANALS

The SEVERN rises from a small pond on the north eastern side near the summit of Plinlimmon, in Wales. The inhabitants call it *Haffren* or *Hauren*, as it flows through a wild district towards the S. E. to Llanidloes. As it approaches Newtown it assumes the name of *Severn*. It then passes through the vale of Montgomeryshire, and beyond Welch-

pool enters Shropshire, and having almost encircled the town of Shrewsbury, passes Colebrook Dale, flowing by Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worcester, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester, and continuing its course some miles beyond Newnham, is called the Bristol Channel, till it empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean, between the Land's-end and the extreme point of Pembrokeshire. The distance of this course is more than 200 miles.—*Compressed Hist. of the County.*

The tide flows by Gloucester with great rapidity, and has been felt as high as Worcester; this, however, is very seldom the case, and more often its effect is lost four or five miles above the town. After it has passed Newnham, from the sudden contraction of the river, the water which had flowed over the wide channel at Frampton, is collected into a small compass, and being strongly and suddenly impelled forwards, rises with a great wave. This wave presents a striking phenomenon below and at Gloucester, and from its noise and fury, is called the Boar, or *Hygre*. The greatest elevation produced by the tide at Gloucester is nine feet, but the most usual is seven feet and a half. The saline impregnation is soon lost after it has passed Framilode Passage.

The produce of the Severn is roach, dace, blake, flounders, eels, elvers, chub, carp, trout, and perch. The three last, though often found in the Severn, are not naturally belonging to it. Salmon, lampreys, lamperns, shad, are taken near the town, and other varieties as it approaches towards the sea.—*Agric. Surv. of Glouc.*

The Severn, about a mile above the town, divides into two channels, inclosing the Isle of Alney, at the south extremity of which they again unite. At a distant period of time it was probably divided into three channels, one of which has long since been filled up. In old records it is mentioned under the title of Little Severn; and sometimes

Old Severn. The course of it was from Longford Ham down Tweendike, round the east side of Meanham, skirting St. Oswald's Priory, where was once a quay, and proceeding to the Foreign Bridge into the present channel at the Quay.

The Severn often overflows the adjoining meadows far and wide, in consequence of violent and continued rains, or the sudden melting of snow on the mountains near the source. In the year 1770, and several times since, the water has risen to the height of four feet in St. Mary de Lode Church. One is naturally led to infer from this circumstance either that there is, from some unknown cause, a greater accumulation of water now than in former times, or that the bed of the Severn is considerably higher; for it is not likely that our ancestors would have built a church within the reach of floods; or if this had been the case, such events would have been noticed in the register of the Abbey, which have recorded the effects of fire with accurate regularity. That the land has been raised six feet at least in all the parts adjoining to the Severn is undoubted, because to that depth the soil is adventitious, evidently formed from the long continued and annual deposits of muddy water. When St. Bartholomew's Hospital was taken down a few years since, the shafts of the pillars were nearly eight feet under ground. Such was not the original building, but as the bed of the Severn continued to rise, and carry up its waters with it, the ground floor of this hospital was necessarily raised to be kept above the water mark, and this was done by Whitmay, who was Prior 4 H. VIII. The rise of the bed of the Severn is a necessary consequence of the waste of soil on all the elevated lands adjoining it. It is remarked in Plott's History of Staffordshire, on respectable authority, that the pinnacle of Gloucester Cathedral

tower was scarcely visible from the window of the chamber on the first floor of the Manor-house at Churcham two or three centuries ago; but now, from waste of the intervening hill, the tower is to be seen, from the same elevation, nearly as low as the roof of the building. If the information of the learned historian was well founded, it is a strong circumstance to prove that the same effect is gradually taking place in other situations of a similar nature. Leland, in speaking of Derhurst, remarks, "that the site of the town as it now is, is in the manner of a meadow, so that when Severn much risith, the water cummith almoste about the towne. It is to be supposed that it was of olde tyme lesse subjecte to waters, and that the bottom of Severne then deeper without choking of sand dyd at flouddes leste hurte."

—*Itin. vol. 6. p. 78.* One reason indeed why the floods are higher, and continue longer than former is, that the free current of the waters is much impeded by the raised causeway to Over, which is of comparatively modern date. A few years since, when the ground was opened to a considerable depth, for the purpose of building a bridge over the Hereford Canal, large stones were found, supported on oak timbers, where seemed to have been the ancient causeway. Whether this was of Roman construction or not, is of little consequence, but it gives strong evidence that the waters did not then rise to their present height, or that they run off much sooner, as otherwise the communication between the town and country must have been often and long suspended.

The **BERKELEY CANAL** was intended to open an easy and safe communication with the Severn at Berkeley. It was begun in 1794, but from an unexpected increase of expenses, five miles only were completed, and the work is not yet resumed. The Bason at Gloucester comprehends three

acres, and the Canal is 70 feet wide at top, 20 feet at bottom, and 18 feet deep. The length was intended to be seventeen miles and a half; and so level is the ground that no lock would be required in the intermediate space. Twenty miles of navigation would be saved, and complete security to the vessels. If it should ever be finished, the final result will be highly favourable to the commercial interests of Gloucester.—*Compressed History.*

THE HEREFORD AND GLOUCESTER CANAL was intended to open the trade between the city and county of Hereford and Bristol. The Wye being navigable only for very small vessels beyond the reach of the tide, land carriage is necessarily substituted at an enormous expence, and therefore great expectations were formed of the advantages to be derived from this Canal. It was begun in 1792, but after the expenditure of one hundred and five thousand pounds, it has been carried only 17 miles, of more than 30. That the completion of the plan should have been prevented, is much to be regretted on public considerations, as well as individual disappointment and loss.

OF CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS, BENEFACTIONS, AND INSTITUTIONS.

CRYPT SCHOOL, situate in Southgate-street, and adjoining to St Mary de Crypt church, was founded by John Coke, Alderman of Gloucester. By his will, dated May 18, 1528, he directed, among other things, a school-house to be built in the parish of Crypt, "for a continual free-school of grammar, for the erudition of children and scholars." The in-

tention of the testator was carried into execution by his widow Dame Joan Coke, by indenture tripartite, Jan. 11, 31 Hen. VIII. between herself, the Mayor, and Burgesses of Gloucester, and Bailiffs and Citizens of Worcester. Out of certain messuages, lands, and tenements, in the deed recited, the Mayor and Burgesses covenant to provide an honest and well-learned schoolmaster, being a priest, to teach grammar to all children and scholars as shall and will at any time come and resort to the said free-school, and to give to the said master 10*l.* yearly. They also covenant with the surplus money to keep the school-house in repair; and also that the Mayor, Recorder, two of the eldest Aldermen, the Town Shreeves, the Town Clerk, the four Stewards, the Sword-bearer, the four Serjeants at Mace, and the five Porters of the gates, shall assemble themselves together every year, between Easter and Whitsuntide, at the High Cross, and thence go and survey the school-house, and cause to be made all needful reparations. The Mayor to have 4*s.* the Recorder 3*s.* 4*d.* each Alderman 2*s.* every Shreve 20*d.* the Town Clerk 16*d.* each of the Stewards 1*s.* the Sword-bearer 1*s.* every Serjeant 8*d.* and every Porter 4*d.*

The Bailiffs and Citizens of Worcester are made visitors, and for every default a penalty is imposed on the Corporation of Gloucester of 10 pounds *nomine pene*. The last visit was made in 1728.

In 1611 Alderman Lawrence Wilshire gave 100*l.* for the establishment of an usher in the same school; and George Townsend, Esq. in 1683 gave two perpetual exhibitions for the maintenance of two scholars at Pembroke College, in Oxford, for eight years, to be elected by the Mayor, six senior Aldermen, and the chief Schoolmaster. One scholar is now elected every four years from the school, who continues for eight years on the exhibition, which, in con-

sequence of the rise of the estate at Aston Blank, county Gloucester, is now become worth more than fifty pounds per annum, and the chance of presentation to the livings of Coln Brook and Uxbridge.

One schoolmaster only is now appointed, who receives thirty pounds per annum.

An attempt was made by William Massinger to recover all the lands and premises to his own use ; but by a decree made Feb. 12, 1552, the whole was secured to the purposes mentioned in the indenture.

The school and schoolmaster's house have of late years received many improvements. On the east side the ancient windows still remain, but the front is completely modernized, except in the pointed gateway, on the south side of which are the ancient city arms, which were engraved on the seal used in the time of King Edward III. See p.

John Coke and Dame Coke were buried in Crypt church, but no memorial remains, the effigies and inscription, which were of brass, having been taken away.

MASTERS OF CRYPT SCHOOL.

John Distale, Nov. 4, 1547.

Thomas Bowland, 1551.

Nicholas Oldsworth, Rector of St. Michael's, 1553.

Richard Hewis, in the same year.

After this a long vacancy.

Hugh Walker, 1558 and 1575.

Gregory Downehall or Downer, 1578.

Edmund Cugley, 1579.

Alexander Belshire, 1581.

Henry Aisgill, afterwards Prebendary, 1583 and 1585.

William Grove, 1589.

— Floyd removed Aug. 20, 1612.

John Bird occurs 1629, removed May 18, 1641.

John Biddle was elected May 25, 1641. He was an infamous character, and was the author of several blasphemous books, for which he was punished with imprisonment during all the changes of government, in the rebellious times, and died in Newgate, in 1662.

James Allen, A. M. was elected on Biddle's removal in October, 1645.

John Cooper succeeded, 1647.

Thomas Bevan, on Cooper's resignation, was elected in 1652, and

Nicholas Tailor in the same year.

William Rawlins, B. A. elected July, 1653.

Francis Stedman, B. A. Aug. 1654.

Abraham Heague, 1658.

John Grubb, M. A. October, 1696. He was buried in the middle chancel of St. Mary de Crypt, under a stone with the following inscription:—

H. S. I. Johannes Grubb, A. M. natus apud Acton Burnell, in agro Salopiensi, anno domini 1646. Cujus variam in linguis notitiam et felicem in erudiendis pueris industriam, grata adhuc memoria, testatur Oxonium. Ibi enim, Adi Christum initiatus, artes excoelecit; puerisque ad eandem mox excolendas accurate formavit. Huc demum unanimi omnium consensu acceit, eandem suscepit provinciam; quam feliciter adeo absolvit, ut nihil optandum sit, nisi ut diutius nobis interfuisset: Fuit enim propter festivam ingenii suavitatem, simplicem morum candorem, præcipuam erga cognatos, benevolentiam omnibus, desideratissimus. Obiit 2^o die Aprilis, A. D. 1697. Etatis sue 51.

William King, elected May, 1697, and upon his death,

Philip Collier, B.A. was elected June 16, 1711, removed May 12, 1719, and then

Richard Furney, M. A. was elected, and upon his resignation

Daniel Bond, A.M. Vicar of Leigh, was elected 25th March, 1724, on whose death, about 1750,

Thomas Gardiner was appointed, and on his death 1788

Thomas Rudge, B.D. succeeded. On his resignation in 1802

Richard Solloway Skillern, A.M. was elected, who is the present master.

USHERS.

Edward Barwell,	elected	Sept. 22, 1613.
Jonathan Bullocke,	_____	July 15, 1628.
Robert Bird,	_____	Sept. 19, 1629.
John Corbet, B.A.	_____	Feb. 8, 1640.
John Allen, A.M.	_____	July 8, 1643.
Thomas Smith,	_____	June 8, 1648.
Abraham Heague,	_____	March 24, 1652.
Isaac Heague,	_____	Oct. 10, 1656.
William Wood,	_____	Nov. 16, 1668.
Oliver Gregory, B. A.	_____	March 26, 1670.
Thomas Tippet,	_____	Oct. 3, 1673.
Thomas Merrett,	_____	Jan. 14, 1675.
Daniel Bond, B. A.	_____	March 3, 1708.
John Gegg,	_____	March 25, 1724.
Henry Church,	_____	June 19, 1727.
James Commeline,	_____	March 25, 1733.
Thomas Gardiner,	_____	June 24, 1737.

Since which period no Usher has been appointed.

The BLUE COAT HOSPITAL was founded by Sir Thomas Rich, Bart. of Sunning, county of Berks, a native of this city. By a successful trade to Turkey, he gained a large fortune, which he applied in a great measure to charitable purposes. He supplied Charles the Second, when abroad, with considerable sums of money, and at home supported the oppressed clergy, and at his death, left £16,000 in public charities. By his will, dated May 16, 1666, he gave to the Mayor and Burgesses of Gloucester, his house, lying on the north side of the Eastgate-street, to be only employed by them as an hospital for ever, for the entertaining of twenty poor blue coat boys, with diet, washing, lodging, cloathing, and other necessaries, in blue coats and caps, according to the laudable usage of Christ-church Hospital, in London. He gave also in money £6,000. to purchase land of the yearly value of £300. of which, £160 to be employed in maintaining the said twenty boys; £20 to be paid to an honest able schoolmaster, to live in the said house, and teach the boys to read and write. Sixty pounds a year more to be employed in the yearly placing out and cloathing of six poor boys apprentices, with the direction that three or four of the said boys shall be placed apprentices in London, to some honest handicraft trades, and with honest masters, *not adhering to the novelties of the times in their opinions*. No boy to be elected under ten years of age, and not to remain in after sixteen. Thirty pounds a year to be employed in providing of gowns, shoes, stockings, and cloth for shifting for ten poor men and ten poor women, namely, to each man and woman a blue cloth gown, a pair of shoes, a pair of stockings, and three ells of dowlas cloth for a shirt and smock. The farther sum of £6. 13s. 4d. to be employed in providing a dinner for the trustees on St. Thomas's day, when the annual accounts are to be settled. The remainder

of the rents and profits which shall arise yearly from the lands so purchased to be yearly disposed, and distributed unto *poor young people*, beginners, and freemen of the city, and to *poor maid servants* that are engaged to be married, that have faithfully served one master or mistress three years in one place, that is to say, to the young men £10 a piece, and the next year to poor maid servants, and poor decayed housekeepers, to each of them £5 a piece, and for want of poor maids that are to be married within the year, then to *poor housekeepers, freemen or not freemen*, inhabiting in the city or suburbs of Gloucester, that have children, or are poor by sickness, or infirm by age, £5 a piece. With the sum bequeathed were purchased some estates at Awre and Blakeney, but since the institution of this excellent charity, the income of those estates has been very much raised, and no doubt, as they are enabled, the trustees have extended the sphere of their beneficence. With part of the surplus has been erected a very handsome house on the same site, and applicable to the same purposes. On the front is the following inscription:—

BLUE COAT HOSPITAL, FOUNDED BY SIR. THOMAS RICH,
*KNT. A.D. 1666. REBUILT IN 1807.

In addition to the noble bequest of Sir Thomas Rich, the following benefactions have been given or applied to it.

Lady Napier gave £50 to the city in 1715.

Mr. Amity Clutterbuck, who had been brought up in the school, gave £1000 to it in 1722.

Mr. Alderman Thomas Brown gave £400l.

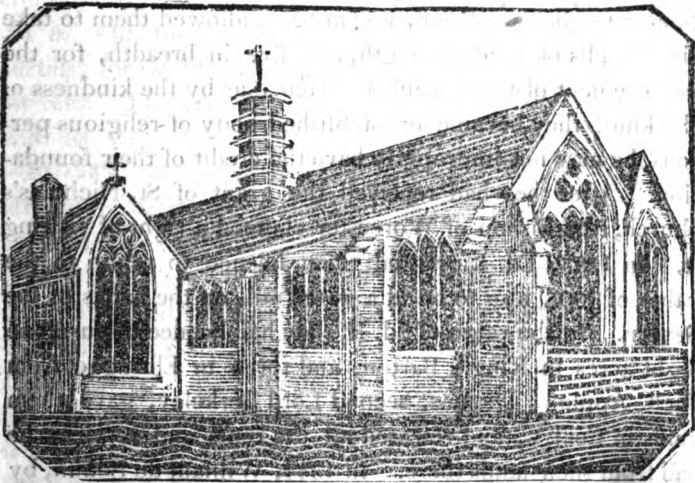
Mr. Richard Elly, by his will in 1755, gave £500.

On the anniversary day the boys, immediately before dinner, produce specimens of their abilities in writing, and

* It ought to have been Bart. for he was created Baronet in 1660.

sing a hymn in the general praise of charity, and particularly of the founder, in the presence of the Mayor and Corporation. After which they receive an ample share of the dinner, and the remains are distributed among the poor people of the town, who attend for that purpose.

**THE OLD BUILDING OF
SAINT BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.**



The foundation of this hospital is generally attributed to William Myparty, a Burgess of Gloucester, in the reign of Hen. II. According to Leland, it owed its original to one of the Bishops of Worcester; some think to Basil, the second Bishop of that see, in 680, but there are no authorities to support it. Henry III. was the most probable founder. From an inquisition taken 30 Edw. III. before William the Prior of Lanthony, and William de Chilterham, it appears, that when Nicholas Walred, Clerk, began to build the West Bridge, in the reign of Hen. II. William Myparty gave him

a piece of land, and after having built a house upon it for the convenience of Walred and the workmen, he retired to it, with several other persons of both sexes, where they all lived together under the government of a priest, in hermitical habit. At this time they had no established revenues, but Hen. III. on the 26th of June, 1229, gave them the church of St. Nicholas; and from that time the house was called the Hospital of St. Bartholomew the Apostle. Soon after, the same king, upon their petition, granted them liberty to choose a Prior; and in 1265, allowed them to take sixteen ells of land in length, and five in breadth, for the enlargement of their chanter. Hence as by the kindness of the king, they became an established body of religious persons, he may not improperly have the credit of their foundation. After they had received the grant of St. Nicholas's church, the Bishop of Worcester claimed a right of visiting it. In 1283, Ed. I. granted them licence to retain to the value of 100s. also to build a water mill on the banks of the Severn. In the reign of Ed. II. they had licence to purchase eight acres in King's Barton, and three in Elbrugge from Rich. Apple. Thomas, second Lord Berkeley, gave them lands in Coaley, and released all the rents and services he had from their lands there. In 1344, William de Bohun, by licence of the King, appropriated the advowson of Newnham to this hospital. In the reign of Ed. III. the state of the hospital was surveyed, and Rich. II. issued a commission for visiting it: and on 19th of November, 1408, Hen. IV. granted the Prior and brethren a new charter; the original is now in the custody of the Corporation.

A chantry in Newent church-yard, dedicated to St. James and St. Anne, belonged to this hospital.

In 1499, the revenues were valued at £23. 7s. 6d.

The hospital consisted of a master or prior, and three

fellows, besides the poor people. Andrew Whitmay, the master, John Henbury, John Harsfield, and Henry Francumb, subscribed to the King's supremacy, Sept. 4, 1534.

From the certificate of the commissioners of Henry VIII. in 1547, it appears that the hospital was founded for a master, with a salary of £20 5s. 5d.; for five priests, with a salary of £29; for thirty-two poor people, with £30 0s. 3d. and 14s. 6d. for finding a lamp and two tapers in St. Nicholas church. Besides these, £6 15s. 2d. for out-rents; £4 8s. 8½d. for tenths; £1 9s. 8d. for synodals and pentecostals, for the churches belonging to it; and £2 13s. 4d. for fees. The value of the ornaments, plate, goods, &c. £20 6s. 2d.

In 1547, the certified value was £25 11s. 2d. and the several possessions of the poor people belonging to the hospital 25l. 4s. 5d. The full income of the lands, when granted from the crown, was £78. 1s. 2d. This grant was made by Elizabeth, July 14, 1564, including the patronage of all the offices belonging thereto, on condition that a pension of £9. 2s. paid by the crown should be released. This grant has since been confirmed by act of parliament, in which it is provided that the Bishop of Gloucester shall freely visit the hospital every third year, to see that the statutes be observed, which, as it is said, were drawn up by Archbishop Laud, about 1636. In consequence of the power thus granted, the Bishops of Gloucester have frequently visited the hospital, and occasionally confirmed, altered, or renewed the ordinances originally settled for its government. Bishop Benson in particular exercised this privilege in 1765, and enjoined some new rules for the better government of the hospital. Among others his Lordship extended the operation of the 24th ordinance against the election of any person into this or either of the other hospitals, who had kept any

victualling or tipling house whatsoever. After stating the great increase of the number of such houses, and the great increase of mischief occasioned by them, and particularly by the sale of spirituous liquors, and therefore the greater necessity of discouraging the setting up of such houses, which are the bane of trade, the corrupters of children, apprentices, and servants, harbourers of the idle and immoral, and subsisting only by the vices and ruin of those who frequent them, and destructive as well to those who keep them as those who resort to them, his Lordship strictly enjoins, that no person having, or who has heretofore kept any victualling, tipling, or gaming house, or any shop wherein is sold wine, cyder, ale, brandy, punch, gin, or any spirituous or other liquors, be ever elected into either of the said hospitals, but that those places be as they ought, a retreat and refuge for the sober, virtuous, and religious, the industrious and laborious, and those who have employed themselves in honest and useful callings, when by age or misfortune they are brought to want such encouragement and support: and that these qualifications only, and not any private interest or partial favour, as the serving at any time any particular end or view, be the means for gaining admission: as all abuses of this sort are not only a great piece of injustice in themselves, and a gross misapplication of this particular charity, but do harm to charity itself, by bringing all donations of this kind in general into disrepute and discredit.

At the time of the dissolution, the government of the hospital was in a prior or master, five priests and thirty-two people, but by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, the whole was granted to the Mayor and Burgesses, and the revenue of it, for the maintenance of a minister, a physician, a surgeon, and forty poor people.

The hospital appears to have been in a ruinous state when it came into the hands of the Corporation. The church was repaired, and twenty-one chambers rebuilt. The Corporation then elected a president or provost, a treasurer, two surveyors, two almoners, and two scrutineers, yearly, to manage the affairs of the hospital, which is the present plan of government.

In Leland's time there were fifty-two poor persons in it; but 26 and 27 Hen. VIII. only twenty-four. In the reign of Edw. VI. there were thirty-two at four pence half-penny or three farthings a week. Soon after Elizabeth's grant, the pay was increased to sixpence. In the reign of Charles I. it was increased to two shillings; and from time to time, additional chambers were added, till there were twenty-six men, and thirty women, in separate chambers, with two shillings and sixpence each weekly.

About the year 1789, the building was become so ruinous, and many parts of it so inconvenient, that it was determined to take it down, and build a new hospital on an improved plan. This measure was also expedient, because, by its projecting considerably into the street, the way was so much narrowed as to render passing incommodious and even dangerous. The present building is thrown back several yards, and a handsome row of iron palisadoes runs parallel with the street. The style of architecture is an imitation of that which prevailed near the time of Henry VIII. and though not every where correct, presents a neat and interesting appearance, and does considerable credit to the architect. The eye, however, is much offended by the numerous assemblage of chimnies, which rise above the roof, and almost hide the tower from view. There are now twenty-four poor men, and thirty poor women, who receive a weekly allowance of six shillings and sixpence, and re-

side in small but comfortable rooms. The chapel is neatly fitted up, but is objectionable to being inclosed on the south side, with open sails, and therefore exposed to a current of cold air in the winter. It was consecrated by Dr. Beadon, Bishop of Gloucester, on the first day of October, 1790, and service is performed on Wednesdays and Fridays in every week, with sacrament on four Sundays in the year. The Rev. Wm. Gwinnett Hornedge is Chaplain to this and the other hospitals of St. Margaret and St. Magdalen.

The lands and possessions belonging to this hospital are considerable, with some ecclesiastical preferments. Of the latter description are the perpetual curacy of St. Nicholas, in the city; the perpetual curacies of Newnham and Little Dean, in the county of Gloucester. Of the former are some houses in Gloucester, the impropriate tithes of Newnham and Little Dean, given by William de Bohun, in 1344. Some lands given by John Coke, in Badgeworth, and other places, out of the rents of which, the Corporation covenanted with Dame Coke to pay to and amongst the poor people of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, three shillings and four pence every week in ready money. Many other benefactions not here mentioned, have at different periods been made to it.

The following is a list of Priors or Masters to the time of Queen Elizabeth's grant by letters patent, in the 1st year of her reign, 1558, to Adam Garon, or de Garne, was the first prior or master, in the reign of Hen. III. Adam Reynier, in the reign of Hen. III. John de Bosc, in the reign of Hen. III. William Abbenhalle, or Abbehal, in the time of Ed. I. John de Wede, in the reign of Ed. I. John de Oke, de Oks, or the Oke, 20 Ed. I. John de Rykenor, 10326, in the reign of Ed. I. Nicholas Hardebyke, 10328, in the reign of Ed. I.

- Walter Gibbs, 36 Edw. III.
 John Bismilla, 12 and 21 Ric. II.
 John Bessys.
 John Arundel, 140 E.
 Thomas Carpenter, 1 and 6 Hen. V.
 William Wincestre, 2 Hen. VI.
 Stephen Myde, Mar. 8, 1426.
 William Sebbaury, called also John Sodbury, alias Hol-
 way.
 John Hamefeld, July 12, 1476.
 Richard Baker, 8 and 11 Hen. VII.
 Thomas Aphowel, 14 Hen. VII.
 Andrew Whitmay, 4 Hen. VIII. who subscribed to the
 King's supremacy.
 Thomas Sternhold, Esq. Groom of the King's Wardrobe,
 1 Edw. VII.
 John Man, Esq. 8 Edw. VI. On Queen Elizabeth's grant,
 he resigned his office to the Corporation, and re-
 ceived a pension of £38 a year. He was Warden
 of Merton College, Oxford, and afterwards Dean of
 Gloucester.

KINEBURGH'S HOSPITAL.

This was originally a chapel belonging to St. Owen's
 church, and dedicated to St. Kyneburg, who was probably
 the first Abbess of the Monastery of St. Peter, and now vul-
 garly called Kimbrose. This chapel existed at a very early
 period, as it appears among the benefactions of Earl Milo to

the Priory of Lanthony, in 1137. On the south-west side there now lies a cumbent effigies of a woman, with a garland on her head, which is supposed to be a cenotaph of Kineburgh herself. She, however, was buried in the monastery, near to Osric, and the workmanship of the figure is of more modern date. The common story, that it is the tomb of Maud Kimbros, who was drowned in a well, and that there are remains of the door that led to it, has no authority but that very uncertain one of tradition. Nothing more occurs relative to it before the dissolution of Lanthony Priory. It was then sold by the Crown, Aug. 1, 34 Hen. VIII. to Thomas Bell, Gent. afterwards knighted, who gave five tenements, which he built on the east part of the site of the old chapel, and another chamber at the west end of it, of ancient building, with some lands belonging to the late dissolved monasteries in the county, for the maintenance of six poor women; which donation was confirmed by Elizabeth, in the 45th year of her reign. In 1608, Mr. Thomas Hobbes, gave 24^s a year; and Mrs. Margaret Norton gave the interest of 50*l*. to the poor people of this hospital, each of whom, six in number, now receive one shilling and sixpence weekly, and sixpence quarterly. The management is in the Corporation.

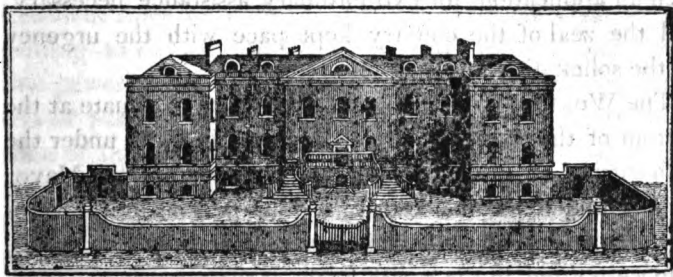
On the east end of Bell's building, are the arms of that family with the date, both mutilated and unintelligible. Over all T. B.

The west end of the chapel was reserved by the founder, for the public devotions of the alms people; but in 1671, was sold to the Cordwainers, for their Common-hall: by them it was sold to Widow Taylor, and by her descendants, to — Hamlett, the present proprietor. After the Cordwainers had ceased to assemble in it for the business of the

company, it was occasionally used by the Methodists, and now perhaps with equal advantage to society, is applied to the purpose of education.

MR. HILL'S HOUSES.

William Hill, Esq. who had been thrice Mayor of the city, bequeathed eighty pounds to erect a house for the habitation of six poor people of the south ward, which was afterwards done by the Corporation. At the time the south-gate was taken down, Hill's house also shared the same fate. The poor who were then the inhabitants, were removed to different places, and lodged at the expence of the Corporation; but as they respectively died, their places were not supplied. Two only remain of the old tenants, and when they drop off, the remembrance of Hill's charity will be lost. These poor persons had a room only, without pay.



The INFIRMARY stands partly in the city and partly in the county, and is a splendid monument of christian benevolence. It was built by voluntary subscription at the

suggestion and under the auspices of the late Lord Botsford, and the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Talbot, who lived to see it completed and amply supported. The building was aided by a grant from the Crown of 9,200 feet of timber. The principles of these excellent institutions are nearly the same every where, and in no place are they more uniformly acted upon than here; the strictest and most exemplary attention is paid to neatness and economy; and the aids of medicine and surgery are applied with the utmost advantage and science, and the most humane regard to the feelings of the patients. *Compressed Hist. of Glouc.*—24,486 persons had been admitted since its first institution to Dec. 31, 1808, of which 17,435 had been cured; and 2,667 relieved. The annual subscriptions in the last year, ending at the same time, amounted to £1,324. 11s. 6d.; and the interest of funded and other property to £726. 6s. 3d. To this must be added £2605. 17s. 8½d. collected since the 1st of September last by voluntary subscriptions in the several parishes through the county, by the parochial clergy and ministers of various denominations. The high price of provisions, and the fast approaching decay of the roof, made such an application for extraordinary assistance necessary, and the zeal of the country kept pace with the urgency of the solicitation.

The WORKHOUSE, or HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, situate at the bottom of the Bareland, was established in 1703, under the authority of an act of parliament, empowering the Mayor to hold a court, and elect twenty-four persons by the votes of the majority of the inhabitants of the respective wards, who were rated in the parish-books at three pence per week to the relief of the poor, which, with the Mayor and other persons mentioned in the act, were to form a corporation under the title of Governor, Deputy Governor, and Guar-

dians of the poor of the city of Gloucester, and to have a common seal. On May 1st, 1709, the elected Guardians, with the Trustees and permanent Guardians, met, and chose their officers. Sir John Powell, Judge of the Court of King's Bench, was the first Governor. Eight hundred pounds were soon raised by subscription for purchasing or erecting a convenient building, and in the year 1725 the New Bear (the present Workhouse) was purchased by the Governor and Guardians. From 1705 the house had been shut up, and the parishes had maintained their respective poor. In 1725 a new act was obtained, varying in some respects from the former one; the poor were received into the house, and rates levied to the amount of £858 13s. per annum. In this state it went on to 1757, when, in consequence of being £1,325 11s. 6d. in debt, and a refusal on the part of the town to raise more money, the poor were discharged, and the officers dismissed, except the schoolmaster, who was retained to superintend the school.

In 1764, under the powers of a new act, the house was again opened, and the income was £1,078 8s. 4d. for the support of the poor who were in the house, about 120. Excellent rules were formed, which have been varied according to circumstances to the present period, and some new powers have been given to the Corporation in several acts of parliament which have been passed for the improvement of the city; but the assessments are limited to a certain proportion, beyond which a rate cannot be levied on the inhabitants, except in cases where articles of consumption are uncommonly high in price, and a general provision is made by Parliament for the relief of this and similar institutions. By prudent and economical management, the institution is in a state tolerably flourishing; but the building is old and out of repair, in consequence of its limited

resources; nor can that neatness or even cleanliness be strictly supported which mark some other houses of a similar description, and of modern date and erection. It is much to be desired that the example of Worcester and Tewkesbury were followed in the building of a new house, in a situation more congenial to the health, and on a plan more adapted to the comfort of its inhabitants. Under the present establishment the poor are fed and clothed in a manner suited to the rank of life they fill; under the pressure of disease medical aid is administered; the children have a little education within its walls; but religious instruction is dispensed with a sparing hand. The whole family are expected to attend divine service at the parish church on every sabbath day, and dissenters are allowed to go to their respective places of worship; but no chaplain is appointed to perform religious services within the house, to attend the sick and aged, and watch the moral conduct of the rising generation. A short form of prayer is indeed read by the master to as many as can be assembled in the morning and evening of every day; but, well as this was intended, the effects on the minds of the hearers, it is to be feared, are inconsiderable, for want of that impressive solemnity which attends the performance of public devotional duties by a regular minister. In these days, and particularly in families where the children are often without parents, and the indigent from vice and idleness, form the majority of the aged of both sexes, the call for religious aid is imperious and irresistible.

SIR THOMAS WHITE, Lord Mayor of London in 1554, delivered two thousand pounds of ready money to the Corporation of Bristol, to purchase lands to the yearly value of one hundred and twenty pounds. During the first ten years one hundred pounds were yearly to be paid at Bristol. The

first eight years' payment to be lent to 16 poor young men, clothiers, and freemen of the said city, £50 a piece, each of them putting in sufficient sureties for the same; and at the end of 10 years to be lent to other 16, at the discretion of the Mayor, Aldermen, and four of the Common Council of the said city. And the other £200, or produce of the last two years, to be employed in provision of corn for the relief of the poor of the said city, for their ready money, without gain to be taken. And after the end of ten years, on the feast of St. Bartholomew, 1577, at the Merchant Taylor's Hall, in London, unto the Mayor and Commonalty of York £104, and then in order unto the cities and towns hereafter mentioned, viz.:—1577, York, the 24th of August is to receive £104; 1578, Canterbury; 1579, Reading; 1580, Merchant Taylors; 1581, Gloucester; 1582, Worcester; 1583, Exeter; 1584, Salisbury; 1585, Westchester; 1586, Norwich; 1587, Southampton; 1588, Lincoln; 1589, Winchester; 1590, Oxford; 1591, Hereford; 1592, Cambridge; 1593, Shrewsbury; 1594, Lynn; 1595, Bath; 1596, Derby; 1597, Ipswich; 1598, Colchester; 1599, Newcastle; all which towns received this gift on the 24th of August, except Bristol, which receives it on the 9th of November; then York 24th August, &c. and all others in order aforesaid yearly, viz. every 24 years from and after their last receipt. All which payments are to be received in the Merchant Taylor's Hall, between the hours of two and six of the clock of the said days, to be put forth in free love to four young men, freemen and occupiers of the cities aforesaid, viz. £25 a piece for the term of ten years, upon sureties to be then repaid, that it may be put out again to other such young men from ten years to ten years as aforesaid. Provided, that when any cities make default in the due putting forth of the said £100

(for the four pounds are given to the surveyors of the same cities or towns) shall lose for ever the benefit of this devise. Thus Gloucester was the seventh city in the series, and has in consequence received this donation ten times, and will again receive it in 1821.

It is said that the estates purchased with the original money are now worth £3,500 per annum. Some of the cities made an attempt to obtain the improved produce of the estates, but on what ground it failed is not now remembered.

There is a portrait of Sir Thomas White in Merchant Taylor's Hall, London, dressed in a scarlet gown. He ranked high in character for literature, charity, and true piety. He was founder of Worcester and St. John's Colleges, Oxford. According to Wood's History of Oxford, he was born at Woodoakes; but according to Mr. Brand, in his History of Newcastle, at Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire; was afterwards bred a merchant taylor, in London, became Lord Mayor in 1554, died in February 1566, aged 72, and was buried within the walls of his own college (St. John's), where an honourable tomb was erected to his memory.

PERSONS OF EMINENCE,

Who have been born or lived in Gloucester.

BENEDICT, who wrote the life of St. Dubricius, Archbishop of Caerleon, printed by Mr. Wharton, was a monk of St. Peter's Abbey, about 1120. *Rudder.*

OSBERN, commonly called Osbernus Claudianus, (*Osbern of Gloucester*) lived about 1140, and was also a monk of the

Abbey. He is mentioned as a man of great talents, industry, and literary attainments. A manuscript of his was taken from the Abbey library by King Henry the Eighth, and is now in the royal library, marked V. A. xi. also part of the Chronicle of Gregory Caerwent, another monk, is in the Cotton Collection Vespas. A. V. *Rudder. Fosbrook.*

ROBERT of Gloucester, also a monk of this Abbey, flourished about 1263. He wrote a history of Britain, from Brute to some time in the reign of Henry III. in verse. This work was printed in black letter, by Mr. Hearne, in two vols. octavo, 1724, with a glossary. It is a curious and valuable specimen of the state of literature in that age, and among other things, gives a particular account of the conduct of the Barons, and the siege of Gloucester, in consequence of the appointment of Sir Maci de Besille, to be constable of the castle, and sheriff of the county. See page 21. *The same.*

ANDREW HORNE, is said by Bate to have been a scholar here. He was very studious in the antiquities of this place, and compiled a work, intituled, *The Chronicle of Gloster.—Rudder.*

WILLIAM CROWLEY, a student of Oxford about 1534, and afterwards a Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, was born here. In 1542, he began to print and sell books, of which several editions of the Visions of Piers Plowman are still extant. Upon the accession of Queen Mary, he went, with many others, to Frankfort, and afterwards died vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, about 1588. *Athen. Ox. Fosbrooke.*

JOHN RASTELL, born here, was educated at Winchester school, from whence he went to New College. He took orders about 1555. In 1560, he went abroad, and in 1568, became a Jesuit, and at length, rector of the College of

Jesuits, at Ingolstadt, where he died about 1600. He was a great opposer of Bishop Powel. *The same.*

CHRISTOPHER CAPLE, a native, and Mayor of Gloucester in 1619, was a good friend to such ministers as had suffered for non-conformity. He died in 1646.

JOHN CORBET, son of Roger Corbet, shoe-maker, of Gloucester, was usher of Crypt school in 1641, rector of St. Mary de Crypt, a lecturer in the city, and dinner chaplain to Colonel E. W. Massie. At the end of the civil war, he preached at Bridgewater, from whence he went to Chichester, and afterwards to Bramshot, where he continued till the act of uniformity ejected him. He died in 1671.

He wrote the *Historical relation of the siege*; also a vindication of the Magistrates of the City of Gloucester, from the calumnies of Robert Bacon, printed in his relation of his usage there, which he entitles, "The Spirit of Prelacy yet working on truth from under a cloud." The former of these works is probably a correct account of the resolute conduct and sufferings of the inhabitants, while the royal army was encamped before the city; proper allowances being made for the republican spirit with which the author was actuated.

MILES SMITH, born here, was of Magdalen College, Oxford, B. A. Secretary to Archbishop Sheldon, a great loyalist and sufferer, died in 1671. He translated David's Psalms into verse.—*Fosbrooke.*

THOMAS GREGORY was the son of John Gregory, Clerk, of this place; in 1685, he was of Magd. Coll. Oxford, afterwards scholar of Wadham, and lecturer of Fulham. He wrote a religious work.—*The same.*

JAMES FORBES, descended from an honourable family in Scotland, was educated at Aberdeen, where he became A. M. and was admitted to the same degree in Oxford 1654. He

preached in the Cathedral here for six years, and with such exertion, that his life was apparently in danger. He was strongly persuaded by Dean Frampton, to conform, but would not. He died and was buried at Gloucester, in 1712, where he had lived for fifty-eight years, though several times imprisoned for private preaching. *Granger's Biog.*

John Moore, D.D. was born in Gloucester. He was educated at Crypt school, and went on Townsend's exhibition from thence in 1740. He was afterwards taken into the Duke of Marlborough's family as tutor to the younger children, in which situation he conducted himself so well, that by the interest of the noble Duke, he was by successive advances raised to the episcopal dignity as Bishop of Bangor, 1775, and on the death of Dr. Cornwallis, 1783, to the Metropolitan Chair of Canterbury, where he presided for twenty-two years. He possessed a considerable share of learning, and was esteemed a polite and accomplished scholar; but a mild and placid temper, united with a gracious deportment and uniform condescension, more than any thing else, rendered him an ornament to the elevated station he occupied, and procured for him the friendship of his Sovereign, the esteem of the clergy, and the general respect of all ranks of people.

POPULATION AND EXTENT.

It has been observed, p. 17, that the population of Gloucester in the time of William the Conqueror, amounted to about 2,500. That it was in other respects a place of considerable consequence, may be collected from its fines, tall-

ages, aids, and fee-farm rents. The following particulars are found in Madox's History of the Exchequer. The term of the burgh 16, 17, 19, 22 Hen. II was 55*l.* and the increment thereof 5*l.* In the reign of Richard the First, the whole borough was granted to the burgesses, at the yearly rent of 55*l.* and 10*l.* increase of farm. This grant was renewed in the reign of John, and the burgesses paid 100 marks for having it to farm. In the reign of Ed. III. it was raised to 65*l.* with the allowance of 5*l.* yearly, which reduced it to 60*l.* or nearly 1000*l.* of our present money.

The extent of the town is not known at a more early period than 44 Ed. III. or 1371, when Thomas Styward, and John de Elmore, Bailiffs of the borough, made a perambulation, (which however, is not very intelligible). From the West-gate to the Cross in the middle of the West-bridge, the meadows of the Abbot of St. Peter's on each side of the bridge excepted. Then from the river Severn, within the little gate towards the east, between the meadow of the Archdeacon, and the garden of the Bartholomews, to Little Severn; and so from Little Severn to Tulliwel brook, on which there is a bridge with iron bars. Thence from the highway to the gate of the monks' garden, with the lane called Fete-lane, to Newlands, by marks and bounds, as appears by the stones there fixed. Thence to the Southgate, to the limit there, the inn excepted, with the houses and lands on the other side. Thence from Rigley-stile to the tenements of the Abbot of St. Peter's. Thence to the lane called Severn-street, to the key at the end of that street, the King's castle, and the meadows excepted, as it appears by the extent of the city, in the treasury of the kings of England.—*Rudder.*

The present boundaries of the city, which are marked at different points with stones having C. G. cut on them, are better ascertained as follows;—beginning at the stone on

the Causeway leading to Over Bridge, and proceeding north east to the next station, about a quarter of a mile up the river on the east bank, then to a stone on the bank of the ditch which parts the two meadows, thence to a stone on the bank of the Old or Little Severn, in a line to another on Tulliwel-brook, where was a bridge with iron bars, on the Tewkesbury road. Thence to a station in Monkleighton grounds, where the line turns southward to a stone on the London road, which it passes, through a house belonging to Mr. Lewis, into the adjoining ground, and taking a south-west direction, proceeds with a little deviation more to the west, through Friar's ground, to a stone on the bank of a branch of Wyver's river or brook, and thence to Barton-street, where making a quick turn to the north-west, to a stone on the opposite side of the street, it proceeds south-west to the Ringleystile grounds, and thence north-west to the Infirmary, through the middle of which it passes, and turning down the Lower Southgate-street, proceeds to the end of Slaughtermans leaze, and taking a north-east direction over the Berkeley Canal bason, proceeds by the side of the north wall of the County Gaol, almost to the lower end of Castle-lane, and then going westerly by the town ditch, under the wall of the Workhouse, crosses the Severn in a south-west direction, to the Castle meadows, and then making a turn to the north-west, to a station in the same meadow, and across the Oxlease to the first station on the causeway leading to Over. The perambulation of the city, according to the accurate survey made by Hall and Pinnell, in 1782, is three miles, one furlong, and eighty-nine parts, and the area 317 acres and eight perches. *See the Ground Plan.*

The population of Gloucester has considerably increased since the time of the Conqueror.

In 1562 it contained 828 householders—4000 inhabitants ;

in 1712, 1003 householders—4990 inhabitants; in 1743, 1335 householders—5585 inhabitants; in 1801, 1368 houses, 2000 families, 7265 inhabitants; within the liberties of the city.

Gloucester was anciently a distinct hundred of itself, and probably continued so till the reign of Ed. III. for before that time, several acts are said to be done in the full hundred of Gloucester. The High Sheriff of Gloucestershire, in answer to the King's writ, dated 5 Mar. 9 Ed. II. certified as follows, *Hundred de Gloucester. Et Dna Margareta regina est Domina ejusdem Hundred.*

Leland, who wrote in the reign of Hen. VIII. has given the following description of this city:—"The Towne of Gloucester is antient, well builded of Tymbre, and large and strongly defended with walles, where it is not well fortified with the deepe streame of Severne water: in the wall be foure gates by East, West, North and South, and soch are the names, but that the East gate is called Ailliagate.

"The antient Castle standeth south on the towne by Severne left ripe, whither Picardes and small shippes come in almost by the castle. I lerned there, that the ould Key on Severne stood hard by St. Oswaldes, and for strife betwixt the towne and St. Oswaldes house, it was thence removed. When the Key was by St. Oswaldes, there was divers pretty Streetes, that now be cleane decayed, as St. Brides street and Sylvergirdle street. The truth is that those streets stood not most bolesomely, and were subject to the raginge floodes of Severne, these men desired more to inhabit in the higher places of the Towne. The beaulty of the towne lyeth in two crossing streets, as the gates of the Towne lye; and at the place of the middle meetinge or Quarters of these streets is an Aquæduct incallated.

"There be suburbes without the East, North and South

Gates. The bridge only with the Causey lyeth at the Westgate. The bridge that is on the cheife arme of Severne, that runneth hard by the towne is of seven great arches of stone. There is another, a little more west of it, that hath an arch or two, and serveth at a tyme for a ditch or dreane of the meades. A little way farther there is another bridge hard without the Westgate, and this bridge hath five great arches. From this bridge there goeth a great Causey of stone, forced up through the lowe meadowes of Severne by the length of a quarter of a myle. In this causey be divers double arched Bridges to dreane the meadowes at floodes. At the ende of this Causey is a bridge of eight arches, not yet finished.

Bell, a merchant of Gloucester now livinge, consideringe to a common wealth bridges and Causeys be, and to the towne of Gloucester hath geven ten pounds land by the yeare to the maintenance of them.

There are eleven parish churches in Gloucester towne. In the suburbs is Ewines, I cannot surely tell, whether this be one of the eleven.

The Grey Fryers Colledge stood within the towne, not farre fom the South gate. This place is now turned to a Brewhouse. One of the L. Berkeleys was founder of it.

The Blacke Fryers Colledge stood within the towne not far from the Castle garth. K. Hen. III. and Stephen Dnus de Harneshull Miles were founders thereof about 1239. This house is made by one Bell a Drapering house.

The White Fryers Colledge stooode in the suburbe without the North gate. There is in the same North suburbe, some-what more by North, a hospitall for poore folkes endowed with landes dedicate to St. Margaret. The township hath the order of this.

There is another poore hospitall of St. Mary Magdalen

semewhat more by North then St. Margarettes. The Priory of Lanthony was taken as a founder there and was wont to maintain it with certain charity of bread.

There is an Hospitall of St. Bartholomew a little within the Westgate. This Hospitall had once a Maister and 52 poore men, and now it hath a Maister and 32 poore men and women. The Bishop of Worcester doth give this hospitall. Some saye it was of the King's foundation. One Pancefoot that was livinge in the mind of ould men is buried in the chapel of this hospitall. Whitmaster* a Suffragave, now ruler of this house raised this hospitall, that afore was very subject to the rising of the Severne, and builded a fayre lodginge for himselfe in the Hospitall."—*Iceland Itiner.* vol. iv. p. 39.

CASTLE, GATES, AND BRIDGES.

Gloucester was in very early days a fortified place, and is said to have been surrounded with walls by Cissa, second King of the South Saxons.—*MSS. in Univ. Coll. Ox.*

A CASTLE was built before the Domesday survey, as appears from the following extract:—"There were sixteen houses where the Castle now stands." The fee of this was in the King, who appointed a constable, an officer of con-

* This was Andrew Whitmay. He was Rector of Beverston, and Archdeacon of St. David, and Suffragave to the Bishop of St. David, by the title of Crisopolitan. He subscribed to the King's supremacy at St. David's, with the other members, and dying about 1545, or 1547, was buried at this hospital.

considerable consequence in feudal times; when however, through successive reigns, the power of the Barons had been put under reasonable controul, and the reciprocal rights of Sovereign and people were better understood, this fortress, like others in the kingdom, became useless as to its original purposes, and for many years served for a county gaol, till the year 1764, when an act of parliament was obtained, by which the crown relinquished its right, and the old building, which was of very great strength, was demolished, and the new gaol built on its site.

Milo was constable of the castle or deputy governor in 1139, and it is probable that at the time he so narrowly escaped being taken prisoner on his march from Winchester, 1141, (p. 18), his seal was lost, which was found at the latter end of the last century, at or near Luggershall, county Wilts, and was in the possession of Rev. Mr. Selwyn, minister of that parish. It was of silver, and had in the middle a man on horseback in complete armour, holding a lance, and round it, SIGILLUM MILONIS *de Glocestria*. *Archæologia*, Append. p. 276, 14 vol.

King William the Conqueror, having settled the southern parts of the kingdom, came to Gloucester, and greatly liking the situation of it, as a barrier between England and Wales, from which, in those days, it was divided by the Severn, caused the north-east and south sides to be fortified with battlemented stone walls and gates, to repel the incursions of the turbulent Welch, who had given much disturbance to Edward the Confessor. They were afterwards frequently repaired, particularly by Sir Thomas de Bradestan, who obtained a grant of the tolls, or rather the fee farm rent of the town, 19 E. III. for that purpose. At various times large sums of money were collected under the name of murages, by officers called murage-gatherers. In the

time of Hen. VIII. the town was strongly defended by its walls, and so continued till the siege in 1643; when from the Southgate to the North Port or Posterngate, was an ancient wall well lined with earth to a considerable height. Thence to the Northgate was a slender work raised upon a low ground. From the North to the Westgate was no ancient defence, but a small work newly raised, with the advantage of marshy grounds without, and the same within, from the inner Northgate to the Priory of St. Oswald. From the West towards the Southgate, along the river side, was no wall; but from the Castle to the South Port was a firm and lofty work, to command the high ground in the suburbs. The ditches or moats narrow, but filled with water. In 1662 the walls were demolished by order of the Commissioners appointed for the regulation of Corporations.

Four principal gates stood in the walls at the end of each street, and from their situation received their names.

The WESTGATE was rebuilt in the reign of Hen. VIII. in a handsome style, and was assigned to the porter, who attends on the senior Sheriff.

The EASTGATE was for many years used as a house of correction, and was assigned to the porter attending on the senior Sheriff. It was also used as a school so early as the 57 H. II. and afterwards at the beginning of the last century.

The NORTHGATE stood upon Fullbrook, and served for the city prison, till the building of the new city gaol in 1786.

The SOUTHGATE fell down soon after the siege, in consequence of the injuries it then received. In the same year it was rebuilt, and on it was inscribed in capital letters round the arch, on the one side, A CITY ASSAULTED BY MAN, BUT SAVED BY GOD. On the other side, next the city, EVER

REMEMBER THE FIFTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1743. GIVE GOD THE GLORY.

It is said that the doors belonging to these gates were given, by order of Charles II. to the city of Worcester. The East, North, and Southgate were taken down, when the last improvements were made in the city, and the Westgate has shared the same fate within the last two years, to make room for the intended new bridge.

There were other gates of less importance within the city, viz.

KING EDWARD'S GATE, leading into the College Churchyard, was built in the reign of Edw. III. and repaired by Abbot Parker, but very much injured in the civil wars. It was formerly called Lichgate, because it was the place where corpses rested, or through which they were carried to sepulture at the Abbey. In order to open the view from the street, it has lately been entirely taken down, with the exception of the side walls, which still preserve a memorial of its beautiful architecture, and the care of the original designer, by a very finely-pointed arch, not to obstruct the sight of the splendid and elegant south porch of the Cathedral.

LADY BELL'S GATE (so called from the Lady Bell, who, with Sir Thomas Bell, her husband, lived at the Black Friars), or the **EASTGATE** of the Black Friars, was a neat building of free-stone; it fell down about fifty years since.

The **POSTERNGATE** was a small gate between the East and Northgates, the design of which is explained by its name.

The **BLINDGATE**, or **ST. OSWALD'S GATE**, led to the Priory of that name.

Besides these, which were within the liberties of the city, were Alvin and Lower Northgate, in the suburbs;

the removal of them all has contributed very much to the convenience and health of the inhabitants.

It was before observed that the walls of the city were razed by order of Charles II. in 1662. It was indeed to be expected that care would be taken by the government to prevent for the future, as far as could be done, a repetition of that obstinate and unconquerable resistance, which had been made, under pretence of duty to the Sovereign, but may be ranked among the principal events which led to the utter subversion of the regal government, the murder of the King, and the establishment of an usurped and unconstitutional tyranny in the person of Cromwell. The remains of the walls and moat are visible on the east side of the city; in other places buildings are erected where they formerly stood, and few traces are to be found.

BRIDGES.

The WESTGATE-BRIDGE was built by Nicholas Walred, Clerk, in the reign of Hen II. and was probably the first bridge over that, which is now the principal channel of the Severn; for it is by no means decided, nor can it be by existing records, whether this was the course of the river in the time of the original natives, or their immediate successors. It is well known that there was another channel called *Little Severn*, in later ages; and that the bridge over that was built at an early period, since, in the reign of Hen. III. St. Bartholomew's

Hospital is mentioned as standing *beyond* the bridge. It has been conjectured that the channel above Key, to the place where Little Severn began, was the work of art, and it is by no means impossible that the artists of those days were equal to such a work, when it is recollected that Canute, about the year 1020, diverted the course of the Thames, and by that means brought his ships above London bridge. Several circumstances are found in ancient records about the repairs of this bridge, and of late years much difference of opinion prevailed as to the persons on whom the burden of repairing or rebuilding rested; but as an act of parliament has lately been passed for the taking down the old bridge, and building a new one, and has decided by what means the necessary expences shall be defrayed, it is not worth while to revive the dispute, and therefore we shall refer those who wish for farther information, to Atkyns, and other historians, who have written on the subject. The old bridge was much decayed by time, and in many respects formed a miserable, if not dangerous approach to the city.

In 1691 some water works were erected on the south side, to supply the inhabitants with water, and were worked in the memory of some persons now living; but a much more regular and better supply is now obtained from Robinswood-Hill. This was done at the expence of Colonel Selwyn, a former proprietor of the Matson estate, and is now kept in repair by Lord Sydney, for which the inhabitants pay an annual rent according to the quantity which is brought to each house.

FOREIGN-BRIDGE consists of seven great arches, and certainly received its name from being *forinsecus* or without the town. Since the contracting of the channel of Little Severn, several of the arches have been built upon and hid

from view, but sufficient now remains in the pointed arches to shew the antiquity of it. Leland mentions it as on the chief arm of the Severn.

COLE-BRIDGE was a little below Bartholomew's Hospital, and served, it is said by Leland, "to drain the meads," or convey coals to the Hospital. All remains are now destroyed.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER is geographically situated, at $20^{\circ} 15'$ west longitude, and $51^{\circ} 54' 30''$ north latitude, on an easy descent from the centre every way, and on the west and south west to the Severn. It is divided into four wards, denominated from the four principal streets, which tend nearly to the four cardinal points of the compass, and in every direction are wide enough to open a view to the surrounding country. These streets are, the Westgate-street, Southgate-street, Eastgate-street, and Northgate-street.

The Westgate-street, or anciently EBRUG STREET, extends from the Cross to the West-bridge, and is 938 yards long, including the Island, which begins at Foreign-bridge. Several lanes branch from the main street on each side. On the south side are *Mergers'-entry*, *Bull* or *Goose-lane*; *Catherine-wheel-lane*, new *Berkeley-street*; *Upper Key*, or *Castle-lane*; the *Lower Key*, or *Walker's* or *Fuller's lane*; *Turnstile-alley*. Beyond the Foreign-bridge are no lanes.

On the north side, *Mary de Grace* or *John's-lane*; *Trinity* or *Peter's-lane*, or *College-court*; *King Edward's*, or *Lich*, or *Lower College-lane*; *Abbey* or *Three Cocks-lane*; *Arch-deacon* or *Leather-bottle-lane*; *Dockham* or *Dock-lane*.

The *SOUTHgate-street*, extends from the Cross to the place where the Southgate stood, and is 391 yards long. On the west side, a passage formerly led to *Mercers'-entry*, but is now built upon; *Cross Key-lane*, so called from the Cross Key's sign; *Long Smith* or *Old Smith-street*, or the *School-house-lane*, or *Bolt-lane*; *Sater's-lane*; leading to the Black Friars; *St. Kyneburgh's* or *Kimbrose-lane*. On the east side, *Bell-lane*, formerly *Travail* or *St. Peter's-lane*; *Crypt-alley*, formerly *Mary-lane Fryer's-lane*, leading to the Grey Fryers; *Sheep-lane*, formerly, now built upon, and lost.

The *EASTgate-street*, extending from the Cross to the place where the Eastgate stood, is 294 yards long.

This was formerly called *Jewry-street*, either because it was the chief residence of the Jews, or because they had a synagogue in the reign of Hen. II. and a school in that of Hen. III. A building still remains on the north side of the street, which is supposed to have been either their synagogue or school. It is built with pointed arches, and corresponds in style to that age. In the course of so many years, the ground has been considerably raised above, so that it now serves for a cellar or warehouse. It was probably here that the cruelties were practised on a boy by the Jews, which will be more particularly mentioned in the account of Abbot Hammeline, in 1160. This street was also called *Hailes* or *Ailes gate-street*, and is so now by old persons. Whence the name was derived is not clearly ascertained, but the following reasons are given by Rudder:—First, because here was anciently a place for the reception of persons who had

ails and distempers. Secondly, because *hail* was formerly, as at present used, to signify health, vigour, and strength, and as this was a strong gate, it was called, by way of eminence, the *Hail* or strong gate. After all, it may possibly be only a corruption of the original name, and greater and more unaccountable corruptions of words might be formed.

On the north side is *King's-street*, running parallel with the old wall, and on the south side opposite to it, *Queen's-street*, extending to *Constitution-walk*, which is formed by the old wall.

The *NORTHGATE-street*, extending from the Cross to the place where the Northgate stood, is 180 yards.

On the west side the upper part was formerly called *Cordwainer's-row*; *St. John's-lane*, connecting with *Grace-lane*. On the east side, *New Inn-lane*, formerly *Graunt's* or *Ross-lane*; *Oxbody-lane*; *St. Aldate's-lane*, leading to *St. Aldate's church*; *Almesham*, *Postern* or *Sally-gate*.

Beyond the gates, in all, except the *Westgate-street*, the streets continue somewhat farther, to the city-stones. Beyond the *Southgate*, is *Lower Southgate-street*; beyond the *Eastgate*, is *Barton-street*; and beyond the *Northgate-street*, is the *Lower Northgate-street*. There are also the following streets and lanes not immediately branching from the main streets.—*Mary de Lode-street*, in *St. Mary de Lode square*; *Half-street*, being a continuation of *Three Cocks-lane*, to the place where the *Blindgate* stood; and next to that *Water-street*; and some of little note in *St. Catherine's parish*. *Bareland* is a continuation of *Long Smith-street* to *Castle-lane*. It was probably so called because at that time it was not built upon, as partly appears by an indenture between the bailiffs of the town and the butchers and victuallers, by which the former grant to the latter "a certain parcel of land, near the common Key,

extending on the south side, where was a post of wood, in a direct line towards the castle 24 rods, and 60 rods towards the *Barenule*, for the purpose of depositing and emptying all "*garbage*" and other nastiness belonging to the trade of butchery in the said town, paying longable or chief rent to the bailiffs." Dated 27 May, 32 Hen. VI, 1454.

All cities and towns are celebrated more or less for general salubrity, but without being suspected of indulging an unfounded partiality, it may justly be said that there are circumstances attached to Gloucester which will justify such an opinion. From its elevated situation, (except at the extremities), which raise it above the fogs of the surrounding meadows; from the strong current formed by the violent running in of the tide, which brings with it a portion of sea-breeze, and prevents stagnation of vapours and moisture; from the excellence of the water, which either rises from springs within the town, or is conveyed by pipes from Robins-wood hill; and other causes not easily enumerated, such kind effects are produced that no disease is known peculiar to the situation, nor epidemical fevers, which often spread mortality in other places.

It has been much the fashion with tourists to describe Gloucester as a dull, heavy place, and it is enough that one of these itinerant topographers lead the way, for all the rest to tread in the same line of abuse; it is, however, too much for the traveller of a day, after having lounged a few hours through the streets, and spent as many more at an inferior inn, to decide on the character and manners of the inhabitants. The truth is, Gloucester differs little from other places under similar circumstances; whatever amusement and spirit depend upon, or are to be derived from, the various modifications of pleasurable indulgences, which

modern ingenuity has discovered, are to be found in Gloucester sufficiently abundant. On the whole, Gloucester holds a pretty high rank among the cities of England, in all points of view, which relate to health, comfort, and convenience.

The climate of Gloucester is generally considered to be

very good, and the air is pure and healthy. The water is

soft and pleasant, and the food is good and plentiful.

The people are generally well educated, and the

trade is flourishing. The city is well situated for

commerce, and the roads are good. The

city is well defended, and the

general appearance is very agreeable.

The city is well supplied with

all the necessaries of life, and the

entertainment is good. The

city is well governed, and the

people are well behaved. The

city is well situated for

ECCLESIASTICAL

HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER.

ABBAY OF ST. PETER.

THE first building is said to have owed its erection to Wulphere, (son of Penda) who was King of Mercia, under the Heptarchy. He was an idolater when he came to the crown in 658, but afterwards embraced christianity; and as new converts are usually eager in shewing their zeal, he probably planned, and even began the monastery, though it was not compleated before his death. The foundation was laid in 672, and Wulphere dying in 675 left the charge of finishing it to his brother and successor Ethelred. By him it was entrusted to the care of Osric his nephew, at that time Viceroy in these parts, and afterwards King of Northumberland, who was from hence reputed to be its founder. —*Tanner's Notitia Monastica.*

On its completion, Ethelred gave the town of Gloucester, and many lands in the county, to the monastery, and then growing weary of the world, resigned his crown in 704,

after which, having been first a monk, and then Abbot of Bardney, county of Lincoln, he died in 716.—*Turner's Saxon.*

In 682, the monastery was, by the care of Osric, dedicated to the honour of St. Peter, and consecrated by Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bôsil, Bishop of Worcester; under whose direction and advice, it was also appropriated to the purpose of taking in nuns. Osric died in 729, and was buried in the church of St. Peter, before the altar of St. Petronille. His body is said to have been afterwards removed into the chapel of our Lady, and in Abbot Parker's time, laid in a tomb near the high altar. His effigies is cumbent, bearing the plan of a church in his hand, with a crown on his head, as King of Northumberland. Against the east wall is inscribed, *Osricus Rex primus Fundator hujus monasterii 681.* The effigies is certainly of older date than the tomb on which it is laid, and the obtuse arch, together with the arms of Parker and the Abbey, joined to those of the Northumbrians, plainly refer the cenotaph to the reign of Hen. VIII. This was agreeable to the practice of other abbies, where monuments of this kind were raised in honour of their Saxon founders in the later ages of the monasteries; as an expression of gratitude.

Kinstung, a woman of great sanctity, was constituted the first abbess. She is said, by Atkyn, to have been sister of Osric, also the wife of Alfred, King of Northumberland. She is called, in the Saxon annals, sister of Wulphere, and she probably had been the wife of one of the Kings of Mercia, since it is asserted in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, that the three ladies who successively presided over this nunnery, were or had been Queens of Mercia. The general account, however, of her being the first abbess, is uncontradicted. Who indeed so likely to have this compliment paid her, as

the sister of him who first planned the work, or of him who finished it? She held the office about twenty-nine years, and on her death was buried near to Osric.—*MSS. Frowc.*

EADBURG, widow or sister of Wulphere, was consecrated the second abbess in 714, and after having governed the society with prudence and piety for twenty-five years, was buried by Wilfred, Bishop of Worcester, near to her predecessor.

EVA, probably the wife of Ethelred, succeeded. She, by good management, improved the income of the monastery, and dying in the thirtieth year of her presidency, was buried near to Eadburg. With her the office of abbess died, and the monastery became desolate for fifty years. Several reasons have been assigned to account for this long interval. The violation of the nuns, as mentioned by Rudder, during the wars of Egbert, King of Wessex, with the Mercians, or afterwards during the ravages of the Danes, is not likely to be the true one: because Egbert made no attempt on Mercia before 819, and the first descent of the Danes upon England was in 789, but no impression was made by them on the interior of the island till 833. The more probable reason may be found in civil wars, and the universal depravation of manners which prevailed at that time.—*Rapin. Turner, Not. Mon.*

Among the early benefactors to the monastery, are mentioned, Cenred, King of Mercia, and Offa, King of Essex. These princes exchanged their crowns for the monkish habit, and having received the tonsure from Pope Constantine in 709, conferred many gifts on the monastery of St. Peter.—*MSS. Frowc.*

In 821 the monastery was re-established, and repaired by Bernulph, King of Mercia, for the reception of secular canons. He restored to them all the lands that formerly

belonged to the nuns, and added fifteen hides of land in Standish. From this period to the reign of Canute the Dane, the society seems to have flourished in peace and happiness.

In 862, King Burgred confirmed to it the possession of the lands which had been given by his predecessors, Ethelred, Ethelbald, Offa, Ketwulf, and other benefactors; and with the consent of his great council exempted it, with its appurtenances and dependants, from all secular service. From this time to the reign of Canute, no records are extant of any transactions relating to the monastery, except that in 918, Elffeda, sister of King Edward the elder, daughter of Alfred, and wife of Ethelred, count of Mercia, having died at Tamworth, county of Stafford, was buried in the east porch of the monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester, and many years after, in removing the foundation of the old church, the bodies of herself and husband were found entire, and their looks are said to have been as graceful as when alive.—*Sax. Ann. Malmesbury. Rapin. Gough's Mon.*

In 1022, Canute, at the instigation of Wolstan Bishop of Worcester, turned out the secular canons, and established in their room regular monks of the order of St. Benedict.—*Mon. Angl. p. 992.*

The secular clerks had for some time lost their reputation, because instead of devoting their whole time to spiritual employments, they gave a part of it to the company of their wives, the dalliance of their children, and the cares of a family. They lived also in considerable splendour and luxury, and with their hawks and dogs, indulged with little restraint in the amusements of the field. This naturally excited envy among those who were obliged by their profession to submit to the severities of Benedict's rules, and great pains were taken to induce a general belief that if the vast revenues of collegiate endowments were transferred

from the secular clarks into the hands of the monks, a more religious use would be made of them. The alteration, however, was not effected without considerable discontents, and some opposition even on the part of the laity. The nobles in particular were adverse to the change, under the persuasion that the guidance of the church ought not to be wrested out of the hands of the ancient and lawful governors, and that the charges of avarice, gluttony, drunkenness, and luxury, which had been brought against them by Dunstan, in the reign of Edgar, and continued by his successors, were not well founded, or at least much aggravated by the partisans of the monks. When the monks therefore were first introduced into the monastery of Gloucester, the magistrates and populace discouraged the innovation, and resolved on revenge as soon as an opportunity should offer. Wolphin, or Ulfine le Rue, a nobleman of consequence, and at that time, (1033) Consul, or Chief Governor, happening to meet a party of monks on the road between Gloucester and Highnam, attacked and slew seven of their number. He was sentenced by the Pope to maintain for ever, seven monks in that monastery; and for this purpose his manors of Churcham and Highnam, with the meadows, plains, woods, and pastures, extending to the Severn, were appropriated.

—*Leland's Itin. Anglia Sacra.*

The old church, built by Osric, stood a little to the north of the present building, on or near a place since called the Infirmary, as having been used by the Abbey, for the reception of the sick and infirm. This was burnt down soon after the establishment of the monks; and as mankind are fond of ascribing to the interposition of heaven those events which favour their own notions, the following remark has been made by a zealous opposer of the monkish system: "they were men blinded with utter darkness, and insensible of all

christian duty, hardened against all virtue and godliness; therefore God, who is jealous of his own honour, permitted the devouring flames to consume all the buildings of the monastery, and to level it to the ground." The demolition, however, was probably not completed by the fire, because it is said, that the decayed old part of it was pulled down by Aldred, in the time of Edward the Confessor. Aldred, at that time Bishop of Worcester, and afterwards Archbishop of York, laid the foundation of a new monastery, or as it was then called, new minster, somewhat nearer the town than it stood before. This building was finished in the month of October, 1058, and consecrated to the honour of St. Peter. The benedictines were now established, and the rules of the order fixed.—*Mon. Ang.* v. i. p. 993.

Archbishop Aldred seized upon the manors of Lech, Odington, Standish, and Berton, and retained the possession of them a few years, for the purpose of reimbursing the money he had advanced in the new building. His successor, however, Thomas, Archbishop of York, restored them in 1095, publicly in the chapter, in the presence of Serlo, the Abbot, and the other members of the monastery, with many expressions of sorrow for having so long detained them from their right owners.

In 1072, William the Conqueror, having kept his Christmas at Gloucester, repaired and enlarged the monastery. At this time there were only two monks of age, and eight scholars, (in consequence probably, of so large a spoliation of its revenues by Aldred;) in 1104, however, they were increased to a hundred, by the diligence and zeal of Serlo, aided by his own donations, and divers grants of lands, liberties, and confirmations, which he obtained from William the Conqueror, William II. Hen. I. and other great men.

In 1088, the church and monastery were burnt down, and

on the festival of the apostles Peter and Paul, 1089, the foundation stone of a new church was laid by Robert, Bishop of Hereford.—*MSS. Frowc.*

In 1100, the church which the Abbot Serlo had built from the foundation, was dedicated with great solemnity, on the ides of July, by Sampson, Bishop of Worcester, Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, and Harvey, (called *Henricus* in the Monasticon,) Bishop of Bangor.—*MSS. Frowc.*

1101. On the 8th of the ides of June, the Abbey suffered a great deal from fire, but the church probably escaped better than in 1089.—*Leland. MSS. C. C. C. lib. Ox., Frowc. MSS. Sim. Dunel.*

1101. The Abbey was encompassed with a strong wall by the assistance and consent of Hen. I. and the convent; was enriched with a valuable collection of manuscripts from Abbot Peter; and about the same time the donations made at different times to the society were confirmed by King Stephen.—*Rot. Cap. MSS. Frowc.*

1122. At a synod held at Gloucester, Curboil, Abbot of St. Bennet's, was elected Archbishop of Canterbury. *Sax. Ann.*—On the 8th March, in the same year, while the monks were singing mass, and the deacon had begun the gospel, the tower was set on fire by lightning, and the whole monastery burnt, with all the valuable things therein, except a few papers, and three priest's vestments.—*MSS. C. C. C. Lib. Ox.*

1134. Robert Curthose, Earl of Normandy, was buried before the high altar.

1150. The Archbishop of York renewed a claim to the manors which had formerly been kept by Aldred, by way of mortgage for the expences he had incurred, and afterwards solemnly restored to the Abbey by Thomas. Abbot Hammeline went to Rome and obtained an order from the

Pope, to have it referred to the Bishops of Chichester and Lincoln, who decreed in favour of the Abbey, and Stephen confirmed it: however, in 1157, to prevent any future controversy, Oddington, Condicote, and Shurdington, with certain lands, were given to the Archbishop, who on his part, with the assent of his chapter, and a general synod, renounced all claim to the rest. This agreement was confirmed in or about the year 1164, by a bull of Pope Alexander III. in which it is observed, that the controversy about this matter had been agitated before his predecessor Adrian, who appointed the Bishops of Salisbury and Bath, to act as delegates in this matter,

1179. On the eleventh of March, the Abbey was again burnt, and afterwards in 1190, when all the workshops on the south side of the Abbey, and two churches, namely, that before the gate of the Abbey, and the walls of St. Oswald, were much injured.—*Frowc. MSS.*

1214. It experienced great injury from lightning, and again in 1223.

1222. The tower of the church which had fallen down, was begun to be rebuilt under the direction of Helias the sacrist.—*Frowc. MSS.*

1224. Ralph de Willington, and Olympias his wife, built the Lady's Chapel, (not the present one) in the church-yard of St. Peter's, for two foreign priests and a clerk to attend them, and erected a house within the precincts of the Abbey for their habitation. They gave lands of the yearly value of 8*l.* 7*s.* for their maintenance and support; whereupon the Abbot and convent, extolling their great liberality, covenanted with them to keep all the buildings in good repair, and allow the chaplains a sufficient corody; that every year on the day of Ralph's death this agreement should be read before the bretheren; and he, Olympias, and all

their ancestors and successors, in full chapter should be absolved, and made partakers of all the good works done in the Abbey, and in the churches pertaining to it; that on the same day every year the service should be performed as fully as for a monk; and that this agreement might continue inviolable, the convent in full chapter pronounced the blessing of God to all those that keep it; and his curse, as far as lay in their power, to the violaters thereof.

1237. Helias, having before built the stalls, made an aqueduct to supply the Abbey with water, and vaulted part of the church.

1242. The vault in the nave of the church was finished, and a new tower on the south side of the west end was begun.—*MSS. Frowc.*

1246. The west tower on the south front was finished; the old refectory was taken down and a new one begun; at this time also, the mill near the Vineyard was built from the foundation by Abbot John de Felda.—*MSS. Frowc.*

1251. The Abbey had contracted a debt of three hundred marks, in consequence of which, the Bishop of Worcester, to whom they had applied for relief, excluded and forbade the reception of strangers, and retrenched the hospitality of the Abbey.—*MSS. Frowc.*

1263. The debt was increased to fifteen hundred marks, which was in some measure relieved by Edward I. who in 1272 took the Abbey under his protection, and appointed a commissioner to carry his grant into effect, and keep all persons from damaging or molesting the Abbey. Soon after the same King rebuilt a gate on the south side of the Abbey, which was then called *Lichgate*, (or gate under which corpses were rested in their way to the church-yard for burial,) but in after times, King Edward's gate.—*Atkyns, Prinne's Intol. Usurp.*

1264. The Abbey received considerable damage from the contentions of the King and Barons. Prince Edward had taken the Castle from the Barons, who were in the town of Gloucester, but by the interference of Abbot de Homme, and Walter de Cantelupe, Bishop of Worcester, a truce was made between the contending parties.—*Rob. of Glouc.* p. 343.

1265. Abbot Reginald de Homme was summoned for the first time to Parliament. The Barony was held solely of the King, and continued to the dissolution of the monastery.—*Dugdale Mon.*

1283. Thirteen monks were elected from this convent to be instructed in learning in the new college, called at that time Gloucester College, afterwards Gloucester Hall, now Worcester College, in Oxford. On the feast of St. John the Baptist, agreeably to the will of John Giffard, Baron of Brimpsfield, the founder, Abbot Homme was introduced into it. Three or four monks were maintained in this college at the expence of the Abbey, who allowed them fifteen marks per annum each, and appropriated the church of Chipping Norton, county Oxford, for their support.—*MSS. Frowc.*

1300. A fire suddenly surrounded the monastery on Epiphany day, which consumed the bellfry and great chamber, with some adjoining buildings.—*MSS. Frowc.*

1303. The old dormitory was taken down, and new one begun, which was finished in 1313.—*Willis Mit. Ab.*

1319. The South aisle was rebuilt. About the same time Edward the Second came to Gloucester, and was entertained by the Abbot and convent with all due honours. While he was sitting at table in the Abbot's hall, and observing the pictures of his royal predecessors, with which the room was decorated, he enquired of the Abbot whether *his pic-*

ture was among them. The Abbot answered with a kind of prophetic spirit, that he hoped he should have him (the King) in a more honourable place than here, as it turned out. For after the King's murder, when the neighbouring monasteries of Bristol, Keynsham, and Malmesbury, refused to receive the royal corpse, through fear of Roger Mortimer and Queen Isabel, Abbot Thokey brought him from Berkeley Castle in his own carriage, ornamented with the arms of the Abbey, to the monastery of Gloucester; where he was received by the members of the convent in procession, and buried in the north part of the church, near the great altar; a proceeding this, which secured almost incalculable advantages to the monastery. For Edward the Third, in the second year of his reign, in consideration of the great expences which had been incurred by the Abbey in his father's funeral, granted, That upon every vacancy of the Abbey, they should compound with the King at the rate of a hundred marks for the space of a year; but that all knights fees holden of the Abbey, escheats and presentations to their churches, which should fall in the time of the vacancy, should belong to the King. The Prior, as president, and the Convent, should keep the Abbey in safe custody till another person was appointed thereto. The Escheator or the Sheriff, upon a vacancy, to make only simple seisin within the Abbey, and so to depart. The same King also, in the tenth year of his reign, granted to the Abbey the hundred of Dudston, near Gloucester, with all its emoluments and appurtenances at the fee-farm rent of twelve pounds per annum.—*Rapin. Willis Mit. Ab. MSS. Frowc.*

So great were the offerings made by the numerous pilgrims, who resorted to the tomb of Edward for the purposes of devotion, that many parts of the church were re-

built or beautified, and it is supposed that they were sufficient to have enabled them to rebuild the whole church. The King himself, attended by his royal consort, Prince Edward, and several nobles and gentlemen, made a solemn visit to the tomb, at which they presented a ship of gold, and another ship, which, at the entreaty of the Abbot, was redeemed at the price of a hundred pounds. The Prince offered a cross of gold, having in its composition a part of the great cross and a ruby. To these the great vault of the choir, the stalls on the Prior's side, and other parts of the building owe their present beauty and elegance; and the Vineyard house, which was destroyed on the great rebellion of 1648, was also built out of the same fund: and yet, notwithstanding these great expenditures, Abbot Staunton left at his death in the treasury a thousand marks.

1329. The Abbot's chamber, which had been burnt down in 1300, was built near the garden of the Infirmary, by Wigmore, while he was Prior; and about the same time St. Andrew's aisle was built.—*MSS. Chron. MSS. Frowic.*

1378. A Parliament was held here, when the King and his court were lodged in the Abbey. The Lords assembled in the common hall; the secret council of the Nobles in the chamber, which for its elegance was called the King's, and the common council of Parliament in the Chapter-house. High mass was performed in the choir by the Abbot, under the King's directions, at which were present the King, two Archbishops, twelve Bishops, the Duke of Lancaster, with his two brothers (the Earl of Cambridge, and Earl of Hereford), and many of the nobility and gentry.—*MSS. Frowic.*

1380. There were fifty-four monks in the convent, with 200 officers or servants; the yearly income was 1,700 marks. The revenue being much lessened by unusual inundations, pestilences, and other calamities, and conti-

ndally frequented by guests, foreigners and natives, the expences were so much increased as to require the appropriation of St. Mary de Lode to defray them.—*MSS. Frovot.*

1331. Pope Urban, by the interest of the Duke of Gloucester and others, granted to the Abbot and his successors the mitre, ring, sandals, and dalmatic; and also the right of giving the solemn benediction at vespers, matins, and a table if no bishop or legate of the apostolic see were present. About the same time the great cloisters were built.

1422. The west front, south porch, and two western pillars of the nave were erected.

1429. The lane under the south wall of the Abbey was granted to the bailiffs and burgesses of the city by composition. Their serjeants were empowered to carry their maces before the bailiffs in the Abbey; and the bailiffs or their serjeants might execute any of the King's writs, summonses, &c. within the Abbey, except upon the Abbots, monks, their domestic servants or counsellors.—*Ancient copy in custody of the Abbey.*

1430. Henry VI. came to the Abbey previous to his setting out for France, and made an oblation.—*Scac. Cap.*

1447. By composition made between the Abbey and bailiffs, the latter, with the burgesses, were to have free common, and dig earth in the common ham; and to have the use of the water of Fulbrook, at the upper north gate, of the lane under the south wall of the Abbey, and of the two water-mills at the Westgate; and the Abbey to enjoy the stone wall, within fifteen foot of land in breadth within it, from St. John's church-yard to the Blind Gate—*Scac. Cap.*

About or soon after 1456 the old tower was taken down and the present one begun.—*Willis Mitr. Ab.*

About 1460 the present lady's chapel at the east end of the choir was begun to be built.

1499. During the vacancy the behaviour of the monks was so disorderly and contentious in making interest for the Abbey, that the King directed a mandate to the Prior, as president of the Abbey, to punish all the offenders, and to keep the Abbey in due order during the vacancy. The election to be examined according to law by the King's council.—*Willis Mitr. Ab.*

1510. The same disorderly conduct prevailed among the monks in the time of the vacancy; on this occasion the Abbey obtained a conge d'elire.

1512 and 1513. The divisions between the Abbey and the town on account of common, which was said to be withholden by the Abbey and its tenants, were so great, that nearly two hundred of the townsmen assembled and wounded some of the servants belonging to the monastery: in consequence of this the Mayor was ordered by the King's privy council to suppress these disturbers, under the penalty of appearing at the Star Chamber, of paying £100, and forfeiting the liberties of the town, and to preserve quietness till the dispute should be determined.

1514. An agreement was made between the town and the Abbey, by award of the Abbot of Winchcomb, the Prior of Lanthony, and others.—*Book belonging to the city.*

1516 and 1519. This affair was again agitated and new agreements entered into, and an award made relative to the tenants of the Abbey at Maisemore.—*The same.*

1525. Cardinal Wolsey, by his commissary, Dr. Allen, exercised a legatine visitation in the Abbey, when their yearly revenues, according to common account, amounted to £1,022 15s. 1d. and the Abbey acknowledged themselves indebted to the Cardinal in £40 17s. 6d.

1631. The clergy of the kingdom having on indictment in the King's Bench been convicted of breaking the laws of

the realm, and by sentence of the court declared to be out of the King's protection, and liable to the pains in the statute of præmunire, for having acknowledged the legateship of Wolsey, were contented to give the King 100,000*l.* to obtain their pardon. Of this sum the Abbey of Gloucester paid 500*l.* as their proportion.—*Stowe's An.*

1540. On the second of January, the Abbey was surrendered by Gabriel Moreton, the Prior, and the monks, under the conventual seal. The revenues amounted at the time of its dissolution to 1,946*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* per ann.—*Dugd.* 1,550*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.*—*Speed.* Or in clear money, 1,430*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*—*Nasmith's Tanner.*

Out of the revenues the following pensions were assigned: To * Gabriel Morton, the Prior, 20*l.*; to Edward Bennet, late receyvoir, 20*l.*; Thomas Kingswood, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; William Morwent, Edward Wotton, John Wigmore, chamberer, Walter Standley, 10*l.* each, * Thomas Hartland, hosteler, * Humphry Barkeley, Richard Anselm, kitchener, 8*l.* each; * William Newport, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; William Augusteyn, 6*l.*; Thomas Lee, professed and no priest, * William Symes, alias Deane, 100 sol. each. Those whose names are marked with an asterisk continued without preferment, and received their pensions in 1553, and at the same time the following pensions were paid to others who were sometime monks here. To Thomas Saybroke, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; John Terris, alias Clyfford, 10*l.*; William Burford, 8*l.*; Christopher Horton, 6*l.* There remained also 32*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* in fees, and 69*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in annuities, charged on the revenues of the late Abbey.

OFFICERS IN THE ABBEY.

The abbot, chief prior, second or sub-prior, third prior, cellarer, sub-cellarer, almoner, generally called the almoner of Standish, sub-almoner, precentor, sacrist, keeper of the hostilary, chamberlain, keeper of the infirmary, keeper of the refectory, master of the churches, master or keeper of St. Mary's chapel, monk of the vill or town, the kitchener, master of the work, monks called *Scholares Oxon*, residing in Gloucester College. All these had particular lands, rents, or profits given to or assigned for their several offices.

There were also the chaplain of the abbey, succentor, sub-sacrist, third sacrist, chaplain of the abbot, sub-chaplain, batchelor opponent.

Also, the chief steward, under steward, receiver general, physician, attorney of the abbey, chief porter, under porters, steward of Stanley priory, steward of Ewenny, steward of the sacrist, steward of the master of the works, steward of the almoner, steward of the chamberlain, steward of the manor of Standish, clerk of the exchequer or treasury, or of the cellarer and register of the abbey, the auditor of the accounts of the abbey, serjeant at mace in Gloucester, master of the choristers, organ, and grammar school, plumber, keeper of the pantry, attorney for the business of the abbey in the King's exchequer, taylor, steward of Hinton, Buckland, and Clifford, keeper of the sealing-axe for marking their trees, abbot's secretary, bailiff of Barton Regis, Matson, Kylpeck, Froucester, Brookthrop, Ampney, Barnwood, Wotton, Laberton, Upton, Eastington, Longford, the barker, the principal or chief shepherd, several other

shepherds, several clerks of the abbey or abbot, the bailiff of Dudston and King's Barton, the valet of the brew-house, the boy or helper of the brew-house, the valet of the vineyard at Over, the auditor of the accounts of the farmers of the lands belonging to the cellarer, the serjeant or valet of the refectory, the valet of the horses, the bailiff of Stanley St. Leonards, Ruddle, Rudge, and Farley, the valet of the hostliar, the keeper or woodward of Buckholt Wood, the keeper of Bird-wood, the balliff of Standish, the hayward of Portham, Poolmead, Oxelesowe, and Archdeacon's mead, or of all the hay meadows near Gloucester; the woodward of Woolridge, the same of Boldonne, the same of Standish, the collector of Wotton, Northlecke, Churcham, Froucester, &c.

Hence it appears how many different offices were attached to a large monastery, and these are more particularly enumerated in Fosbrooke's *Monachism*.

The arms of the Abbey were gules, two keys in saltire, surmounted by a sword in pale argent, according to *Rudder*; but *Nasmith*, in his *Tanner's Notice of Monast.* omits the "sword," though he observes that he finds it in one manuscript, and it is to be presumed, that the sword is the proper appendage, since the arms are found so, on the west front of the Cathedral.

ABBOTS OF ST. PETER'S.

EDRIC was appointed the first Abbot in 1022. He was at first a secular priest, but upon the introduction of the monks, took their habit. He gave himself the name of ELDENHAM,

which is supposed to signify, the old place, and to have an allusion to the old monastery, in opposition to the new one built by Aldred, and called by him, new minister, (monasterium). After having alienated several of the Abbey possessions, he died in 1058, and was succeeded by

WILSTAN, a monk of Worcester, kinsman to Aldred. He died on his way to Jerusalem, in 1072, and because he had wasted the property of the monastery, was buried under a yew tree in the plot in the midst of the cloisters. *Mon. Ang. MSS. Knowl.*

SERLO or SENLVA, a monk of St. Michael's, in Normandy, and chaplain to the Conqueror, was by the advice of St. Osmund, promoted to the abbacy by the King in September, 1072. At this time the monastery was in great decay, and very deficient in monks, but by his great zeal and diligence was considerably improved both in revenues and inhabitants; he died March, 1104, and was buried under a marble tomb, on the south side of the presbytery. The following lines are supposed to be the production of Godfrey, Prior of Winchester, and being applied to this Abbot in Frowcester's manuscript, are therefore retained here:—

Ecclesie murus cecidit, Serlone cadente;

Virtutis gladius, buccina justitie;

Vera loquens, et non vanis sermonibus actas,

Et quos corripuit; principibus placuit.

Judicium præceps; contrarius ordinis error,

Et levitas morum, non placuere sibi.

Tertius a Jano mensis, lux tertia mensis,

Cum ~~non~~ suppressum, ~~vix~~ levavit eum.

PETER, the prior of the Abbey, was made Abbot in August, 1104. During his abbacy, there was a dispute between him and Remeline, Bishop of Hereford, in the presence of King Henry, the Archbishop of York, and other nobles, in

consequence of the Bishop's having forcibly carried off the dead body of Ralph, son of Aspil, in maintenance of a right then exercised, that baptisms and burials belonged exclusively to cathedrals; the body was ordered to be dug up and restored to the Abbey, and at the same time a decree was made, that for the future, all persons should have free power of being buried in the place where they died.—*MSS. Frooc.* He was not an inactive superintendant, but dying in 1113, was succeeded by

WILLIAM GODEMON or GODEMOR, who having obtained a licence to appoint his successor, resigned in 1130, and retiring to St. Paternum, in Wales, died the following year. His successor was

WALTER DE LACY, who had been his chaplain, and was allied to the blood royal of England. He received the benediction from Simon, Bishop of Worcester, in 1130, and died in February, 1139.—*Willis.*

GILBERT FOLIOT, or FOLIETH, or FOLIOTH, some time before a cluniac monk of Burgundy, at that time Prebendary of Newington, in the Cathedral of St. Paul's, in London, was installed in June, 1139. In 1148, he was removed to the Bishopric of Hereford, and thence to London, being, as it is said, the first instance of translation from one see to another, in this kingdom. He was possessed of great abilities, natural and acquired.—*Willis.*

HAMMELINE, the Sub-Prior, was elected by all the regulars, and received the benediction from Simon, Bishop of Worcester, in December, 1143. He took a journey to Rome, for the purpose of defending the rights of the monastery, against the Archbishop of York, and succeeded in his application, (p. 171). The revenues of the monastery were much improved under his government. During the abbacy of Hammeline, (1160) the Jews contrived to steal a boy of

the name of Harald, and after having kept him concealed, from the 20th of March, to the 16th of April, they put him to death with extreme tortures. A great number of Jews had assembled from different parts of England, in Gloucester, under pretence of circumcising a boy of their own religion, and celebrating the feast of the Passover, according to the law. Whether they crucified him, or what was the nature of the tortures they inflicted, does not clearly appear. Brompton, page 1047, and Hen. de Knyghton, p. 2393, mention, that a boy was crucified at Gloucester (Glovernia) in 1160, but Abbot Frowcester remarks, that no Christian being present, nor any discovery having been made from the confession of the Jews, conjectures could only be formed from the appearances of the dead body. It happened, that on the sabbath following the transaction, which that year was on the 16th of April, the body was found by some fishermen in the Severn, about nine in the morning, and being drawn out, was laid in a house near the place where it had been discovered. In this situation it was viewed by a great number of clergy and laymen, the following night. It was evident, that fire had been used as one instrument of the tortures he had suffered; his sides, nose, hands, knees, and feet, had the appearance of having been roasted; boiling fat had been let fall drop by drop over his body, melted wax had been poured into his eyes and ears, his teeth had been beaten or dropped out in consequence of the fire, and a crown of thorns had been fixed around his head. On the evening of the following day, the corpse was carried amidst a vast crowd of people of both sexes, to the church of St. Peter, where it was received by the Abbot and the whole convent, with every mark of respect, the great bells ringing during the procession. The same night it was exhibited to the view of the brethren,

washed clean, and more accurately examined. On the morrow it was buried with great solemnity before the altar of Edmund the Archbishop, and Edward the Confessor, on the north side, and he was honoured with the title of martyr. —*MSS. Frowc.* p. 130.

Many instances of similar cruelty were practised by the Jews of those days. A Christian child was crucified at Norwich 1135. Another at St. Edmundsbury 1172. Another at Northampton 1279, and another at Lincoln 1255. The body of the last was discovered in a wall in the house of one of the Jews, by John de Lexington, begged by the Canons of the church, and after the fullest view by numbers of people, interred honourably in the Cathedral, as the body of a precious martyr. Eighteen wealthy Jews in Lincoln, and more than twenty-three in London, suffered public execution on this occasion. Hugh, of Lincoln, the boy crucified, maintained his credit as a saint to the days of Chaucer. The statue of a boy about twenty inches high, in Lincoln Cathedral, was, by tradition, affirmed to be that of the boy. The marks of crucifixion are observable on the hands and feet, and the wound on the right side, from which the blood was painted streaming. The annals of Burton represent the whole transaction as a very bloody business. A stone coffin, with the complete skeleton, has been discovered in the place, where tradition said the boy had been buried. It is scarcely possible, to doubt the truth of such acts, or to suppose them the practice of the times to extort money from the Jews; nor are the instances recorded here with a view of exciting any feelings of resentment or even suspicion, against the Jews of modern days; as it is hoped and believed, that though their attachment to the religious opinions of their ancestors continue unaltered, yet the unrelenting as-

perity of temper, which occasioned the cruel practices of those days, has been softened down by a sense of the mildness of that government under which they live unmolested in the profession of their religion, and protected in the enjoyment of property to the fullest extent.

On the death of Hammeline, THOMAS CARBONEL, or Carbonach, Prior of St. Cuthlack's, or Guthlack's, near Hereford, was installed in October of the same year, and dying July, 1205, was succeeded by

HENRY BLONT or BLOND, the Prior. He received benediction from Maugre, Bishop of Worcester, in September, 1205, and was installed the following month. He was appointed with the Abbot of St. Alban's, a president of the Chapter of Benedictines, at Bermondsey. On his death, in 1224,

THOMAS DE BREBONE or BREDEN was appointed Abbot, and received the benediction at Worcester, in October, 1224. He died in 1228, (Mon. Angl.) and

HENRY FOLIOT, or FOLETH, or FOLET, Prior of the Cell at Bromfield, succeeding, received the benediction from William de Blois, Bishop of Worcester, in the same year. The Abbey owed a great deal of its embellishments and conveniences to his attention and liberality. In 1230, he appointed twenty marks yearly, out of the church of Newport, county of Glamorgan, for the charity of the Abbey, in French wine and wastel. In 1236, he granted to the burgesses of Gloucester, free common for their cattle, between the bridge of Gloucester, and Old Leden; and common in Prestham, and all the meadows of the Abbot beyond Severn, on the west side, after the hay was carried off, except the meadows belonging to foreign manors, for thirty marks. He died in July, 1243. — *Collect. MSS.* *Chron. MSS. City.*

WALTER DE ST. JOHN, the Prior, received the benediction at Basinger, in October, 1243, but died before he was installed.

JOHN DE FELDA or DE LA FELDE, the precentor, received the benediction in December, 1243, and was installed on the 12th of the same month. After an active administration, he died in 1263, and was succeeded by his chaplain,

REGINALD DE HOMME or HAMME, who was installed the same year, on the Sunday after the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul. In 1274, being Proctor for the whole diocese of Worcester, by special order from the Pope, in the absence of the Bishop, who was detained at home by infirmity, he attended the council of Lyons. He was the first Abbot, according to Dugdale, who was summoned to Parliament, and this happened in 1265. On his death, in 1284, he was succeeded by

JOHN GAMAGES, or DE GAMAGES, or GAG, Prior of St. Cuthlack's, descended from an honourable family, and exemplary in his religious conduct. He was installed on St. Andrew's day, 1284, and confirmed in November following. His government of the monastery was so prudent and economical, that their stock of sheep was increased to 10,000, and all debts discharged. He was (according to the description of Abbot Frowcester,) of a placid mien and aspect, remarkable for the elegance of his person, which was much set off by his reverend grey hairs. He had an interesting countenance, which universally commanded reverence and honour. It is said, that King Edward, when attending the funeral of his mother, at Ambresbury, where all the prelates of England were assembled, declared, that there was not so venerable a prelate in his kingdom, as the Abbot of Gloucester.
—*MSS. Frowc.*

He died in May 1307, and was buried with great honour, by the Bishop of Worcester, being attended by several Ab-

bots to the grave, on the outside of the choir near the door of the cloisters, where his brother, Sir Rich. Gamages, had been interred.—*Willis Mitr. Ab. Sir Rob. Atk.*

JOHN THOKEY, or TOKY, or CHOKEY, the Sub-prior, was elected May 1, 1307, received the benediction in June or July following, and installed in the same month. In 1313, he was excommunicated for resisting the Prior of Worcester's visitation during the vacancy of the see, but an award being made concerning it, the Bishop of Worcester, in Sept. 1314, absolved the Abbey, and required the official of the Archdeacon of Worcester to publish it. He built the south aisle, (St. Andrew's) from the foundation, from the oblations offered at the shrine of Edward; also the great grange at Hyneham, and the Abbot's chamber near the great hall, together with the small hall adjoining, called Vampey-hall. He was of a placid mien and countenance, soothing and affable in conversation, and mild in his deportment. He often invited his brethren of the Abbey to his chamber, and entertained them with hospitality: therefore all loved and feared him, not with the dread of slaves, but with the affection of children.—*MSS. Frowc.* He resigned in 1329, and was succeeded by

JOHN WIGMORE, the Prior, in 1329. He gave to the church a rich embroidered garment, to be worn on the festival of the Pentecost, and after having in many respects improved the church and Abbey, he died in March, 1337, and was buried on the south side near the entrance of the choir.

ADAM DE STAUNTON, the Prior, succeeded in the same year. He expended great sums in vaulting the choir and other improvements, but so rich were the offerings of Edward the Third, the Queen and young Prince, and several of the nobility and gentry, that he was enabled to leave a

thousand marks in the treasury. In his time the Vineyard first began to be inhabited, which before was planted with corn, trees, and vines. His death happened in 1351, when he was buried at the altar of St. Thomas, which his brother John de Staunton had rebuilt, or repaired.—*Collect. Whart. MSS. Chron. MSS. Fr.*

THOMAS HORTON, the sacrist, succeeded. He received the benediction at Cheltenham, from the Bishop of Hereford, by permission of the Bishop of Worcester, in Dec. 1351. He adorned his church with abundance of vestments, and made some additions in the interior of it. He began and finished the high altar, with the presbytery, and also the stalls on the Abbot's side. He also finished St. Paul's aisle, which had been before begun, at the expence of £1281 and upwards, of which he paid himself £444; and about the same time, the images with their tabernacles on the north side of the entrance into the choir.—*MSS. Frowc.*

Being far advanced in age, and incapacitated for business by infirmity, he resigned in Nov. 1377, and dying seventeen weeks and three days afterwards, was buried under a flat stone in the north part of the transept or great cross aisle.

JOHN BOYFIELD, the precentor, was elected by way of compromise, Dec. 6, 1377, and received the benediction from Gilbert, Bishop of Hereford, at Whytebourn, on Sunday before Christmas, and was installed the 31st of the same month. He died in Jan. 1381, and was buried in St. Paul's aisle near the last.—*MSS. Frowc.*

WALTER FROWCESTER, the chamberlain, was elected in January, and installed the next month, 1381. He finished the great cloisters, which had been begun in the time of Horton; dug a moat round the vineyard house, built a large

nouse at Abbelode, a chamber at Hartpury, and repaired many other places.—*MSS. Frowe.*

He collected and transcribed the records belonging to the Abbey; and dying in 1412, was buried in a chapel at the south west part of the choir, under the arch of the tower, where his grave-stone now remains, which appears to have had his effigy, mitre, &c. on it in brass, now turn off. An anniversary was kept for him in the church of Chipping Norton, county of Oxford, till the time of the dissolution; and six cloth gowns were given to six poor men, and other distributions were made in the churches of St. Mary de Lode, and Holy Trinity, in Gloucester.—*MSS. Chron. MSS. Mako. 2.*

HUGH DE MORTON or Moreton, succeeded in 1412, and without having done any thing worthy of being recorded, died in 1420.

JOHN MORWENT, chamberlain of the Abbey, succeeded in 1421. He left the west front and south porch as the memorials of his attention to the improvement of the church, and dying 1437, was succeeded by Richard Boulars or Boulers, in 1438. He refused the Bishoprick of Llandaff, and on his being sent by the King on an embassy to Rome and other places, where his absence might probably be long, the Prior and Convent granted him £400 per ann. till he returned. In 1450 he was sent prisoner to the Castle of Ludlow, by Richard Duke of York, who was then at variance with Henry VI. but in the same year he was advanced to the see of Hereford, which he held till his removal to Lichfield. The motto he used when Abbot, was MEMENTO, repeated, which some have referred to a kind of prophetic view of the dissolution of the Abbey, but it is more likely, according to Dr. Fuller, to be meant as a token of his humble and serious

temper, than prophetic powers. By his will, dated March 23, 1458, he bequeathed his books to the Abbey of Gloucester.—*Speld's Chron. Willis Mitr. Ab. Willis Survey of Litchfield.*

THOMAS SEABROOK OR SEABROKE, succeeded by election in 1450. The present tower of the Cathedral is a monument of his taste and knowledge in the science of architecture, which distant ages will view with admiration. His motto was, *Fiat voluntas domini*, which by some has been forced to an interpretation it cannot bear; *If this Abbey must be dissolved, the will of the Lord be done.* It does not appear from history, that any storm at this period threatened the church, or that the ecclesiastics lost ground in their power over the consciences of men; nor was it likely while the King (Hen. VI.) suffered himself to be governed by the church in the person of the Cardinal of Winchester; it more probably referred to the turbulent state of the nation, which began to be distracted with the rival claims of the houses of York and Lancaster. The Abbot died in 1457, and was buried in a chapel at the south west end of the choir.

RICHARD HANLEY succeeded the same year, and died before he had completed the Lady's Chapel, which he had begun in 1472.—*Willis Mitr. Ab.*

WILLIAM FARLEY, a monk of the Abbey, was confirmed in April, 1472. He finished the work which the last had begun, and in 1479, with the Abbots of Malmesbury and Winchcomb, received the fealty of Thomas Compton, Abbot of Cirencester, for the King.—*Collect. Wharton.*

JOHN MALVERNE had the temporalities restored to him in December, 1499, and died the next year.

THOMAS BRANCH OR BRAUNCHE, a monk, was elected in August, 1500, and received the benediction in the following month. He died in 1510.—*Willis Surv.*

JOHN NEWTON was his successor. He was chaplain to the King, Doctor in Divinity, and at the time of his election, was Prior of St. Cuthlack's, near Hereford. A violent opposition was made to his election, and though the majority was in his favour, John Huntley, the cellarer, with sixteen monks, made an unsuccessful appeal to the Bishop of Worcester. He was installed in December 1510; and died in January, 1514.

WILLIAM MALVERN, *alias* PARKER, was elected in May, 1504, and confirmed the first of June following. He was a Doctor in Divinity by the request of the University of Oxford. In 1524, he compiled a compendious history of this Abbey, printed in the second volume of Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle. He much improved the buildings belonging to the Abbey, and built the chapel in which his intended monument is to be seen. His motto *MERSO, REATU SUSCITA*, *raise up those that are drowned in guiltiness*, has been considered, but probably with no better reason than that of Seabroke, as prophetic of the raising the Abbey into a Bishoprick, by Henry VIII. This Abbot, Richard Skidmor, and other monks, to the number of thirty-four, subscribed to the King's supremacy, and he continued till the dissolution. To what place he retired is not certainly known: Rudder supposes, where the Parkers resided; if so, it must have been to Notgrove, where the family estates then lay; for the Hasfield property did not come to the Parkers before 1655. There are some ancient tombs in Notgrove churchyard, but no marks by which any one can be assigned to Parker.

According to Atkyns, Malverne and Parker were distinct persons, but as he has not mentioned when the former died, or the latter was elected, it is presumed that the account of Anthony Wood, and other writers, who make them the same

man, is correct. So that there were thirty-two Abbots, and not thirty-three, according to Atkyns.

During Parker's abbacy, Osberne, the cellarer, repaired the old Ram opposite St. John's church, in the Upper Northgate-street, over the gate of which the following lines still appear in old characters:—

En ruinosa domus, quondam quam tunc renovavit

Monachus urbanus Osberne John rite vocatus.

Besides the Priory of Evias, and the Priory of Kilpeck, this Abbey had four other cells, subordinate to it, viz.

1. The Priory of St. Cuthlack or Guthlac, formerly consisting of a Provost, and secular Canons, without Bishopsgate-street, in the east suburbs of Hereford. It had a Prior, Præcentor, Sub-prior, and three monks, the ordering, placing, or removal of whom, was at the will of the Abbot of St. Peter. This collegiate church, with all the revenues belonging to it, being given A.D. 1101, by Hugh de Lacy, son of Walter, to this Abbey, the Provost and secular Canons were changed into a Prior and Benedictine monks, who were removed into the east suburb without Bishopsgate-street, where Robert Betun, Bishop of Hereford, gave them the ground whereon was built the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul, and St. Guthlac. At the dissolution, it was valued at £121. 3s. 3d. ob. per annum; and the cell of St. Gutlac, parcel of St. Peter's, Gloucester, was granted 34 Hen. VIII. to John Ap Rice.—*Mon. Ang. tom. 1, p. 113, &c. Leland, Atkyns, Rudder, &c.*

2. The Benedictine Priory of Eweny, or Gwenny, or Wenny, county of Glamorgan, founded by Sir John Londres, Lord of Ogmores Castle, and given by Maurice de London, as a cell to Gloucester Abbey, A.D. 1141. It was dedicated to St. Michael, endowed 26 Hen. VIII. with a yearly revenue of £78. 8d. in the whole, and £59. 4s. clear,

and upon the dissolution, was granted as part of the possessions of St. Peter's, Gloucester, to Edward Carot, 37 Henry VIII.—*Monas. Angl. tom. 1, p. 114. Rudder.*

3. Stanley St. Leonard's, county of Gloucester, a small monastery, of a Prior and Canons, founded in the church of St. Leonard, which, being given by Roger Berkley, A.D. 1146, to St. Peter's, in Gloucester, became a cell of Benedictine monks to that Abbey. About the time of the dissolution, here were only three monks, and the annual revenues of the house amounted to £71. 6s. 8d. or according to Speed, £126. 8d. The scite as parcel of Gloucester Abbey, was granted to Sir Anthony Kingston.—*Monast. Angl. tom. 1, p. 118, &c. Askyns, Rudder, &c.*

4. Bromfield, county of Salop. This was, temp. Hen I. a little college of Prebendaries, or secular Canons, who in 1155 turned Benedictine monks, and yielded up their church and all their lands to the Abbey of St. Peter's, whereupon were placed a Prior and monks here, who continued till the dissolution. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued in one place at £45. 11s. 8d. per ann. and in another at £78. 19s. 4d. but clear of deductions at £77. 18s. 3d. It was granted to Charles Fox, according to Tanner, 4 et 5 Phil. et Mar.—*Mon. Ang. Tanner, &c.*

The Abbots had eight houses in the country.

1. The Vineyard, near the city. Here was a large house, built by Abbot Staunton, and surrounded by a moat. It was situated on an eminence, which commanded a pleasant view of Gloucester, and the adjoining country. At the dissolution, the Vineyard and Park were given to the Bishopric of Gloucester, and confirmed 6 Edw. VI. The Bishops of this see frequently resided there before the great rebellion, when it was demolished; the moat is still visible.—*Rudder.*

2. Hartpury, four miles north west of the city. This

manor, given by Offa, King of the Mercians, in the time of Eva the Abbess, belonged to the monastery till its dissolution. Walter Compton, Esq. died on the 26th of July, 7 Eliz. seized of the manor or demeane of Hartpury, and of one capital messuage there, called the Abbot's place, and fifty yard lands belonging to the manor, all which he obtained from William Harbert, Knight of the Garter, by his deed dated Feb. 20, 1551.—*Rudder.*

3. Prinknersh, Prinkensesse, Prinknash, or Prynkenash, three miles east of Gloucester. The Abbey had a park here, and free warren in all their demeane lands in this place, granted by King Edward the Third, and confirmed by King Richard. The manor, which belonged to St. Peter's Abbey, at the dissolution was granted to Edward Bridges, and Dorothy Praye, 36 Hen. VIII. and the reversion of the house and park to Sir William Sandys and Thomas Spencer, 3 Jac. I. It was soon after purchased by Sir John Bridgman, from whose descendant, Henry Foy Bridgman, Esq. it passed by purchase to John Howell, Esq. and on his death, in 1802; by descent to his son Thomas Bayley Howell, Esq. the present proprietor.

Newnham, Berkeley, Thornbury, Frocester, Bromfield manor place, near Ludlow, county of Salop, are mentioned by Rudder, on the authority of Leland and Willis, as places where the Abbots had houses, but though they had manors, lordships, or small estates in these places, it does not appear that they had houses for occasional residence.

At Highnam, near Gloucester, the Abbot reserved in the lease a convenient part of the mansion house for the residence of himself and men, upon reasonable summons, when the plague should be in Gloucester, and as long as it should continue there. March 12, 1516.

At Standish, county of Gloucester, was a building called

the Almery, erected for the use of the Abbey. This place gave name to the chief Almoner of the Abbey, who was generally stiled the Almoner of Standish. This manor was given by Beornulph, King of the Mercians, in 821, to the monastery, and was the subject of many disputes in after times. In 1096 it was confirmed in the entire possession of the Abbey, and at the admonition of Mauger, Bishop of Worcester, was applied to charitable purposes. In 1516, Abbot Parker agreed with the members of his monastery, that, whereas the manor of Standish, being of the yearly value of £16. at least, with other small alms, viz. thirteen frize coats to thirteen poor people, to be provided by the town monk, two shillings, which the Abbey cellarer did yearly distribute to each of them, and a mess called the Abbot's dish, worth 8*d.* per week, used heretofore to be paid at the manor of Standish, in money, and since that in bread, and afterwards the same was distributed within the Abbey in corn, which occasioned great inconveniences, therefore there should be thenceforth established a fraternity of thirteen men, called Peter's men, to be appointed by the Abbot, one of which should be Prior, and wear a black mantle for distinction. The town monk should provide for them yearly thirteen black gowns of cloth, which should be made close before, and with close sleeves, and a mantle, allowing three yards of cloth for each gown and hood, the cloth being not under twenty pence per yard, beside what is for the mantle. And each of them should have eight pence a week, and the prior nine pence. They should also wear continually a large hood, a great pair of beads, the arms of the monastery embroidered on their right shoulders, and a cross of red and blue on their breasts; all to be provided by the town monk. They should diligently attend divine service, and perform the duties required of them devoutly and

decently. The superior of the Abbey should have the oversight and government of them; and towards the charge of all this, the cellarer should pay £6. 13s. 4d. per ann. for their bread, beer, and money, to the almoner, who was to pay all other charges out of the manor of Standish; and all these sums were to be paid to the sub-almoner or paymaster, a month beforehand. *MSS. Malt. 1. Rudder.*

The Abbot of St. Peter was summoned to several Parliaments, in the reigns of Hen. III. Edw. I. Edw. II. and Edw. III. and in this last King's reign was appointed to be one of those who shall constantly attend at these assemblies: indeed as he held some of his possessions by barony, he attended at Parliament as a peer of the realm.

This was one of the twenty-seven mitred Abbies within the kingdom, and was under the visitation of the Bishop of Worcester; the last visitation that occurs was made in the chapter-house, by Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, Jan. 28, 1537.

This Abbey, and some of their tenants, enjoyed several particular privileges, among which were:—1. The tythe of all the hunting in the Forest of Dean, by the grants of Hen. I. and II. 2. The having of all sturgeons taken in their waters, by the grants of Will. I. and Hen. I. 3. That no person should fish in their fisheries, nor take any game in any of their manors, without their leave, by the grants of Hen. I. Stephen, and Hen. II. 4. That whatsoever or wheresoever any thing necessary should be brought, the monks might pass free from toll, by the grants of Hen. I. and II. 5. The Abbot had power of making five public notaries, and investing them in their office by a pen, quill case, and paper. 6. The free customs, liberties, and quietances, which the Abbey freely, honourably, in peace, fully and clearly enjoyed, were granted or confirmed to them by Hen. I. Ste-

phen, and Hen. II. 7. All their lands and possessions were quit of carriage, tallage, summage, passage, pontage, conduct and King's works; with soca or socre and sada, and toll and theam and infangetheof and all the free customs thereof, as formerly granted by Hen. I. Stephen, and Hen. II. All the goods and chattels were quit of all toll and custom by grant of Stephen and Hen. II.

Upon every new election of an Abbot, the Abbey was obliged to maintain one of the King's clerks, whom he thought fit to name; and accordingly cordons for their lives were granted them, which in the reigns of Hen. VII. and VIII. were about £5. a year; also when the Abbot was confirmed and received his benediction, he usually presented the Sacrist of the Priory of Worcester with some costly vestments, or materials to make them. — *Rudder.*

OF THE BISHOPRIC.

It is generally agreed among writers of the highest credit, that Gloucester was an episcopal seat many years before the foundation of the monastery, though the history of its early establishment is involved in some obscurity. The Bishop of Cleeve, (supposed to mean Gloucester,) is mentioned among the British Bishops, who attended the first general councils. In the Memorial of Gloucester it is said, that a Bishop and Preachers were settled here so early as 189, of the Christian era; by King Lucius; who according to the learned Bishop

Usher, built here *ecclesiam primæ sedis*, a church of the first seat. He is said to be the first Christian King of the Britons, and by the advice of Fugatius and Damianus, whom Pope Eleutherius sent into this island, to have placed three Archbishops, one at London, a second at York, and a third at Gloucester, in the place of the three Arch-flamens or heathen chief priests.

Usher, Dugdale, and some others agree, that Eldad, Eldadym, or Eldall, was Bishop here about 489 or 490. This historical fact is referred to in the inscription on the back of the Bishop's seat in the Cathedral,

EDEL DUX

ELDADUS EPS GLOUC:

ELDO MAJOR

A : 490.

According to Usher, this Bishop buried the Britons, who were slain by the treachery of the Saxons, near Ambresbury, county of Wilts, and is mentioned by Dugdale, as brother to Eldol, Earl of Gloucester. See p. 11. In the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Dubritius is recorded as Bishop in 522. Theonus or Cerno, as he is called in Newcourt's *Répertoire*, was probably the next Bishop, as he was translated from Gloucester to the Archbishopric of London, between 542 and 553. The episcopal establishment is supposed to have ended, when the heathen Saxons overrun the country, A.D. 570, as no farther account is recorded till the year 657, when on the conversion of the Saxon Kings to Christianity, Oswy, King of Northumberland, having subdued Mercia, erected the Bishopric of Lichfield, in which was included the county of Gloucester. In 679, that extensive see was divided into five, by the decree of Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Gloucester was incorporated with the see of Worcester, which was one of them, and so continued till

1541, when it was erected into a distinct Bishopric, by Henry the Eighth.

JOHN WAKEMAN, D.D. King's Chaplain, and last Abbot of Tewkesbury, was consecrated first Bishop of this see, on Sept. 20, 1541. He died in the latter end of 1549, at Forthampton, county of Gloucester, where he had a house and chapel, and was buried there, as it is supposed, though there is no memorial of him. He had in his life time, while he was Abbot, erected a tomb for his place of burial in Tewkesbury church, on the north side of a small chapel behind the high altar. He was appointed to inspect the English translation of part of the New Testament. In his will, dated July 30, 1549, he directs to be buried at the discretion of his brothers, who were his executors, and gives them his goods at the Vineyard.

JOHN HOOPER, or HOPER, D.D. succeeded to the Bishopric; he was nominated May 15, appointed Bishop July 3, 1550, and consecrated March 8, 1551. He was installed by proxy the 22d of the same month. With the consent of the Dean and Chapter, he surrendered the Bishopric to the King, April 26th, 1552, and on the 12th of May, made a deed of gift of all the lands and annuities, belonging to the see. Upon the deprivation of Dr. Heath, from the see of Worcester, the Bishopric of Gloucester was dissolved, and made dependant as an Archdeaconry upon Worcester, as formerly, without any infringement, however, upon the rights and dignities of the Dean and Chapter. Dr. Hooper had then a grant of the Bishopric of Worcester from the King, with power and authority to appoint all the Prebendaries of both Cathedrals. This suppression, however, giving some offence, he formally resigned, and new letters patent of episcopacy were granted him, by which the two sees were united, under the name of the see of Worcester

and Gloucester; the reasons assigned for this alteration, were, that the revenues of Gloucester were small, the cities near to each other, and the dioceses not so extensive as to require two pastors. The Bishop was enjoined to divide his residence equally between the two dioceses. This union continued no longer than the life of Edward the Sixth, by whom it was made.

The zeal with which the Bishop promoted the reformation, raised against him the resentment of the Catholics, and amongst others of Gardiner and Bonner; who, on their restoration to power, determined to wreak their first vengeance on him. Accordingly, on the 1st of September, within two months after Queen Mary's accession to the crown, he was sent to prison, and his Bishopric declared void. On the 28th of January, 1554-5, he was brought before Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and several others, at St. Mary Overy's church, Southwark, and there condemned as a heretic. In February he was degraded of his priesthood, by Bishop Bonner, in Newgate, where he had for some months experienced severe treatment, and afterwards sent to Gloucester, to be burnt. After a journey of three days, attended by six of the Queen's guards, he arrived, and was lodged in the house of Robert Ingram, opposite St. Nicholas's church. On Saturday, the 9th of February, he was led by the Sheriffs, attended by the Lord Mayor, Lord Chandois, Sir Edmund Bridges, Sir Anthony Kingston, and others, to a place near the elm tree, without the gate on the north-west side of the Lower Church-yard, now called St. Mary's Nap; where, without having been permitted to speak to the people, who were assembled in great crowds, either in going, or at the stake, he was burnt with three successive fires, made of green wood. When he was chained, and before the fire was lighted, a pardon, on condition of his recanta-

tion, was placed on a stool before him; but he was inflexible, and having, with invincible patience, bore the most exquisite tortures for more than three quarters of an hour, he expired about the sixtieth year of his age. By order of the Queen, persons of reputation in the county were summoned to assist the Mayor and Sheriffs on this occasion; and after the execution, a dinner was provided at the expence of the Corporation, for those who were ordered by the Queen to attend it.

Different opinions are held by writers, as to the character of this Bishop. Fuller, in his Church History, calls him the first founder of non-conformity, observing, that after the dissolution of monasteries, he went beyond the seas, and brought home with him a dislike to all ceremonies of the church, even practised by the Papists. The great reason, however, is laid in a design which he had conceived of marrying; which consistently with his former vows of celibacy, he could not do, without openly avowing his dislike to what he had professed, and espousing a quite contrary opinion, which he maintained with so much moroseness and obstinacy, as to make him differ from every body who opposed his notions. His execution helped afterwards to make him a saint in the opinions of some puritanical persons, and to sow the seeds of dissention very plentifully in this diocese, and particularly in the city of Gloucester. Had the Roman Catholics let him alone, his indiscreet and odd carriage would justly have sunk him in every body's opinion." This character seems to be drawn with less candour than one could wish to find in an impartial historian. That Hooper clearly saw through the errors of the religion he had relinquished, and that with great sincerity he opposed them, is unquestionable, but that he was unfavourable to the doctrines or institutions of the reformed church, or that, as is affirmed

by Fuller, he had a settled hatred to the Hierarchy, is far from being clear, and can only be presumed from the circumstance of his refusing for some time to wear the episcopal habit. The character given of him by another historian, is more likely to be just, "that he was a man of eminent learning, exemplary piety, unblemished morals, and of most extensive charity."—*Green's Hist. of Ware. Fox's Book of Martyrs.*

JAMES BLOKS, D.D. some time Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and afterwards Master of Balliol College, Oxford, was consecrated April 1, 1534, in the church of St. Saviour, Southwark. He was a person of excellent learning, and zealous according to the spirit of those times, in the management of his diocese, and in the commissions which he exercised as sub-delegate to the Lord Cardinal Pool, against Archbishop Granmer, Bishops Ridley and Latimer, and in visiting the University of Oxford. He died September 7, 1538, or in the beginning of February, 1539, according to Godwin, and was buried in a stone coffin, under Abbot Parker's monument, in Gloucester Cathedral, without any memorial.

JOHN BOURCHIER or BOWMAN, B. D. the last Abbot of Leicester, was nominated to the see, and the Queen issued out a writ for the restitution of the temporalities, but on her death, in November 1558, he was set aside, and retiring beyond the seas on account of his religious principles, died in exile about 1572.

RICHARD CHEYNEY, D. D. born in the city of London, Archdeacon of Hereford, Prebendary of this church, and Vicar of Painswick, was nominated by Queen Elizabeth, and consecrated April 19, 1562. He is mentioned by Willis, as a man of great learning, excellent temper, urbanity, and good manners. He had run £500. into debt, by his ex-

traordinary hospitality, and by doing several acts of charity in his diocese, to which (being a single man) he was ever inclined, and would have been universally respected, had not the puritan faction, which was grown into a considerable party here, given him great opposition and uneasiness. Hence he was oftentimes desirous of resigning this see and that of Bristol, which was conferred upon him ten days after Gloucester had been given him, and where he had also been ill used. He died in 1578, and was buried in Abbot Parker's chapel.

JOHN BULLINGHAM, D.D. Prebendary of Worcester and Lincoln, and Archdeacon of Huntingdon, was elected August 15, confirmed Sept. 1, and consecrated Sept. 3, 1581, both to this and the see of Bristol, which last he was obliged to resign in 1589, and took in lieu of it the Rectory of Kilmington, *alias* Culmington, in the diocese of Wells. He had in 1585, been inducted into the Vicarage of Painswick, which he held in *commendam*. He died at Kensington, May 20, 1598, and was buried in Gloucester Cathedral, without any memorial. His successor was

GODFREY GOLDSBOROUGH, D.D. formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Archdeacon of Worcester, some time Rector of Stockton, Archdeacon of Salop in the church of Lichfield, Prebendary of London, Hereford, and Worcester, elected August 23, confirmed November 21, and consecrated Nov. 12, 1598. He died May 26, 1604, at his Palace at the Vineyard, and was buried in a small chapel on the north side of the Lady's Chapel in this Cathedral. Over his grave was erected at his own desire a handsome raised monument of freestone, whereon is his effigies lying in full proportion, and in the episcopal habit, with the following inscription:—

IN OBITU REVERENDI PRÆSULIS GODFRIDI, QUONDAM

**GLOUCESTRIENSIS EPISCOPI, QUI XXVII MAII, MDCIV EX HAC
VITA MIGRAVIT.**

Aureus, et fulvo nomen sortitus ab auro,

Hic Goldisburgus nunc requiescit humo.

Scilicet orta solo pretiosa metalla parente,

In matrem redeunt inveterata suam.

SEDIIT ANNOS SEX

WILLIAM TOOKER or TUCKER, D.D. Dean of Lichfield, was nominated by King James the First, as successor, and the conge d'elire issued out for his election; but it was revoked, though on what account is not known.

THOMAS RAVIS, D.D. Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, was consecrated March 19, 1604. He was a considerable benefactor to the see, having repaired the episcopal houses at Gloucester and Vineyard-hill, which his two predecessors had much neglected. Into the palace at Gloucester he made several conduits to bring in water, and paved it throughout; he also expended a good deal at Gloucester, in hospitality, and on this account his translation to London, in 1607, was much regretted. He assisted in the translation of the Gospel, Acts, and Revelations. His successor was

HENRY PARRY, D.D. Dean of Chester, who was consecrated July 12, 1607. He was a liberal benefactor to the poor, and built the pulpit, which stood in the nave of the Cathedral, at his own expence. He was translated to Worcester, in September, 1610, and succeeded by

GILES THOMSON, D.D. Rector of Pembridge, county of Hereford, Dean of Windsor, and Canon of Hereford, He was elected March 15; confirmed June 8, and consecrated June 9, 1611. He assisted in the translation of the Gospels, Acts, and Revelations, in the reign of James I. He died within a year after his consecration, (on the 3d of June, 1612) therefore never came into his diocese; and was buried in a chapel on the south side of Windsor

Collegiate Church, where is now a monument in memory of him, with the bust of a Bishop, and the following inscription:—

Hic situs est Ægidius Tomson, hujus Capellæ quondam Decanus, cujus mens sincera, lingua docta, manus munda fuit; Londini natus, educatus Oxoniæ, in collegio omnium animarum, bonorum indigentium eruditissimorum amantissimus semper vixit, cujus corpus, quanvis mortalitas terræ subjecit, illius tamen animam pietas cœlis inseruit. Hunc virum moribus gravem, prudentia insignem, pietate summum, hæc regia capella per annos 10 decanatum habuit. Inde a serenissimo rege Jacobo, in episcopatum Gloucestr. commendatum, mors intempestiva, anno decurso, præselem rapuit. Obiit 14 Junii, Ann. Domini 1612, ætatis suæ 59.

On the right hand is the figure of Time, over whose head is an Angel, holding a scroll, thus inscribed; *In memoria æterna erit justus.* On the left hand, on a scroll held by another Angel, *Justorum animæ in manu Dei sunt.*

MILES SMITH, D.D. Rector of Hartlebury, and Upton-upon-Severn, county of Worcester, Prebendary of Exeter, First Fellow of Chelsea College, and Canon residentiary of Hereford, was elected July 15, 1612, confirmed Sept. 19, and consecrated Sept. 20, 1612, at Croydon. Sir Robert Atkyns calls him a stiff Calvinist, and a great favourer of the Puritans; and, according to Pryn, he was so offended because the communion table was removed and placed where the altar stood, 1616, which was done by order of Dean Laud, that he never came into his Cathedral afterwards. Dr. Heylin remarks, that this conduct shewed him to be a man of great pertinacity, and one that feared not to give public scandal to the church and to the court; and Willis suspects, that this Bishop's humour, as well as that of one of his predecessors, Hooper, produced ill consequences to

the city of Gloucester; probably by the encouragement it gave to those notions which were adverse to the Hierarchy of the church, and afterwards occasioned such miseries to the whole kingdom. He was, however, a man of such extensive learning, as to have the name of the walking library, and was appointed by King James to be one of the translators of the Bible. He composed the preface, and translated the four major and twelve minor Prophets. On the 20th day of October, 1624, he died at his Palace in Gloucester, much lamented by the poor of the city, and was buried in the Lady's Chapel, on the ninth of November following, under a plain stone without inscription, and only his own arms impaled with the see of Gloucester.

GODFREY GOODMAN, D.D. Dean of Rochester, Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of Kemmerton in this diocese, (the advowson of which he devised to the Corporation of Gloucester, under certain limitations) and West-Hdsley, county of Berks, was elected November 26, confirmed March 5, and consecrated the following day at Lambeth. He held in *commendam*, a Canonry of Windsor, and the Rectory of West-Hdsley. In 1640, he was sequestered from his Bishopric, by Archbishop Laud, for not subscribing to the Canons, but was restored upon his submission. Being deprived of all in the great rebellion, according to Godwin, he published a book, in which, by servile compliments, he in vain attempted to engage the compassion of Cromwell. He afterwards died a Roman Catholic, on Jan. 19, 1655, and was buried in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, near the font in the west part, where is the following short memorial: *Godfrey Goodman, bishop of Gloucester, died insane, 1655, and buried February 4.* After his death, the see continued vacant till the restoration of church and monarchy, when in 1660, it was restored to the see of Gloucester.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON, D.D. Archdeacon of Brecknock, Vicar of Llandilovawr, county of Carmarthen, and afterwards Rector of Bishop's Cleeve, county of Gloucester, was consecrated on the 6th of January, with licence to keep the Archdeaconry of Brecknock, and Rectory of Cleeve. Wood describes him as a man of great erudition, prudent, modest, and of a moderate mind. He died February 5, 1671, and was buried in a small chapel on the south side of the Lady's, where is a handsome monument erected to his memory against the east wall, with the following inscription, said by Godwin, to be composed by his friend Mr. Bull, afterwards Bishop of St. David's.

Æternitati sacrum in spe beatæ resurrectionis, hic reverendas exuvias deposuit Theologus insignis, episcopus vere primitivus, Gulielmus Nicholson, In agro Suffolciano natus, apud Magdalenses educatus, ob fidem regi et ecclesiæ afflictæ præstitam, ad sedem Gloucestrensem merito promotus anno, MDCLX. In concionibus frequens, in scriptis nervosus, legenda scribens, et faciens scribenda; gravitas episcopalis in fronte emicuit; pauperibus quotidiana charitate beneficus; comitate erga clerum et literatos admirandus. Gloriæ ac dierum satur, in palatio suo, ut vixit, pie decessit, Feb. 5, anno ætatis LXXXII. Dom. MDCLXXI.

Elizabetha conjux prævit in hoc sacello, sepultæ Apr. xx. An. Dom. MDCLXIII. Owenus Brigstock, de Lechdenny, in comitatu Caermarthen, armiger, prædictæ Elizabethæ nepos, hoc grati animi monumentum Executores recusante, propriis sumptibus erexit A.D. 1697.

JOHN PRICKET, D.D. Vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, London, was elected Oct. 10, confirmed Oct. 24, and consecrated Nov. 3, 1672. He was also Rector of Harlington, county of Middlesex, and Prebendary of Mora, in the church of St. Paul's, which three preferments he held in

commendam. He died Jan. 1, 1680, and was buried at Harefeild, county of Middlesex, of which church he had been minister. On a compartment affixed to a pillar on the north side, near his grave, which was under the pulpit, is the following inscription:—

In memoriam Johannis Domini Episcopi Gloucester, filii Walteri Pricket de prædio Cowlensi vulgo Cowley-hall, in agro Middlesexiæ, armigeri, qui e. Katherina uxore castissima. fœmina sex liberos progenuit, viz. Georgium, Wilhelmum, Walterum, Thomam, Johannem, et Susannam, quorum Johannes et Susanna jam supersunt. Hoc loci ministerium sacrum, et felici omine, exercuit, nec non Aliciæ Comitissæ Derbiæ viduæ aliquando a sacris domesticis, dein in ædem Sancti Andrea Undershat, apud Londinenses promovebatur; ubi pastoris boni fidelisque labores alacriter sustinens, grassante jam intestino & diro, bello, regisque partibus depressis, ipse tum in regem tum in Ecclesiam pius illinc depulsus est, perque totum id tempus quo Carolus secundus rex in exilio erat, fidelis; ergo graviora passis. Tandem restaurato fideliter principe, in res suas restituebatur, inque prædictum post episcopatum inauguratus, cui Sacrosancto muneri, ubi quum novem annos invigilaverat, obiit cal. Januarii ann. Dom. 1680; annoque ætatis 75. Hecce subter rostrum monumentum sui quidem optimum, pro jussu suo, corpus jacet sepultum. In his will, dated Dec. 23, 1680, he gives his lease of Rudge and Farleigh, county of Gloucester, parcel of the see, to his wife and family.

ROBERT FRAMPTON, was born at Pimperm, in the county of Dorset, the youngest son of Robert Frampton, who possessed a small farm of about thirty pounds per annum. He was baptised Feb. 26th, 1622, and received his education under Dr. Gardner, at Blandford, in the same county, from

whence, at the age of fifteen, he was removed to the University of Oxford, and for some time settled at Corpus Christi College, but afterwards was a member of Christ church, and in due time proceeded Bachelor of Arts; on which occasion he took the oath of allegiance to the King, and when the covenant became a test, he chose rather to want the honour of the degree of Master of Arts, than make the violation of his conscience a step to his advancement. He therefore left the University, and became master of a private school at Turnham, with great credit to himself, and advantage to the neighbourhood: after having spent some time here, he was elected master of the Free-school, at Gillingham, which by regular discipline, and strict integrity, he raised to high reputation and eminence. During his residence here, firm to the oath of allegiance he had before taken, he joined the royal party, and took part in the engagement at Hambleton-hill; he was for some time a prisoner in a church, but having contrived to make his escape, he was obliged to fly and hide himself for fear of discovery. During his abode at Gillingham, he was ordained by Bishop Skinner, of Oxford, and immediately exerted his professional abilities in defence of the King and church, and perhaps carried the independence of the former, somewhat farther than sound policy or prudent zeal might allow. He had at this time an opportunity of asserting his adherence to the liturgy, in opposition to the directory, for when the minister at Pimperm, refused to bury his father with the service of the church, with many tears he performed the office himself. With such avowed principles, it was not likely that he would long pass without molestation, and in order to avoid the impending storm, he accepted the office of domestic chaplain, in the family of the Earl of Elgin, at Ampt-

hill, in the county of Bedford, where he met with many divines and laymen, who were zealous in the same cause, and among the rest the famous Butler, author of *Hudibras*. From this agreeable society he was separated, by an offer which he accepted from the Levant or Turkey company, of a chaplainship to their factory at Aleppo, in Syria, in 1655. During sixteen years residence in the East, he visited almost every town and place in the holy land and its confines, which is mentioned in the scriptures. In 1666, he returned to England, and arrived at London, not long after the great fire there. While he was in England, in 1667, he married Mary Canning, a lady with whom he first became acquainted in the family of Lord Elgin, and with whom he kept up an affectionate correspondence, during the whole time he was abroad. He soon returned to Aleppo, leaving his wife behind in England, and having completed sixteen years, he succeeded in an application to the company for his recall, and immediately on the appointment of a successor, came back to London; and in about two months was appointed preacher at the Rolls, when Sir Harbottle Grimstone was master; he was at the same time chaplain to the then Lord Keeper, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, who in 1672, gave him a prebend in Gloucester Cathedral, and another in Salisbury; the former he held only one year, when the King promoted him to the Deanery of the same church, on the death of Dr. Viner, in 1673. Soon after, the degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred upon him at Oxford. He had been before this, presented to the living of Fontmill, by Lord Arundell, of Wardour, as also to Oakford-fitz-pain, by Tho. Freke, of Irwin Courtney, Esq. by which he was enabled to reside a part of his time in Dorsetshire, near the place of his nativity. In 1680 he was nominated to the

Bishopric of Gloucester, then vacant by the death of Dr. John Pricket, and was consecrated in the chapel of All Souls, Oxford, March 27, 1681. In 1683, he quitted both his livings, and took the Rectory of Avening, on the presentation of Philip Shephard, of Hampton, Esq. which he soon after resigned for Standish, in the patronage of the see. On the abdication of James II. and the consequent elevation of the Prince of Orange to the throne of England, Bishop Frampton, among many others, refused to take the oath, and was deprived of his Bishopric; the revenues of which were sequestered into the treasury, and the jurisdiction, by commission of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, was put into the hands of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Sarum. On the Sunday previous to his deprivation, he delivered his last sermon from Luke xvi. 2. *Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward.* At his own request he was permitted to retire to the Vicarage house at Standish. The last public episcopal act he did, was ordination, but in private he continued to exercise the office of confirmation till near the time of his death. When the Princess of Denmark came to the throne, he had the offer of being promoted to the see of Hereford, which he refused on the same ground that he lost the see of Gloucester, namely the taking of oaths inconsistent with his original oath of allegiance to the then-reigning Prince. Upon the whole, the Bishop seems to have been a man of great piety, and a steady friend to the Church of England, equally adverse to popery, and the new-fangled doctrines which then began to prevail.—*MSS. penes Mr. Counsel.* He died May 25, 1708, and was buried in the chancel at Standish, near the altar, where a black marble grave-stone records his memory with the following inscription:—

Robertus Frampton, Episcopus Gloucesteriensis. Cætera quis nescit? Obiit 8 Cal. Junii, an. ætatis suæ 36, consecrationis 28. *Æræ Christianæ*, 1703.

In his will, dated Feb. 1702, he bequeathed £10. to the poor of Pimperne, county of Dorset, where he was born; £10. to Fountmill and Okeford, where he was minister; £10. to Turniwood, where he had taught school; £100. to promote the gospel in foreign parts; £100. to deprived ministers; and £100. to poor servitors, at Christ Church, Oxford, where he had been brought up.

EDWARD FOWLER, D.D. born at Westerleigh, county of Gloucester, Prebendary of this church, Rector of Northill, county of Bedford, and Allhallows, Bread-street, London, and Vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, was consecrated July 5th, 1691. According to A. Wood, he had been puritanically brought up, his parents being presbyterians, but wheeled about with the times. He died at Chelsea, August 25, 1714, and was buried in a vault at Hendon, on the north side of the church-yard, county of Middlesex, within the chancel of which church, there is erected a handsome marble monument, with the following arms and inscription:—

Arms. 1. Per pale, Gules and Sable, on a chevron Or, between three lions passant gardant crowned Or, as many quatrefoils vert. *Fowler*. 2. Az. a fess dauncettée Erm. between 6 cross crosslets Arg. *Barnardiston*. 3. Arg. a lion ramp. gules. *Havering*. 4. Or, two bars az. between six martlets Gules. 5. Vert, a saltier engrailed Or. *Franko*. 6. Sable, three combs argent. *Tunstall*.

To the pious memory of the Right Reverend Edward Fowler, late Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to which station he was advanced by King William in the year 1691, for his known steadiness to the true interest of the Church of

England, and of his country in times of danger. He approved himself worthy of that dignity by a faithful and diligent discharge of his pastoral office; till disabled by age and bodily infirmities, he rested from his labours in the 82d year of his age, and was admitted to partake of his reward. He departed this life Aug. 26, 1714, and was interred in the grave of his excellent wife, in this church, leaving behind him, in the excellent treatises published by himself, lasting monuments of learning, judgment, piety, and christian temper of mind. He was twice married, first to Ann, daughter of Arthur Bernardiston, of the Inner Temple, Esq. one of the Masters of Chancery; she departed this life Dec. 19, 1696. He had by her three sons, Nathaniel, Edward, and Richard; and five daughters, of whom Edward and Richard, Susannah, Elizabeth, and Mary survived him. His second wife, Elizabeth, who likewise survived him, was Elizabeth, widow of the Reverend Dr. Ezekiah Burton, and daughter of Ralph Trevor, of London, merchant.

Underneath is inscribed as follows:—

This monument was erected at the cost of Richard Fowler, L. L. B. the younger son above mentioned, who married Susannah, daughter of John Pike, of Downsey, in the Isle of Purbeck, Gent. by whom he had one daughter, Anne, both which dying many years before him, were buried in this church, near his mother, and his father's youngest sister, Susanna, the first wife of Meshach Smith, A. M. then Vicar of this church. The said Richard Fowler died Nov. 9, 1716, and did, by his last will, direct his executors, viz. his brother Edward, and his sister Susanna, to cause a vault to be made in the church-yard, at the west corner of this wall; wherein is deposited his body, and into which are removed the remains of his wife and daughter, with

those of his father and mother; all rest together there, An. Dom. 1717, in hope of a joyful resurrection.

While Dr. Fowler was Prebendary of this Cathedral, he gave so much offence to the Mayor and Corporation of Gloucester, by a sermon which he preached before them, on Matthew 18, 7, that an act of Common Council, expressive of their indignation, was made on the following day.

“Whereas Edward Fowler, Doctor of Divinity, and one of the Prebends of the Cathedral church of this city, hath been frequently taken notice of by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council of this city, in his sermons here, to countenance sedition and faction, and to preach the things which tend to the disturbance of well affected men of this city;—It is therefore ordered by this house, That when and as often as he preacheth at the Cathedral church in this city, that the Mayor and Aldermen and Common Council of this city, shall not go thither with the sword in their formalities, but shall go to some other church in this city, to hear some loyal orthodox divine, and to be paid at the charge of the city.”

The above was published in the *Observator*, that came out on Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1683. Number 398.

His zeal for the Protestant establishment had some time before excited the resentment of the same body; a long account of which is given in the preface to a sermon preached before the Judges on Sunday, August 7, 1681, from 1 Tim. 4. 19. and published to put a stop to false and injurious representations.

“The main thing, says he, intended by this preface, is to give a faithful narrative of a matter of fact which hath had the ill fortune to be as falsely and injuriously represented as this sermon. It is this, There lately stood in the west window of the Quire of Gloucester Cathedral a most

scandalous picture, viz. Of the blessed Trinity, which, had it been much observed, could never have withstood the first year of the reformation, and much less continued till about two years since. I was first shewed it by one of my brother prebendaries about four years since, after which time, the sight of it, when I read at the communion table, did often discompose me. And thinking myself obliged to do my endeavour to have it taken down, though no great notice that I knew was taken of it, I made no haste for that reason; but some time after my return from my residence, I advised with one who is a most learned and eminent prelate of our church about it; and he expressing high offence at it, told me we were all bound in conscience not to suffer such a thing, *now* we had *observed* it, to stand any longer. Hereupon I resolved to complain of it to the Chapter at my next residence, but there being not above two, or at the most three of us upon the place all that time, I put off the doing of it till my residence in the following year. And then having good opportunity (there being, about the conclusion of that residence, our whole number, except one, present) at a Chapter that was called about other business, the very last day of my stay (which was Midsummer, 1679,) having all of us viewed it before, I moved my bretheren in the Chapter (the officers that were present being first desired to withdraw, because I would have the vote carried as privately as might be) that it might be taken down. Representing the hatefulness of such a picture, and what a scandal it would give should it happen to become more publick (as it quickly might, it being known to more than ourselves, and that not by my means) and the great seasonableness of doing it at this *nick* of time, seeing, through oversight, it had been omitted thus long; it being not long after the discovery of the plot, and many factious

people then at work in vilifying the Church of England as advancing apace towards Popery. This motion of mine was readily entertained by the Chapter; and the idol most cheerfully voted down, and the act of Chapter afterwards recorded in the register book by some of the prebendaries, where it now stands. I moved, as I said; that it should be taken down, that is by a glazier; but for a great reason, which I think fit to conceal till provoked to publish it, it was as readily consented to, that it should be immediately broken, as 'twas before, that it should be taken down, and new glass set up in the room of it. Whereupon the greater number of the Chapter went together to the place to countenance the action, and it was done by *my* hand. We could not in the least doubt but that this was done very regularly; it being a hard case if the governors of a cathedral should not be invested with as much authority as this comes to. But when it came to be known abroad, there was a hideous noise and clamour made by some few people; who, I dare say, are the first Protestants that ever so concerned themselves about such a vile relique of Popish superstition. The clamour continues to this very day; and after I had preached this sermon, complaint was made of the high misdemeanor to the Judges; and *some*, further to vent their spleen against me for my sermon, did what lay in them to have it presented by the Grand Jury of the City, though a thing of above two years' standing; which doughty attempt (as well it might) made sport enough. It was the old Popish picture of the Trinity; God the Father represented by an old man with a very long grey beard, and a large beam of light about his head; God the Son by a crucifix between his knees; and God the Holy Ghost by a dove with spread wings under his beard, which was patcht with a piece or two (as I remember) of plain glass. I have

the copy of the picture by me, as it stood in the window, drawn by one who lives in that city, that had (as he told me) viewed it at times for twenty years together."—*Sion Coll. Libr.* 2. 3. 80.

RICHARD WILLIS, D. D. Prebendary of Westminster, Dean of Lincoln; born at Bewdley, county of Worcester, confirmed Bishop Jan. 15, and consecrated Jan. 16, 1714. He had been Fellow of All Souls College, King's Chaplain, Chaplain General of the Army, and Sub-preceptor to the Duke of Gloucester. In 1721 he was translated to the see of Salisbury; and thence in 1725 to Winchester, where he was buried, towards the south side of the body of the church, and has a handsome marble monument erected to him against the south wall, with his effigies at full length, in a recumbent posture, attired in his episcopal habit, with the George hanging at his breast, as Prelate of the order of St. George, and the following inscription:—

"*Thæ memoriam Reverendi admodum in Christo Patris RICHARDI WILLIS, Episcopi Wintoniensis; vivi ea morum simplicitate, et animi integritate, et verborum fide, ut qui illum optime noverant, si maxime aestimaverint, propensissime dilexerint. Patriam, principum, et libertatem publicam, unice amavit. Religionem interea vere Christianam sanctissime coluit, acerrime vindicavit. Nulla temporum varietate debilitari, aut frangi potuit. In republica, ecclesia, studio, constant et suis similibus. Egregias hanc virtutibus instructus, in multis, quos abunde gesserit, hominibus felicissime consulit; donec annorum plenus, obiit, 10 die Augusti, Anno Domini 1734. Aetatis 71. JOHANNES WILKES, armiger, filius ejus et heres, hic sepulchræ posuit.*"

JOHANN WILCOX, D. D. born at Bristol; Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Prebendary of Westminster, was consecrated Dec. 8, 1721. He was translated to the

see of Rochester, with which he held the Deanery of Westminster, and was succeeded by

ELIAS SYDALL, D. D. some time Fellow of Bennet College, Cambridge, and afterwards Prebendary of Canterbury. He was translated hither from the see of St. David's, Nov. 4, 1731, being at that time also Dean of Canterbury, which dignity, together with this Bishopric, he held till his death, Dec. 24, 1757.

MARTIN BENSON, D. D. succeeded January 10, 1734-5. After a life of great piety, official care, and general utility, he died at his palace in Gloucester, Aug. 30, 1752, and was buried on the south side of the west door, near to which is a monument erected to his memory, against the west wall, with the following inscription:—

MARTIN BENSON, son of JOHN BENSON, Prebendary of Hereford, by CATHERINE, daughter of BENJAMIN MARTIN, of Oxfordshire, Esq. and grandson of GEORGE BENSON, Dean of Hereford, by CATHERINE, daughter of SAMUEL FELL, Dean of Christ Church, in Oxford, was born at Cradley, in Herefordshire, April 23, 1689; admitted Scholar at the Charter-house Sept. 15, 1703; elected Student of Christ Church July 10, 1712; ordained Deacon Feb. 21, 1713; Priest March 13, 1715; installed Prebendary of Salisbury Aug. 1, 1720; Archdeacon of Berkshire Jan. 13, 1720-1; Prebendary of Durham Feb. 1723-4; appointed Chaplain to the King Oct. 3, 1727; instituted to the Rectory of Blechley, in Buckinghamshire, Jan. 4, 1727-8; created Dr. in Divinity by the University of Cambridge June 26, 1731; and consecrated Bishop of Gloucester Jan. 19, 1734-5, declared his resolution of not removing, and died in his palace August 30, 1752. His character, which he forbade his executors to inscribe on the small memorial erected here by his order, this diocese and this

nation will long remember with reverence and love: but his many nearer friends with peculiar veneration and tenderness, in proportion as each knew him more intimately. And a worthy person, induced by esteem alone, hath taken care, in another part of this church, that ages to come shall be distinctly acquainted with it.

According to the account given in the Gloucester Journal, he was interred without any funeral pomp about six in the evening, Sept. 15, pursuant to his own direction. "Of whom to say all that he deserves in this paper is almost impossible; to say nothing farther were quite unpardonable, on which footing only the following lines are offered to the public:—

"Altho' his dust thus humbly there is plac'd,
With no proud tomb, no polish'd marble grac'd;
The man, whose pious works so brightly shone,
Needs not the feeble fame of sculptur'd stone.
The character, his virtues fair imprest,
Is wrote indelible on every breast:

And where the muses' voice is found too weak,
The poor, the patriot, and the friend will speak."

The monument referred to is erected against the east wall of the south transept, large and elegant, made of Sienna marble, and bearing a well-executed bust of the Bishop, with the following inscription:—

Reader, be admonished by this marble to imitate Martin Benson, late Bishop of this diocese. A rational piety raised the views of this excellent man above the world, and formed his whole temper into a truly christian spirit of resignation. An uncommon warmth of benevolence made it the business and pleasure of his life to go about doing good, by instruction in righteousness, and by works of charity. He watched the flock of Christ as a faithful shep-

herd, from a sense of his own duty, and a disinterested concern for their common welfare: and he maintained the dignity of his authority by the meekness with which he exercised it. He felt a deep compassion for the vicious, and shewed it, even whilst he was exposing the folly and wickedness of vice, with a strength and turn of language peculiar to himself. His reproofs being dictated by friendship, qualified by candour, and delivered with a natural delicacy of manners, were sincere without roughness, and endearing without dissimulation. He was by constitution liable to a depression of spirits, but innocence of heart enlivened his mind, and his conversation, with a cheerfulness that created a more affectionate regard for his superior worth, by rendering it more familiar and amiable. Under the most acute pains of his last illness, he possessed his soul in patience, and with a firm trust in his Redeemer, calmly resigned his spirit to the Father of Mercies.

That such an example might be perpetuated, Gabriel Hanger erected this monument in memory of his ever honoured friend.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, D.D. succeeded him, and was translated to the see of Worcester, Nov. 9, 1759. He was son of the Rev. James Johnson, Rector of Milford, Suffolk, was elected from Westminster school, to a studentship of Christ Church College, Oxford, and some years after was appointed second master of Westminster school. In 1748, he attended George II. to Hanover, as Chaplain, and the same year was made Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. He attended the King again in 1752; the same year that he was promoted to the episcopal chair of Gloucester. He possessed an uniform sweetness of temper, illustrated by a placid and cheerful affability, and repeated acts of benevolence. He notified to his clergy, that he intended to assign £200. per annum

of his income, as long as he should live, to the improvement of small livings in his diocese; a benefaction which would entitle the incumbent to a similar sum from the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty... He lived, however, only long enough to prove the sincerity of his intention by one bounty, being killed at Bath by a fall from his horse, in 1774. He was buried at Laycock, county of Wilts, with his ancestors, but an elegant monument was erected to his memory in Worcester Cathedral, by his only surviving sister, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, against the south wall of the great cross aisle, with the following inscription:—

M. S. viri admodum rev. Jacobi Johnson, qui optimam indolem feliciter promovit, collegii primum Westmonasteriensis, deinde Ædis Christi, alumnus erat, ingenio culto et urbano, animo temperato et æquabili, summa in suis pietate et munificentia, studio in amicos attentissimo, benevolentia erga omnes insignis: aliquando scholæ Westmonast. Hypodidasculus, exinde ecclesiæ Paulinæ Londin. Præbendarius; consecratus anno MDCCLII. Episcopus Glouc. postea MDCCLIX Vigorniam translatus, ubi duas episcopales domos splendide et eleganter restauravit. Ob omnia Præbendis officia rite præstita, clero suo totique Diocesi acceptissimus: tandem dum Bathoniæ salutis ergo degebat, ab eoque præcipitatus morte, febili heu! et pene repentina, sed pio proboque viro nunquam intempestiva abruptus est. A.D. MDCCLXXIV. Æt. suæ septuagesimo. Hoc marmor Sarah Johnson, soror merito amantissima merens posuit.

WILLIAM WARBURTON, D.D. succeeded to the see. He was born at Newark upon Trent, in 1698, and having received his education at Oakham school, county of Rutland, he followed the profession of his father, which was that of an attorney, for a little time. He entered into orders in 1728, and soon after was presented to the living of Burnt

Broughton, county of Lincoln, by Sir Robert Sutton. In 1738, he was made Chaplain to the Prince of Wales; appointed preacher at Lincoln's Inn, in 1746; one of his Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary, in 1754; a Prebendary of Durham, in 1755, and had the degree of D.D. conferred on him by Archbishop Herring; was made Dean of Bristol 1757, and Bishop of Gloucester in 1760. He married Gertrude, niece of Ralph Allen, Esq. of Prior Park, near Bath, and succeeded to his estate for life. His character is thus delineated by Dr. Hurd, late Bishop of Worcester, who is said also to have composed the inscription on his monument:—

“He possessed those virtues which are so important in society, truth, probity, and honour, in the highest degree. He had an ardent love of virtue, and the most sincere zeal for religion. He venerated the civil constitution of his country, and was warmly attached to the Church of England. His love of letters was extreme, and his disposition to countenance all those in whom he perceived any kind or degree of literary merit, the most prompt and generous. As a writer and a divine, it is not easy to find terms that will do justice to his merit. His reading was various and extensive, and his discernment exquisite. In a word, he possessed in a high degree, those two qualities of a great writer, *sapere et ferre*; that is, superior sense, and the power of doing justice to it by a sound and manly eloquence. The character of his style is freedom and force united: it was properly his own, and what we call *original*. In controversial compositions, he was so much superior to himself, that barely to say he excelled in it, is a poor and scanty praise. As a divine, properly so called, he filled and adorned that character with the highest ability. Strength of reason, exquisite learning, a critical knowledge of antiquity, an enlarged view of the scheme of Revelation, were qualifications

possessed by him, in a high degree, to which must be added that first and noblest quality, a perfect honesty of mind, and sincere love of truth, which governed his pen in all his religious enquiries."

He died June 7th, 1779, and was buried in the nave of the Cathedral near to the most western pillar on the north side, against which a neat marble monument has been erected, with the following inscription:—

To the memory of WILLIAM WARBURTON, D.D. for more than six years Bishop of this See. A Prelate of the most sublime genius and exquisite learning. Both which talents he employed through a long life, in the support of what he firmly believed, *The Christian Religion*, and of what he esteemed the best establishment of it, *The Church of England*. He was born at Newark upon Trent, Dec. 24, 1698, was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester, January 20, 1760. Died at his Palace in this city, June 7, 1779, and was buried near this place.

The Hon. JAMES YORKE, L.L.D. was translated to this see from St. David's, in 1799, and in July, 1781, was removed to Ely. He married the only daughter of Dr. Isaac Madox, late Bishop of Worcester, with whom he had the mansion-house, manor and estates, at Forthampton, county of Gloucester. He died August 26, 1808, and was buried in the family vault, in the church of Forthampton. He was affectionately loyal to his sovereign, politely attentive to his equals, and kindly concerned for the welfare of his inferiors. During his episcopacy, the Isle of Ely had much improved in morals, in social order, and general felicity.

SAMUEL HALLIFAX, D.D. succeeded. He was born at Mansfield, county of Derby, eldest son of Mr. Samuel Hallifax, by Hapnah, daughter of Mr. Jebb, of the same place.

He was admitted at Jesus College, Cambridge, at an early age, where he proceeded A.B. 1754, and A.M. 1757. He then removed to Trinity-hall, and proceeded L.L.D. in 1764. He was appointed Arabic Professor 1768, which situation he resigned 1770, and was made Regius Professor of Civil Law, having read lectures and presided in the chair some years before for his predecessor, Dr. Dickens. He was made S.T.P. in 1775, by royal mandate. On his elevation to the see of Gloucester, in 1781, he resigned the Law Professorship. With the bishopric he held the valuable living of Warsop, county of Nottingham, which had been given him by Mrs. Galley, relict of Dr. Galley, late Prebendary of this church, as a reward for his eminent services in the cause of religion, with an unsolicited presentation. He was also master of the faculties in Doctor's Commons. In 1789, he was translated to the see of St. Asaph, which he enjoyed but a short time, as he died the 4th of March, 1790, in London, and was buried at Warsop, county of Nottingham.

His Lordship published fourteen single sermons; a volume upon the prophecies concerning the christian church, particularly the church of Rome, preached in Lincoln's-Inn chapel, at the lecture of the late Bishop Warburton: an Analysis of the Roman Civil Law, in which a comparison is with great judgment and perspicuity made between the Roman laws and those of England, being the heads of a course of lectures publicly and with great celebrity read by him as Professor of Civil Law in Cambridge, in 1774. He also published a Charge of Bishop Butler's, with an Analysis of the Bishop's Analogy, and edited Ogden's Sermons, to which and the Analogy, he prefixed vindicatory and unanswered prefaces.

In the pulpit and professor's chair, he was a persuasive

orator; from the latter, his lectures were delivered *memoriter*, with only an occasional reference for topics and dates; his fluency and recollection have been seldom exceeded; he was never at a loss for expression; always correct in his language; and if there was any thing exceptionable in his public delivery, it was perhaps too great a rapidity for his pupils.

On a monument in Warsop church, is inscribed the following just and appropriate eulogium:—

On the top, the arms of the see of St. Asaph, impaled by Or, on a pile engrailed sable, three crosslets of the first, in base, two fountains, barry wavy of six Arg. and Az. for Halifax.

SAMUEL HALLIFAX, D.D. LORD BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH, AND RECTOR OF WARSOP, BORN 19TH JANUARY, 1733. DIED 4TH MARCH, 1790. AGED 57.

Hic juxta filiolam dulcissimam acerbo olim fato
Præceptum, paternas exuvias deponi voluit vir
reverendissimus Samuel Halifax, L.L.D. & S.T.P.
Ex hac vicinia brundus primisque literis imbutus in
academia præterius Cantabrigiensi floruit juris civilis
prælector publicus & professor regius in duria prerogativâ
Cantuarensi facultatum registrararius in hac ecclesia
rector in ecclesia Cathedrali Glocestriensi primo deinde
Asaphensi episcopus quæ per omnia officia ingenio claruit
& eruditione & industria singulari summa in ecclesiam
Anglicanam fide concionum vi ac suavitate flexanima
scriptorum nitore & elegantia vitæ insuper id quod pri-
marium sibi semper
habuit inculpabili.

Natus est apud Mansfield Jan. 18, 1733, calculo oppressus
properatâ morte obiit Martii 4, 1790, ætatis ætate 57. Ca-

tharina conjux cum filio unico & sex filiabus superstes relicta
in aliquod desiderii sui solamen.

Mœrens P.

Resurgam.

This monumental inscription, justly admired for its classical elegance, was composed by his father-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Cooke, Dean of Ely, and Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

RICHARD BEADON, S. T. P. was elected by conge d' elire, May 23, 1789. He finished his education at Cambridge, and became master of Jesus College there; was Archdeacon of London, Chancellor of St. David's, and Rector of Orsett and Stanford Rivers, county of Essex. On his advancement to the see of Gloucester, he resigned the mastership of Jesus College, and on his Lordship's translation to Bath and Wells, in 1802, the Rectory of Orsett and Stanford Rivers. In the person of this highly respected Prelate, are happily united the accomplished gentleman, the elegant scholar, and sound divine.

GEORGE ISAAC HUNTINGFORD, D.D. Warden of Winchester College, was consecrated June 27, 1802. He is highly distinguished by a truly mild and christian temper, a sincere and unaffected regard to the interests of the clergy, a profound knowledge of divinity, and extensive erudition in all the branches of classical learning.

OF THE ENDOWMENT, REVENUES, AND EXTENT OF THE DIOCESE,

After the dissolution of the monastery of St. Peter, King Henry the Eighth, in virtue of the power granted to him by Act of Parliament, erected the episcopal see of Gloucester, and the episcopal church, of one Bishop, one Dean a Presbyter, and six Prebendaries Presbyters, for the service of Almighty God for ever. The charter of foundation is dated Sept. 8, 1541, and the endowment on the day following.

On the 26th of April, 1552, Dr. Hooper, then Bishop, gave and granted by deed enrolled in Chancery, to Edward VI. his heirs and successors, the Bishopric, with all the manors, lands, &c. with which it had been endowed by Henry VIII. and the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, by deed under their common seal enrolled also in Chancery, confirmed the Bishop's grant. On the deprivation of Nicholas Hethe, Bishop of Worcester, Edward VI. granted to the same Hooper, the Bishopric of Worcester, to hold for his life, if so long he should behave well therein. In the patent of creation, the King, after reciting the charter of foundation by Henry VIII. dissolved and annihilated the Bishopric of Gloucester, restoring and uniting to the diocese of Worcester, all that had been separated from it, but saving to the Dean and Chapter the rights, dignities, and all privileges which to them had been as well by him as his royal father before granted.

By patent bearing date December 8, 1552, Edward VI. after having recited that the Bishoprics of Worcester and Gloucester were vacant by resignation and surrender of John Hooper, of Worcester and Gloucester, late Bishop, united and incorporated the said two Bishoprics and dioceses, under one Bishop, Pastor, and Diocesan, in the same manner as Lichfield and Coventry, &c. with full jurisdiction.

Soon after the death of Edward VI. the dioceses were again divided, and restored to the same state in which they had been settled by the charter of Henry VIII. and with little difference have so continued to the present time.

By the charter of endowment it is directed, that the Abbot's lodgings, with the buildings, chapels, and other premises, his stable, and the garden at the end of the churchyard, all within the precincts of the Abbey; the house called the Wood Barton, two stables, two slaughter houses, and a dog kennel, in the parish of St. Mary de Lode, were to be called the palace of the Bishop of Gloucester.

By the same charter are granted to the Bishop of Gloucester, the manors of Maisemore, Brokethorp and Harescomb, Preston, Longford and Droiscorte, Rudge and Farleigh, in the county of Gloucester; Hope Meleshal, Dewchurch and Kilpeck, in the county of Hereford; and that part of the manor of Lassington which lately appertained to the monastery of St. Peter's, with all their rights and appurtenances. The scite of the mansion house, called the Vineyard, and a certain close of pasture adjoining, called the Park, containing about fifteen acres and three rods; also the first shoot of a meadow called Importams, otherwise Portham, containing 67 acres, both lying in the parish of St. Mary de Lode; also a moiety of a wood called Woolridge, containing five hundred acres, with a moiety of

another wood, called the Perch, containing sixteen acres, together with the land and soil of the same.

Also the rectories and churches of Hartpury, Maisemore and Upton St. Leonard, Cam, Northleach, Kempford, Whelford, (*a hamlet in the parish of Kempford*) South Cerney and Standish, in the county of Gloucester; Dewchurch, Kilpeck, Glasbury, Devennocks, Cowern and Ewias Harold, in the county of Hereford; and Newport, in the county of Monmouth; together with all tithes or other profits issuing from Standish, Coldrup, Hardwick, Over Oxlinch, Little Runwike, Harsefield, Nether Oxlinch, Saul, Putley, Farley, and Holy-rood Amney, in the county of Gloucester; and in Devennocks, Wentworth, and Talgarth, in the county of Hereford; also certain portions of tythes in Aldesworth, Linton, and Shipton Solers, in the county of Gloucester; in Ash Leomyster, Fern, Barn, Bunches, Strood, and Lake, in the county of Hereford.

By the same charter are also granted, the following pensions: fifty-three shillings and four-pence to be paid by the Vicar of Kempford; twenty-six shillings and eight-pence from the Rectory of Teynton; nine shillings from the Rectory of Rendcomb; twenty-six shillings and eight-pence from the Rectory of Nympsfield; twenty-six shillings and eight-pence from the Vicar of Newport.

Also the advowsons, donations, presentations, &c. of the vicarages of Hartpury, Maisemore, Upton St. Leonards, Cam, Northleach, Kempford, Whelford, (*a hamlet only as before*) South Cerney and Standish, in the county of Gloucester; and of Dewchurch, Kilpeck, Glasbury, Devennocks, Cowern, and Ewias Harold, in the county of Hereford; and of Newport, in the county of Wenlock, (*Monmouth*) in Wales; also the donations, presentations, and free disposi-

tions of all those chaplains, chantries, or of the stipends of all those chapels of Maisemore, Cam, Stenchcomb, Piperton, in the county of Gloucester and Hereford, to be held of the King and his successors in pure and perpetual alms for ever, paying to the said King, his heirs and successors for ever, thirty-three pounds, sixteen shillings, and four-pence, on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel for ever.

Other provisions of inferior consequence are made in the charter, which may be known by reference to the original.

REVENUES.

Henry VIII. though the dissolved monasteries produced to the crown an annual revenue of £273,106. 18s. 3d. or reduced to the present value of money, £3,277,282. 19s. besides fines, renewals, heriots, &c. yet dealt with a sparing hand towards the maintenance of the new erected sees, and it was therefore with good reason that in the following reign the Bishopric of Gloucester was dissolved, as being too narrow in its revenues to support with proper dignity the necessary expences and hospitality of the episcopal station. Hence upon the restoration of its independence and separation from the see of Worcester, it was found expedient to allow the Bishop the liberty of holding one or more dignities, or benefices in *commendam*. In the instance of Doctor Cheiney, this indulgence was extended to the holding of the Bishopric of Bristol with that of Gloucester; and even with these advantages and the increased value of renewals, the income is much too small to recompense the labours attached to the

pastoral office, and meet the unavoidable demands of a public life.

Many of the estates belonging to the see were sold during the interregnum by order of the Republican Usurper, but were all recovered on the restoration of order and legal government.

By virtue of the powers granted by a late Act of Parliament for the redemption of the land-tax, several alienations have been made, by which the reserved rents or permanent income, have been raised from five hundred pounds or thereabouts, to £752. and a fraction, per annum. On an average of twenty years the revenues have never exceeded £1200.

EXTENT OF THE DIOCESE.

The diocese of Gloucester comprehends one Archdeaconry, ten Deanries, and 306 parishes, according to its present arrangement. All the parishes on that side of the county, which lie on the east side of the river Leden above Gloucester, (with Lassington on the west side) and of the Severn below Gloucester, were included in the Bishopric of Worcester, and together with some parishes in the vill of Bristol, constituted the Archdeaconry of Gloucester. By the charter of foundation of the Bishopric of Gloucester, it was ordained, that the city and whole county of Gloucester, should thereafter be nominated and for ever called the diocese of Gloucester, and all episcopal jurisdiction, as well as profits,

emolūments and hereditaments whatsoever, right or jurisdiction episcopal, belonging, appertaining, or arising within the city of Gloucester, or county of the said city, and within the whole county of Gloucester, are adjoined and united to the Bishop of Gloucester and his successors for ever. By what means, or at what period any parishes within the county of Gloucester were separated from the see, is not easily ascertained. Under the charter of foundation of the see of Bristol, no such separation could be made, unless the county of the vill of Bristol extended to the parishes so separated, for the words of the charter are—*Tota illa villa nostra Bristollie in perpetuum sit civitas, et totus ille comitatus noster villæ Bristollie nominetur comitatus noster civitatis nostræ Bristollie, ac ipsam civitatem et comitatum et Decanatum civitatis nostræ Bristollie ab omni jurisdictione, &c. episcoporum Sarum &c. &c. et Gloucestræ separamus*: which words clearly confine the separation to those parishes within the city of Bristol, which before were in the diocese of Worcester, and have no connection at all or reference to the county of Gloucester. Richard Cheiney, who was Bishop of Gloucester in 1561, and also Bishop of Bristol in *commendam*, certified to Queen Elizabeth in 1562, ‘That at the foundation of the Bishopric of Bristol, the city and deanery of Bristol were appointed and limited to the Bishop of Bristol and his successors, as they heretofore have alledged; although no mention is made in the charter of the see of Bristol, that it shall have any part or parcel of the county of Gloucester.

The following parishes, however, making up the Bristol Deanery, within the county of Gloucester, are now considered and taken as part of the see of Bristol;

Almondsbury, Clifton, Compton, Elberton, Filton, Henbury, Horfield, Littleton, Mangotsfield, Olveston, with

H h

Alveston, Saint George's; Stapleton, Stoke Giffard, Westbury, Winterbourn.

In the reign of Edw. I. there were 234 parishes in the county of Gloucester, and 45 Edw. III. there were according to Stowe, 254. Since the last period several tythings, hamlets, or chapelries, have acquired parochial rights, so as to make the number of parishes, having separate privileges, and independent of the mother church, 306 within the diocese; and 275 within the Archdeaconry.

The following table shews the number of parishes, churches, chapels, rectories, vicarages, and perpetual curacies;—

	Parishes.	Church.	Chap.	Rect.	Vic.	P. C.
Campden Deanery	38	35	2	22	10	3
Cirencester D.	27	25		14	8	5
Dursley D.	21	20	2	8	6	5
Fairford D.	14	14	2	5	7	2
Forest D.	36	29	11	11	13	7
Gloucester D.	38	31	6	12	11	14
Hawkesbury D.	34	29	10	20	9	1
Stonehouse D.	28	27	2	25	2	3
Stow D.	36	34	2	20	11	3
Winchcomb D.	34	32	4	10	12	10
	<u>306</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>52</u>

There are 276 churches, besides Stowell in ruins, Siddington St. Mary taken down, Seisincote demolished in the civil wars, Pinnock dilapidated at some remote period; and in the city St. Mary de Grace, St. Owen, St. Catherine, All Saints, and Trinity, taken down or demolished. There are 41 chapels, besides Cowtonibourne in ruins.

Within the diocese are five peculiars, viz. Withington

with Dowdeswell, Bishop's Cleeve and Bibury with Aldsworth and Barnesley, Child's Wickham, and Deerhurst.

Withington and Dowdeswell attend the Bishop at his visitation, ~~wherever it is held within the deanery~~, but not the Archdeacon. The Rector of Withington has a concurrent power with the Chancellor of the diocese of granting marriage licences, and administrations, and of proving wills within the peculiar.

Bishop's Cleeve has the same rights within the parish. Bibury enjoys privileges somewhat more extensive, within its own parish, and those of Barnesley, and Aldsworth; as does Child's Wickham, which is visited by the Bishop and Archdeacon, either personally or by one of their officers, in the manor house, where they are entertained at the expence of the lord of the manor, with a cake, a loaf of bread, a pound of butter, half a cheese, that is, one quarter of a sage cheese, and one quarter of plain, a dozen of ale, and six bottles of strong beer.

The incumbents and churchwardens of Deerhurst, attend the Bishop at his visitation wherever it is held, but are visited by the Archdeacon only within the peculiar, and usually in the parish church of Deerhurst. To this peculiar belong the parishes of Corse, Deerhurst, Forthampton, Hasfield, Lye, Staverton, Boddington, and Tirley.

The arms of the see, are azure, two keys in saltire, or.

It is rated in the King's books at £315. 17s. 1d.

ARCHDEACONRY OF GLOUCESTER.

Before the new see was erected, this Archdeaconry was a part of the diocese of Worcester, and extended over that portion of the county which lies eastward of the river Leaden above Gloucester, including Lassington on the west, and of the Severn below Gloucester, including the vill of Bristol. By the charter of foundation of the Bishopric of Gloucester, it was decreed, enacted, ordained, and established, that the Archdeacon and his successors should be in the aforesaid church of Gloucester in the same manner, form, and plight, in which he or any of his predecessors were in the Cathedral church of the blessed Virgin Mary of Worcester; and it seems to have been intended that he should have jurisdiction to the same extent he had, while connected with the see of Worcester, for in truth no alteration was made by the appointment of a new Archdeacon, but the same person, namely Nicholas Wotton, continued Archdeacon, and as such is recognized in the charter. The jurisdiction, however, of the Archdeaconry has at some unknown period been contracted within smaller limits, and several parishes in the Bristol deanery have been separated from it, and acknowledge only the authority of the Bishop of Bristol.

The following is a list of the parishes in that deanery now visited by the Archdeacon of Gloucester, in the parish church of St. Augustine, in Bristol:—

Almondesbury, Alveston, Clifton, Elberton, Littleton, Olveston, St. Augustin, St. Philip, Stoke Giffard, Winterbourn, and St. George taken out of St. Philip's.

In addition to these there were at the reformation, or at least anterior to the foundation of the see of Gloucester, the following, and they are mentioned so early as Pope Nicholas's taxation, in 1291:—

St. Stephen's, St. Michael's, St. Wareborg, St. Nicholas, The Holy Trinity, St. James, Horfield, Filton, Chapel of Weston, Chapel of Compton, Westbury, and Henbury.

The Archdeacon has no jurisdiction in the Forest deanery, nor over the peculiars of Bishop's Cleeve, Withington, and Bibury. He visits the parishes within the peculiar of Deerhurst in Deerhurst church; and the peculiar of Childswickham at the manor, and is there entitled to the same privileges as the Bishop, (see p. 285).

During the year of the Bishop's visitation, either primary or triennial, he is inhibited all exercise of archidiaconal power.

During the years of his visitation he holds courts in the parish church of St. Mary de Lode, (where also his visitations for the Gloucester deanery are held,) which are adjourned as occasion requires. The power of this court extends only to official cases which come before him either by presentment of the churchwardens or his own view; and for irregularities committed either by clergy or laity, he can suspend, correct, enjoin penance or proceed to excommunication: but as he is himself the vicegerent of the Bishop, an appeal lies to the Bishop's Court: his jurisdiction however is voluntary, not contentious; that is, he can only enquire and punish for irregularities and abuses presented at his visitation, but cannot issue original processes *ad instantiam partis*.

The judge of the Archdeacon's Court (when he doth not preside himself) is called the official.

It is one part of the Archdeacon's office to prove wills and grant administrations on his visitation, and, except in the Bishop's year, to induct clerks within his jurisdiction, *per se aut alium*, on receipt of the Bishop's mandate.

By Charter the Archdeacon possesses the next dignity to the Dean in the cathedral church, and has his own stall; but where that stall properly was for some time was not clearly understood. For many years the stall immediately opposite to the Bishop's, was appropriated to the Archdeacon, but on the installment of the present Archdeacon, in 1804, it was agreed in Chapter that he should for the future sit immediately on the left hand of the Bishop, and was there accordingly installed.*

The revenues of the Archdeaconry arise from the visitation fees, and the Rectory of Dursley principally, which was annexed to it by the monks of Gloucester about 1475, in exchange for a house belonging to the Archdeacon, in a lane now called Leather Bottle-lane, and the first herbage of a meadow called in the charter endowment of the Dean and Chapter, Archdeacon's Mead.

The Archdeaconry, with Dursley annexed, is valued for first fruits at 73*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

The following ceremony is observed in the installation of an Archdeacon:—After the first lesson, the Dean, Sub-dean, reading-canon, lay-clerks, singing-boys, sextons, vergers, and beadsmen, leaving the choir, go to the chapter-room, where the new Archdeacon is in waiting. They then return in the following order: two vergers, Dean, Sub-dean, and Archdeacon between them, chapter-clerk, canon, lay-clerks, organist, singing-boys, sextons, and beadsmen. They stop in the middle of the choir while the chapter-clerk reads the mandate of induction from the Bishop. Then the Dean, taking the Archdeacon by the hand, leads him to his stall, and reads the form of induction or installation; and then return to their seats, and the service proceeds.

ARCHDEACONS OF GLOUCESTER.

NICHOLAS WOTTON, last Archdeacon of Gloucester in the Church of *Worcester*, was appointed by the Charter of Erection Archdeacon here *Sept. 3, 1541*. He was also made about the same time Dean of *Canterbury*, and *An. 1544*, became Dean also of *Fork*: however he held all these three dignities, for he was Archdeacon here *An. 1548*, in the convocation then holden; and so Willis supposes that he kept it, notwithstanding what Mr. *Le Neve* says of *Guy Eaton's* holding it *An. 1553*, and returning from it beyond seas on Queen *Mary's* accession to the crown, in that year, viz. 1553, when it is presumed Dr. Wotton quitted it to

JOHN WILLIAMS, L. L. D. *An. 1553*, for it is plain he was possessed of it *Sept. 15, 1554*. He died in *Dec. 1558*, being also Prebendary of this church; and so made room for

GUY EATON, who is mentioned as having been presented to this Archdeaconry *Oct. 9, 1559*, by Queen *Elizabeth*; which, if it had been done before, he need not have had a second presentation, for no doubt he would have been (as others were) restored without a new title. He was likewise Prebendary of this church, which he resigned *An. 1571*, as he did this dignity *An. 1574*, reserving himself a pension out of it; and dying, as Willis judges, in *London*, *An. 1577*, was buried at *St. Leonard's, Shoreditch*, there, where he was Vicar. On his resignation

GEORGE SAVAGE, L. L. D. Rector of Saintbury, in this county, became collated *Feb. 1, 1574*. In his will, dated *May 24, 1600*, and proved *Oct. 3, 1602*, in which year he

died, he styles himself *Archdeacon of Gloucester*, and Parson of Segrave (county of Leicester). In the chancel of which church he appointed to be buried, near the body of his wife, though there is no memorial of him there. On his death,

ROBERT HILL, [S. T. B.] became collated, *Sept. 1, 1602*. He might perhaps be the same with one of both his names, who was presented *Sept. 1, 1607*, to St. Margaret Moses Rectory, in London, and so quitted this some time before; for SAMUEL BURTON, A. M. paid first fruits *May 9, 1607*. He died *June 14, 1634*, and was buried at Dry Drayton [*Dry Marston*] county of Gloucester, where he was Rector, with this inscription on a brass plate on his tomb, on the south side the chancel:—

Cineres crederendi Viri magistri Sam. Burton, sub hoc lapide quiescunt.

Quem Staffordiënsis ager educit, ædes Christi Oxon. in re literaria educavit & academia novit theologum eruditum; quem incolæ hujus loci per 36. plus minus annos. habuerunt doctum perspicuum & assiduum præconem pium etiam & pacificum rectorem; Quem quinque Gloucestrienses episcopi probarunt oculum vigilantem; diocesis experta, fuit prudentem archidiaconum comitatus peritum justiciarium. Hic post labores 66. annos in ergastulo humane carnis fortiter exandatos & emensos terrena reliquit & in domino placide obdormivit 14 Junii. An. post christum natum 1634.

His successor was

HUGH ROBINSON, S. T. P. Canon of Wells, collated *June 5, 1634*. He died *April 6, 1655*, and was buried in St. Giles's in the Fields Church, in London, without any monument.

JOHN MIDDLETON succeeded, being presented to it by the Crown *July 19, 1660*, on the death of Dr. Robinson,

at the restoration of church and monarchy. He died about Feb. 1661, being, as is supposed, Rector of *Hanwell*, county of *Middlesex*, and was probably there buried; and succeeded by

EDWARD POPE, A. M. (not *Godfrey*, as in *Le Neve*) collated Oct. 8, 1662. He died, and was buried at *Walton* on the Hill, county of *Surrey*, with this inscription on his grave-stone:—

Here is interred the Body of Edward Pope, Archdeacon of Gloucester, and Rector of this Parish; Honoured for Piety and Pains in Preaching and Catechising; Learned in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and the Arts. Beloved for his Deamenour to all Persons; charitable to Blind, to Lame, to Sore, to Poor: Now rewarded Piety and Charity, and Works of Hospitality resteth here. Quod claudi potuit hic jacet. To eternise his memory this is here erected. He died Dec. 26, 1671.

JOHN GREGORY, A. M. succeeded, being collated Dec. 31, 1671. He died, and was buried at *Hempsted*, near *Gloucester*, with this epitaph:—

John Gregory, *second Rector of this church, and Archdeacon of Gloucester, Died Dec. 10, 1678, in the fiftieth year of his age.*

Αμαρτωλὸν πρός Ἀσπὶν ἐλαχίστος.

His successor was

THOMAS HYDE, A. M. installed Jan. 12, 1678. He died Feb. 12, 1702, being also Canon of *Christ Church*, Oxford, and S. T. P. and was buried at *Hanborough*, near Oxford.

The following character is given of Thomas Hyde in Granger's Biography:—

“ Doctor Thomas Hyde is a great character, but is much less known than he deserves to be, because the scenes in which he was occupied are but little cultivated. Those that

are acquainted with the oriental languages are astonished at the progress which was made in them by one man, though aided by the powers of genius, supported and strengthened by incessant industry. Before he was eighteen years of age he was sent from Cambridge to London by the celebrated Abraham Wheelock, to assist Mr. Brian Walton in the great work of the Polyglott Bible; and about that period undertook to transcribe the Persian Pentateuch out of the Hebrew characters, which Archd. Usher, who well knew the difficulty of the undertaking, pronounced to be an impossible task to a native Persian. After he had happily succeeded in this, he assisted in correcting several parts of Mr. Walton's work, for which he was perfectly qualified. Of all his learned writings, the very catalogue of which is a singular curiosity, his, "*Religio veterum Persarum*" is the most celebrated. This will ever be a valuable book. Dr. Gregory Sharpe, the learned and ingenious Master of the Temple, has collected several of his pieces, formerly printed, and republished them, with some additional dissertations and his life prefixed, in two elegant volumes in quarto. He was Canon of Christ Church, Head Keeper of the Bodleian Library, and Professor both of Hebrew and Arabic in Oxford. He was Interpreter and Secretary of the oriental languages during the reigns of Charles II. James II. and William III. He was perfectly qualified to fill this post, as he could converse in the languages which he understood. There never was an Englishman in his situation of life who made so great a progress in the Chinese. Bochart, Pocock, and Hyde, are allowed to have been the greatest orientalists that any age or nation ever produced. Oh, Feb. 18, 1702."—*Granger's Biograph. Hist. of England*, vol. 3, p. 264, fourth Ed.

He was succeeded by

ROBERT PARSONS, A. M. collated March 10, 1702. He died July 18, 1714, and was buried at Oddington, county of Gloucester, where he was Rector; and succeeded by

NATHANIEL LYE, S. T. P. collated *July 28*, 1714, and installed *Aug. 1*, 1714. Living 1723, Prebendary of this church, and Rector of Kemmerton, in this diocese. He died Oct. 31, 1737, aged 89, and was buried in St. Michael's church, in Gloucester. See forward in the account of the Prebendaries of the third stall.

WILLIAM GEEKIE, D. D. Prebendary of Canterbury, and of Allhallows, Barking, London, was admitted on the 4th of November, 1737, (by an option granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury upon Bishop Benson's consecration). On his death,

RICHARD HURD, then B. D. afterwards D. D. was collated August 27, 1767. He was removed to the see of Lichfield and Coventry 1774; and from thence, in 1781, to the see of Worcester. He was born at Penkford, county of Stafford: became Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge; afterwards Assistant Preacher at the Rolls chapel, with Bishop Warburton; Clerk of the Closet, and whilst Bishop of Lichfield was Tutor to the Prince of Wales. Eminent for learning, and distinguished by urbanity of manners, he presided many years over the diocese of Worcester, and died in 1808.

JAMES WEBSTER, L. L. B. succeeded in 1774. He at different periods held the livings of Devynock, county of Brecon, Northleach, and Stroud, county of Gloucester, and Cowarne Magna, county of Hereford. He died possessed of the two last, with the Archdeaconry, June 2, 1804, and was succeeded by

TIMOTHY STONHOUSE-VIGOR, A. M. the present Archdeacon, who was collated July 30, 1804, and installed on the 2d of August following.

CHANCELLORS, OR VICARS GENERAL.

JOHN WILLIAMS, L.L.B. and afterwards L.L.D. and RICHARD BROWN, were appointed jointly to the office of Chancellor, on the 28th of November, 1541. It does not appear how long they continued in the exercise of this office, but probably till the year 1545, when a commission was granted to Hugh Whittington, L.L.B. for exercising a part of the Vicar General's office in some deaneries of the diocese, during the Bishop's pleasure. John Williams, in King Henry's reign, appears very zealous in the execution of the six articles. In the following reign he was a sudden convert to Protestantism; and began Queen Mary's with depriving several clergymen of their livings, for their marriage. In 1555, he condemned Henry Hicks, a carpenter or joiner, of this city, to carry a faggot in Berkeley church, and in the Cathedral; and delivered over to the secular power Thomas Croker, a bricklayer, and Thomas Drowry, a blind boy, who were both burnt in May 1556. It is said that in 1558, when the ecclesiastical commissioners appointed by Queen Elizabeth were coming to Gloucester, and Dean Jennings (with whom he dined that day) had requested him to meet the commissioners, he declared he never would see them, which, as he died the same day, he never did. He was some time Incumbent of the Holy Trinity in Gloucester, Rockhampton, Beverstone, Painswick, Siddington St. Mary, Coln Dennis, and Welford, in the county of Gloucester; and a Prebendary in the Cathedral. These numerous preferments were probably the unworthy reward of his easy compliance with the change of religious sentiments in the three sovereigns under whom he lived.

On his death, DR. POWEL is mentioned as Dean, who was at this time Vicar General to the Archbishop of Canterbury for this diocese, and Keeper of its Spiritualities, and was afterwards Chancellor.

JOHN LOWTH, L.L.B. was advanced on the 4th of Nov. 1562, to continue during the Bishop's pleasure: and Nov. 26, 1565, was removed to give place to

THOMAS POWEL, L.L.D. who was also Archdeacon of Worcester. On Jan. 12th, 1570, the Bishop recalled his letters commissional for this office, and granted it to

RICHARD GREEN, L.L.B. Fellow of All Souls College, in Oxford. He occurs a Commissioner for Ecclesiastical Causes, appointed by Queen Elizabeth in 1574, 1575, and 1577; but about the beginning of 1576 was removed in order to restore

DR. POWEL, who occurs in office April 10th, 1576, as also a Commissioner for Ecclesiastical Causes, appointed by the Queen. He seems to have been some time Vicar of Great Barrington, and Rector of Kemmerton, in this diocese. In 1579 he was suspended by the Queen's Commissioners from this office during his life, and excommunicated.

WILLIAM BLACKLEACH, L.L.B. was promoted in 1581. In 1588 the Bishop recalled his commission, and on the 13th of March, in the same year, granted it to GILBERT BORNE, L.L.B. Blackleach however continued by force the exercise of his office, and refusing to withdraw from the Consistory Court, was excommunicated by Bishop Bulingham on the 8th day of July. From this sentence he appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and at length, by an injunction from the Lord Chancellor, was restored to his office by the Bishop on the 6th of October, 1590.

JOHN SEAMAN, L.L.D. was promoted about the 2d of

October, 1600; and THOMAS EDWARDS, L.L.D. occurs with him in this office Aug. 10, 1608, but upon what account it does not appear. He died in 1623, and was buried in the chancel of Painswick church, where was a handsome monument of alabaster and black marble erected for him, with the following inscription:—

Hic jacent cineres domini (summe venerandi) Johannis Seaman, L.L.Do^{us} dioceseos Glouc. cancell: tum virtutis, tum fortunæ dotibus spectatissimi.

Ingenio; ratione vicens, pietate fideque

Vixit: et effractus corpore mille malis.

Hæc patet ad cœlos via, consopita fatigat

Corda stupor: sapiunt saucia corda Deum.

Ille bonis merito charus, charum caput; acer

Ille malis censor: justitiæque tenax.

Posuit charissimæ olim nutricis; fidissimæque semper conjugis cura piissima. Labores clausit anno Salutis; 1623. Ætatis, 59.

WILLIAM SUTTON, A. M. afterwards D. D. was confirmed by the Chapter, July 16th, 1623. In 1627 this office was granted by patent to him and DR. BABER jointly and severally; but soon after, articles were exhibited against Sutton in the High Commission Court, and though he moved for a prohibition to stop proceedings, it was not granted, and he was deprived.

FRANCIS BABER, L.L.D. was Chancellor in 1631. He died in 1669, and was buried in Abbot Seabroke's chapel, at the west end of which, against a pillar, is a monument erected for him, with the following inscription:—

Hic situs est vir dum vixit, venerabilis, Franciscus Baber, armiger, natus ex antiqua familia Baberiensi, in comitatu Somerset; utriusque juris Doctor; cancellarius dioceseos Gloucestriensis per triginta novem annos; quod munus

integre executus mira cum omnium laude, probatus fuit. Tam literis, tam moribus vixit suis charus; obiit omnibus desideratus, Junii 27, anno domini 1669. *Ætatis*, 69.

Over it are his arms, Gules, a lion couchant in fesse, between six cross crosslets, or.

JOHN NICHOLSON, L.L.D. brother to the Bishop, was appointed Chancellor in the beginning of July, 1669, and was succeeded by

RICHARD PARSONS, L.L.D. on the 24th of April, 1677. He died in 1711, and was buried in the Lady's chapel, with the following inscription on his grave-stone:—

Rich. Parsons, L.L.D. Fellow of the New College, in Oxon, Vicar of Dryfield, and Chancellor of this diocese, in which station he lived thirty-four years, diligent in the execution of his office, and eminent as well for hospitality to strangers as charity to the poor. He died June 12, 1711, aged 68.

HENRY PENRICE, L.L.D. succeeded him on the 18th of June, 1711; and in 1715 was advanced to be Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and to the honour of Knighthood.

JAMES BENSON, L.L.D. was appointed in 1752. He was also Vicar of Standish, and incumbent of Siddington Mary and Peter, in this diocese, and a Prebendary of the Cathedral. He died in 1785, and lies buried near the Consistory Court, with the following inscription on the grave-stone:—

To the memory of James Benson, L.L.D. for many years Chancellor of this Diocese, one of the Prebendaries of this Cathedral, and to the fabric a liberal Benefactor. He died September 12, 1785, aged 65.

EDWARD COOKE, A. M. succeeded him October 7, 1785. He is brother to Mrs. Hallifax, widow of the late Dr. Hallifax, Bishop of Gloucester, and the present Chancellor.

PRINCIPAL REGISTRARS.

JOHN TAYLOR, alias **BARKER**, occurs soon after the foundation of the bishopric, and August 31st, 1569.

RICHARD HANDS was appointed for sixty-one years, Feb. 21, 1570; but he conveyed his right to

JOHN JONES, who was Registrar to eight several Bishops, and dying in 1630, was buried on the south side of the great west door of the Cathedral, with the following inscription on his grave-stone:—

Here lyeth buried the body of John Jones, Alderman, Esquire, and thrice Mayor of this city, who departed this life the first day of June, in the sixth year of the reigne of King Charles, A. D. 1630.

Against the west wall is a curious marble monument with columns, between which, on an oval, is represented the bust of a man in the habit of an Alderman, and round the verge in capital letters is inscribed, I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead, that die in the Lord:

On a table of black marble beneath, this inscription—

John Jones, Alderman, thrice Mayor of this city, Burgesse of the Parliament at the time of the Gunpowder treason, Register to 8 several succeeding Bishops of this diocese.

Willis supposes that he put up the monument in his life time, because the time of his death was not mentioned on it, though it is on the grave-stone on the floor.

HENRY JONES, and **EDWARD** alias **GABRIEL GOODMAN**, held the office together, before

Owen Brigstock and William Brigstock, had a patent granted them the 29th of January, 1660, for their lives. Owen Brigstock dying, his son William resigned; and

Richard Fowler, L.L.B. son of Bishop Fowler, had a patent granted him April 5, 1698. On his resignation,

Thomas Stephens, Esq. and Edward Stephens, his son, had a grant of this office March 21, 1712, and on their deaths,

William Mount was presented to this office Oct. 19, 1736; and in 1759, the Rev. John Benson, A.M. was admitted joint patentee with him, with benefit of survivorship. On the death of Mr. Mount, in 1770, Ralph Warburton Allen, Esq. son of Bishop Warburton, was made joint patentee; and on his death,

Robert Fitz Hallifax, son of Bishop Hallifax, became Registrar with Mr. Benson, who at present jointly execute that office.

OF THE DEANERY, DEANS, AND PREBENDARIES.

KING HENRY the Eighth having dissolved the monastery, and removed the Abbot and monks, established a Dean and six Prebendaries, and endowed them with the manors of Tuffley, Ablode, Sainthurst, Barnwood and Croneham, Matson, Wotton, (*near Gloucester,*) Churcham, Rudford; Coln-Rogers, Ablington, Coln-Aldwyn's, Eastlech-Martin; *alias* Burthroppe, Cotes, Tyberton, Tayneton and Bulley, in the county of Gloucester; Willingswick and Monkhide, in the county of Hereford; Tregosse and Pennox, in the

county of Glamorgan; Linkynholt, Littleton, and Wallop, in the county of Southampton.

The White Hart Inn, in Holborn, London, together with the rent of eight shillings, which used to be paid for the said inn or tenement, to the late monastery of Carthusians, near the city of London. The first herbage of Meneham meadow, containing 39 acres, and of Archdeacon's meadow, containing eighteen acres, both in the county of Gloucester. A moiety of the wood called Woolridge, containing by estimation 500 acres, and a moiety of the wood called la Perch, about 10 acres, both in the parish of St. Mary de Lode; Barnwood Grove, 10 acres; Buckholt-wood, 200 acres; Byrd-wood, 100 acres; all in the county of Gloucester; Westwoods, in Lynkynholte, 60 acres; Littleton Coppice, 48 acres, both in the county of Southampton.

A fee-farm rent of £4. a year out of the manor of Wallop, in the same county, and all the houses, markets, fairs, toll, and all profits whatsoever, lying or being in the city of Gloucester or suburbs thereof, which belonged to the late monastery of St. Peter.

The Rectories of Barnwood, Brokethrop, Churcham, Colne-Alwyn, Fairford, and Eastlech Martyn, in the county of Gloucester; of St. Mary de Lode, and the Rectory and church, or chapel of Grace-lane, in the city of Gloucester; the rectories and churches of Sherston and Aldrington, in the county of Wilts; Great Marlow, in the county of Bucks; Chipping Norton, in the county of Oxford; Lancarnan, Lantwit, Lamblethian, Lantrissant, Penmarke, and Cardiffe, with the chapel of St. Donat's, in the county of Glamorgan.

Portions of tythes in Barton-Abbots, in the parish of St. Mary de Lode; and in Senebrug, both in the county of the city of Gloucester; in Fairford, Upleaden, Hynleaden,

Ablode, Sainthurst, Wotton, Ewrentlyefield, King's Furlong, and Innyworth, in the county of Gloucester; in Helmerston, in the county of Wilts; and Okeborne, in the county of Bucks.

Pensions yearly to be taken out of the following Rectories, &c. viz. 20s. out of St. John Baptist, and 13s. 4d. out of St. Nicholas, both in Gloucester; 10s. out of Mattisden, in the county of Gloucester; 53s. 4d. out of Alcanynge, and 20s. out of Lydyard Tregoz, both in the county of Wilts; £4. out of St. Peter de Mancroft, in the city of Norwich; 40s. out of St. Martin in Vintry, in the city of London; and 10s. to be paid by the guardians of Brazenose College, Oxon.

Advowsons and rights of patronage to the Rectories of Mattisdon, Rudford, Coln Rogers, Ablington, and Taynton, in the county of Gloucester; and Lynkynholte, in the county of Southampton; and to the Vicarages of Fairford, Brookthrop, Churham, Lyncham, and Colne Alwyns, in the county of Gloucester; of the Holy Trinity, in the city of Gloucester; of Sherston and Aldrington, in the county of Wilts; of Great Marlow, in the county of Bucks; of Lantwilt, Lamblethian, Lantrissant, Penmarke, and Cardiff; with the chapel of St. Donat's, in the county of Glamorgan. The Chapter also present to Chipping Norton, in Oxfordshire.

The Dean and Chapter are subject to a rent charge, at first reserved to the Crown, of £90. 14s. ob. in lieu of first fruits and tenths, but afterwards granted away by Charles II. and now paid to the auditor of the Crown. They are also subject to other small annual payments, amounting in the whole to £44. 16s. 7d. q. as settled in the charter of endowment.

The manors of Linkynholt and Littleton, were given by the Dean and Chapter, under their common seal, to Henry VIII. and probably Wallop was granted to him about the same time.

On the parliamentary survey in 1641, it was found, that this church had twelve rectories of great value; about thirty vicarages, pensions and portions of tythes; almost the third part of the houses in Gloucester, of which the old rent was about £175. besides the yearly revenues of 13 good manors, divers other lands, tenements and hereditaments, manor houses and premises; the old rent of assize of one of the manors being £80. a year.

The Dean's house belonged to the Prior of the Abbey, and during the usurpation of Cromwell, was given to the Mayor and Burgesses.

The arms of the Dean and Chapter, appointed by Christopher Barker, Esq. March 28, 1542, are *Azure, a fess or, charged with three crosses forming fitchy, of the first.* In chief a canton gules charged with a demy rose with beams of the third, between two demy fleurs de lis of the first. Round the seal, which carries the same arms, is the following, SIGILLUM COMMUNE DECANI ET CAPITULI ECCLEIE CATHEDRALIS: SCTÆ ET INDIVID: TRINITAT: GLOUCE.

DEANS OF GLOUCESTER.

OF WILLIAM JENNINGS, B.D. (monk of this church, according to A. Wood, but rather Prior of St. Oswald's, Gloucester,) was appointed first Dean by the charter of founda-

tion, dated *Sept. 3, 1541*. He died *Nov. 4, 1565*, (having been a great pluralist, as having enjoyed these livings, viz. *St. John's, in Gloster, Swindon, Clifford, Cromhall and Beverston*;) and was buried in the Cathedral, before the choir door, with this inscription on a brass plate, affixed to his grave-stone, which has been lately removed into the cloysters :—

Hic Gulielme jaces Jennings quem sex quater annos

Ædes Decanum viderat ista suum.

Milleni a Christo quingenti bisque triceni

Et quinti quarta luce Novembris obis.

Clarus atq̃ fueras clarus patre clarus et ipse

Doctrina clarus clarus et ingenio.

Non tam pane tuo quam Christi pane replesti

Christicolas, ergo, vivis et astra tenes.

JOHN MAN, A.M. Warden of Merton College, Oxon, succeeded, being installed Feb. 2, 1565. He died March 18, 1568, and was buried in the church of St. Anne's, Aldersgate, London, without any memorial; and succeeded by

THOMAS COWPER, D.D. installed July 5, 1569. He was next year made Bishop of Lincoln; he was author of that Dictionary called Cooper's Dictionary: he was succeeded by

LAWRENCE HUMPHREY, S.T.P. Regius Professor of Divinity in Oxford; installed March 13, 1570, being made Dean of Winchester; he resigned this, and was succeeded by

ANTHONY RUDD, S.T.P. installed Jan. 10, 1584. In 1594, he was preferred to the see of St. David: he was confined to his house by Queen Elizabeth, for putting her in mind of death unseasonably in a sermon. He was succeeded by

GRIFFITH LEWIS, S.T.P. Rector of Kingsland, installed

in 1594. In his will, made *Feb. 5, 1606*, and proved *July 16, 1607*, he desired to be buried in Gloucester, Worcester, or Hereford Cathedrals, or Westminster Abbey, in all which he was a dignitary. He was therefore buried in Hereford Cathedral, as appears by the register there, on *June 9, 1607*, though there is no memorial of him. His successor in this Deanery, was

THOMAS MORETON, S.T.P. presented to it *June 22, 1607*. In 1609, he was removed to the Deanery of Winchester, and at length made Bishop of Chester, Lichfield, and Durham; and succeeded by

RICHARD FIELD, S.T.P. Rector of Broughchear, installed 1609. He died *Nov. 24, 1616*, and was buried at Windsor, where he was Canon; with this inscription on his grave-stone,

Richardus Field, hujus olim Colleg. canonicus & eccle. Gloucestr. Decanus; vere Dr. theolog. & author. librorum 5. de Ecclesia, una cum Elizab. Harrison, sanctissima & charissima conjuge ex qua sex reliquit filios, et filiam unicam. Hic sub communi marmore expectant Christi reditum qui felicitatem quam ingressi sunt aduentu suo perficiet ad consumet; obierunt in Domina; ille An. salutis 1616. Etatis 55. Hæc. An. salutis 1614. Etatis sue 41. His successor was

WILLIAM LAUD, S.T.P. installed *Dec. 15, 1621*. He was *Apr. 1621*, promoted to the see of St. David; translated from thence to Bath and Wells, from thence to London, and afterwards to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, and was succeeded by

RICHARD SENHOUSE, S.T.P. installed *Dec. 15, 1621*. He was *Apr. 1624*, made Bishop of Carlisle, and succeeded by

THOMAS WINNIFF, S.T.P. installed *Nov. 10, 1624*.

He was *An.* 1631, removed to the Deanry of St. Paul's, London; and succeeded by

GEORGE WARBURTON, A.M. installed June 11, 1631, In *Aug.* following, he was promoted to the Deanery of Wells; and succeeded in this by

ACCEPTED FREWEN, S.T.P. installed Sept. 13, 1631. He was in *Aug.* 1643, made Bishop of Lichfield; and succeeded by

WILLIAM BROUGH, S.T.P. nominated by the King, *Aug.* 17, 1643, and installed *Nov.* 20, 1644. He died July 5, 1671, and was buried at Windsor, where he was Canon, with this short inscription on his grave-stone.

Dr. William Brough, Dean of Gloucester, and Prebendary of Windsor, was buried here.

THOMAS VYNER, S.T.P. succeeded, being installed July 23, 1671. He died *April* 11, and was buried in this Cathedral, April 18, 1673, with the following inscription on his grave-stone:—

Thomas Vyner, S.T.P. *hujus Ecclesiæ Decanus & Winsorianæ Prebendarius; illustris Genere, Pietate, in Deum, Venustate, Ingenio, Comitatus Morum, integritate vitæ illibata longe illustrior quàm summa Amicorum luctu & Mærore decessit April 11, A.D. 1673, Ætatis 44.*

ROBERT FRAMPTON, A.M. succeeded, being installed *May* 6, 1673. In *March* 1681, he was made Bishop of this see; and succeeded by

THOMAS MARSHALL, S.T.P. installed *April* 30, 1681. He died, and was buried in All Saint's Church, Oxford, with this epitaph:—

P.M.S. Tho. Marshall, S.T.D. quem in agro Leicest. Barkbeya genuit; Oxonium educavit, ex pastore mercator Dordrect. Lincoln. collegium primo socium deinde Rectorem

fecit, Gloucestræ Decanus impiger ; concionibus potens & creber, pietate insignis, doctrina linguarum orientalium & occidentalium Aquila perspicax, Ægyptiæ phœnix unicus. Ex musæo instructissimo academiciæ libros in B. P. desideratos, collegio reliquos & pecunias amplas legavit ; sui depositum heic reliquit 18 Aprilis, 1685.

WILLIAM JANE, S.T.P. succeeded, being installed *June* 6, 1685. He died, and was buried *Feb.* 27, 1706, at Christ Church, Oxford, (where he was Canon ; as he was also Precentor of *Exeter*,) without any memorial ; and succeeded by

KNIGHTLEY CHETWOOD, S.T.P. Archdeacon of York, installed *April* 6, 1707. He died about *March* 1719, being also Rector of Great and Little Risington, in this county, and Archdeacon of *York* ; and was buried at Tempsford, county of Bedford, where he had an estate ; and succeeded by

JOHN WAUGH, S.T.P. Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, and Prebendary of Lincoln, installed *Aug.* 5, 1720. In *August* 1723, he was made Bishop of Carlisle, but allowed to keep this in commendam till Christmas following ; after which time,

JOHN FRANKLAND, S.T.P. Rector of St. Stephen's, Bristol, was appointed to succeed him. He was removed from this Deanery to that of Ely, and to the Mastership of Sidney College, Cambridge.

PETER ALIX, D.D. Rector of Castle-Camps, county of Cambridge, was made Dean in 1729, and was also removed to the Deanery of Ely, the following year, when

DANIEL NEWCOME, D.D. Rector of Whimble, county of Devon, was admitted.

He was buried in the Lady's Chapel, and over his grave is a plain stone with the following inscription :—

DANIEL NEWCOME, D.D. Dean of this church, departed this life March 2, 1758, aged 82.

JOSIAH TUCKER, D.D. succeeded July 15, 1758. He was at that time Prebendary of Bristol, and Rector of St. Stephen's, in the same city, the former of which he resigned, on his advancement to the Deanery, and the latter some years after in favour of his curate. This celebrated person was born at Llaugharne, county of Caermarthen, in 1712; his father was a farmer, or yeoman. He was educated at Ruthin school, from which he was removed to Jesus College, Oxford, on an exhibition. About 1735, he was ordained, and officiated as a Curate in Gloucestershire, till he went to Bristol, where he was a Minor Canon in the Cathedral, and Curate of the parish of St. Stephen, of which he was afterwards Rector. He was appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of Bristol, and through his interest, raised to the Prebendal Stall. In 1758, he was made Dean of Gloucester, in which situation he continued till the time of his death, in 1799.

His literary character will be handed down to posterity, in the following memorial, inscribed on his monument, on the east wall of the south transept, near the place of his interment.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. **JOSIAH TUCKER, D.D.** Dean of this Cathedral, who in the long period of forty-two years, during which he filled that station, was never once obliged by sickness, or induced by inclination, to omit or abridge a single residence; and the state of the fabric at the time of his death, bore ample testimony to the conscientious and liberal interest which he always took in the preservation and improvement of it.

Distinguished by a vigorous, comprehensive, and independent mind, whilst his theological writings acquired him

a high rank among the ablest divines, he was eminently conspicuous for political discernment, on the important subject of national commerce; for the free spirit of which, unrestrained by monopoly and colonial preference, he firmly contended against prepossessions long and generally entertained; and he lived to see his opinions established on the sure basis of experience. His publications were numerous, and of a nature not to be soon forgotten. By them, "being dead, he yet speaketh," and will not speak in vain, as long as an earnest but well-tempered zeal for the established church, an enlarged policy, the true principles of commerce, and their alliance with the benign spirit of religion shall be understood, respected, and maintained. He died November the 4th, 1799, in the 81st year of his age. On a small tablet below, I:- T. S. T. P. 'H. Eccl. Inst. Decanus, July 15, A.D. 1758.

JOHN LUXMORE, D.D. succeeded on January 16th, 1800, and resigned the prebend of Canterbury. In 1807, he was advanced to the see of Bristol, and in 1808, to the see of Hereford. On the advancement of Dr. Luxmore, ~~John Plumtree~~,

JOHN PLUMTREE, D.D. a Prebendary of Worcester, was admitted, and is the present Dean.

PREBENDARIES OF GLOUCESTER.

Before we enter on the account of these Prebendaries, it may be necessary to remark, that no fixed stalls are kept here of late years as in Worcester Cathedral; the custom

being to instal the junior Prebendary always in the sixth or lowest stall, but distinct houses are appropriated to each; however, the series seems to stand in this order:—

FIRST STALL

RICHARD BROWNE, L.L.B. was admitted *Sept. 3, 1541*, by the charter of foundation.

ROBERT MORWENT, A.M. was presented *June 11, 1554*, on Richard Browne's deprivation for marriage: Dr. Morwent died *Aug. 26, 1558*, and was buried at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he was president; and succeeded by

JOHN WOODWARD, A.M. presented *Sept. 2*, and installed *Sept. 10, 1558*, on Dr. Morwent's death. In 1561, it was returned that he did not reside here, but lived with Sir Wm. Petre, at his house in London. In 1571, he resigned this stall to

THOMAS PERRY, or PURY, A.M. for he was presented to it *Jan. 30, 1571*, on the resignation of the last Prebendary, who was probably this Woodward. He died *An. 1612*, possessed of this Prebend, and the Rectory of Beverston; and was succeeded by

THOMAS PRIOR, A.M. installed about *Sept. 21, 1612*. He died *Aug. 1632*, being Rector of Cowley and Seisincote; and was succeeded by

GEORGE PALMER, B.D. installed *Oct. 5, 1632*. He was sequestered from this dignity and his vicarage of Northall, county of Middlesex, *An. 1642*. He died *An. 1658*, and was buried *Sept. 28, 1658*, at Hays, near Uxbridge, where he had some small estate, as appears from that parish

register; in which is this entry: Sept. 28, 1658, Mr. George Palmer, Clerk, Vicar of Northall, buried.

On his death,

WALTER BLANDFORD, S.T.P. was presented Aug. 6, 1660, and installed Aug. 22. In 1665, he was made Bishop of Oxford; and succeeded by

HENRY SAVAGE, S.T.P. Master of Baliol College, Oxford, installed Jan. 12, 1665. He died June 2, 1672, and was buried in Baliol College Chapel, without any memorial; and succeeded by

ROBERT FRAMPTON, A.M. installed July 23, 1672. On whose being made Dean,

NATHANIEL HODGES, A.M. became installed May 20, 1673. He died An. 1700; and was buried in Norwich Cathedral, where he was also Prebendary, with this inscription on his grave-stone:—

Reliquiæ; Nath. Hodges, A.M. viri doctrina & sapientia ornatissimi; Probi & bene moralis, qui ædis primum Christi apud Oxonienses socius. In eadem academia Procuratoris & moralis philosophiæ prælectoris officium summa cum laude præstitit. Ecclesiæ tandem Norwicensis & Gloucestrænsis canonicus. Cujus omnis religio, quum vere cælestis fuit (virtus scilicet omnimodum animi deo conjunxit) justitiam bonitatemque divinam imitando coluit pietatem non cavendo prius.

Annos Natus LXVI.

Denatus est Aug. XXVIII.

Anno Domini MDCC,

His successor was,

BENJAMIN KING, S.T.P. since Vicar of All Saints, in Northampton town, installed Sept. 20, 1700. He was also Vicar of St. Mary de Lode, in Gloucester, on the south side of which chancel he was buried, but no monument or tombstone was put to his memory there.

His son John King afterwards erected the following memorial for him, near the west door of the Cathedral.

The Rev. BENJAMIN KING, D.D. one of the Prebendaries of this Cathedral Church, departed this life, May 3, 1728.

To fill up the measure of filial piety, and even after death to extend the testimony of that reverence, which he paid to his father's memory, JOHN KING by his last will, caused this monument to be erected: who through a course of near forty years, executed the offices of Registrar, and Vice-Treasurer of this Church, with reputation to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the Chapter. He lies buried near this place, together with Elizabeth his wife.

He	} died	{ Nov. 26, 1756,	} aged { 62.
She			

Bryan, fecit.

Over the inscription are the following arms, quarterly. First, Sable, on a cross or, a hand of the first. Second, or, a Chevron, azure, between three towers of the last.

HENRY GALLEY, D.D. was installed May 5, 1728, and again, upon his being made Prebendary of Norwich, June 7, 1731. He is said to have been buried in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in London, where, however, there is no memorial of him.

EDWARD WILSON, A.M. was installed Sept. 1, 1769, who died in 1805, and was succeeded by

HENRY RIDLEY, D.D. the present Prebendary.

SECOND STALL.

HENRY WILLIS, B. D. was admitted Sept. 3, 1541, on the charter of foundation.

WILLIAM COLLYNOR, B. D. was presented April 2, 1534, on the deprivation of Willis, for matrimony. He died very soon after, and was succeeded by

JOHN TOMSON, B. D. collated June 12, 1554, on Collynor's death. He held it 1558, but seems next year to have been deprived by Q. Elizabeth, for his religion, who presented to it

JOHN SMITH, LL. D. An. 1559. In 1561, it was returned that he was not hospitable or resident here, but lived at Landaff, where he was Archdeacon. On his death, which happened about Feb. or March 1563, he

ROBERT JONES came into it 1564. He resigned it An. 1573, and was succeeded by

PHILIP SHIPPARD, alias SMITHAR, A. M. inst. November 26, 1578. He died about 1598, and was probably buried at Wantage, in Berks, where he was Vicar; though there is no entry of it in the parish register.

ELIAS WRENCH, A. M. of Trin. Coll. Cambridge, succeeded, being inst. March 22, 1598. He was instituted to the Rectory of Taynton in 1602. He died Oct. 4, 1633, and was buried in the Cathedral, with this inscription on his grave-stone:

Hic quod reliquum est de corpore Eliae Wrench, hujus ecclesie per annos 34 prebendarius, Christiane moris suscitaturum expectat.

Nuncius eterni verbi sincerus Elias

Æquo servavit tramite pacis iter;

Cælestem constante viam pietate secutus

Speque fideque ratis amplior ardet amor.

Obiit ætatis 71. Oct. 4. (1633) An. Salutis 1633.

JOHN ENGLISH, S. T. B. was presented to it Nov. 11, 1633, and installed April 22, 1634. He died 1648, and was

buried at Cheltenham, where is the following epitaph on a tablet of free-stone:—

The sad memorial of John English, Doctor in Divinity, to Jane his most dear wife, Daughter of the Honourable Elizabeth Sandis, Baroness de la Vine, in the county of Southampton (and to Mary his second daughter) from whom he was divorced by eighteen months Imprisonment, which caused the Death of them both. He died Aug. 18, 1643. She died October following.

Johannis English *Sacri* } *erbi*
Buncte } *eritatis* } *Studiosus.*
Sempiterna. } *ie*

... THOMAS WARMISTREE, S.T.P. was presented to this
 Prebend July 27, 1660, on the death of Dr. English, and
 was installed Aug. 19 following. He died Oct. 30, 1665,
 and was buried in Worcester Cathedral, of which he was
 Dean; and was succeeded by

THOMAS VYNER, B. D. Rector of Staunton in this county, was installed Nov. 20, 1665, and on his removal to the Deanery of this church,

ABRAHAM GREGORY, A. M. afterwards D. D. one of the King's Chaplains, Rector of Gowley, and Vicar of Churcham, county of Gloucester, and Precentor of Llandaff, was installed July 31, 1671; and dying, was buried in the east cloister of this Cathedral, near the old Chapter-house door, with the following inscription on his grave-stone:—

Hic ad terram reversum est: Quicquid terrestre fuit Abrahamae Gregory S.T.P. qui cathedralem hanc ecclesiam per 19. annos canonicis dignissimus eruditione laetitia, ac moribus spectatissimis ornavit, vir eximia ac minime fucata in deum pietate & inextinguibili erga ecclesiam anglicanam (hinc ille lachryma)

constantia : assiduam magis in pastorali munere diligentiam propensio- rem in ege nos animum apertio- rem manum sincero- rem in colendis amicitii- bus fidem in collegii hujusce commodis promo- vendis, studium strictio- rem erga justitiam charitate melius temperatum inter sibi supersites reliquit : Talis cum esset indigno huic seculo tam immatura morte ereptum minus mi- rabere sed magis dolebis.

Obiit Julii 29. A. D. 1690. Etatis suæ 47.

JOHN NEWTON, A. M. was installed Sept. 24, 1690. He died and was buried in St. Nicholas's church, in Gloucester city, with this epitaph on his monument, on a brass plate, on the south side of the chancel communion rails :—

Hic jacet reverendus Vir Johannes Newton, A. M. ecclesiæ anglicanæ presbyter aulæ de Clare apud Cantabr. socius et eccl. Sancti Martini apud Leicestrenses vicarius.

Deinde eccl. cath. Gloucestr. prebendarius

Eccl. de Teynton in agro Gloucestr. rector dignissimus

Qui dum vixit erga deum pius

Egra homines benevolus & beneficus

Amicus fidus vicinus utilis & innocuus pastor sedulus

Maritus & pater amantissimus & suis charissimus.

Qui demum 73. annorum pondere, variisque infirmitatibus

Gravatus desideratissimus obiit Sept. 20, 1711.

RICHARD BLECHINDON, L.L.D. succeeded, being ad- mitted Sept. 28, 1711. He was the first Provost of Wer- cester College, Oxford, lately known by the name of Glou- cester Hall.

JOSEPH ATWELL, D. D. Rector of Exeter College, Ox- ford, was admitted in the year 1736. He was also Prebeh- dary of York and Southwell, and Chancellor of Norwich, Rector of Oddington and Vicar of Fairford, both in this county. He died 1768, and was buried in the south tran-

sept, near to Bishop Benson's monument. On a flat stone is the following inscription :—

JOSEPH ATWELL, D. D. Prebendary of this Cathedral, died July 7, 1768, aged 78.

GEORGE SMYTHE, A. M. succeeded October 14, 1768, and upon his resignation,

JOHN SLEECH, A. M. was installed August 26, 1769. On his death,

JOSEPH WHITE, D. D. was installed June 21, 1788. Independent of high attainments in the languages of the East, and biblical learning, his Bampton Lectures, delivered before the University of Oxford, will always class him among the first scholars of the present age. On his being made a Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, he resigned the Prebend, and was succeeded by

MATTHEW SURTEES, A. M. who was admitted April 24, 1802. On his removal to Canterbury,

JOHN MORGAN, D. D. the present Prebendary, was admitted April 30, 1803.

THIRD STALL.

JOHN RODLEY, B. D. was admitted Sept. 3, 1541, per Fundationem. His successor was

RICHARD RAMSBY, A. M. Rector of Sheenington, about 1548; but, according to Furney, THOMAS KINGSWOOD, a former monk of the Abbey. He was deprived 1559, and

RICHARD CHENEY, B. D. was Prebendary 1559. He was 1562 made Bishop of this see, when

ROBERT JOHNSON, A. M. was installed June 3, 1562, in this place; and dying the same year

ARTHUR SAWLE, A. M. Vicar of *Berkeley*, was installed June 3, 1562. His successor was

LAWRENCE BRIDGER, in 1586. He died and was buried at Slimbridge, in this county, with the following epitaph on his grave-stone:—

Here lyeth the Body of Lawrence Bridger, who was above 40 years Rector of this parish. He was buried the 18th of Oct. 1630.

Five years before his death he resigned this stall to

JOHN WOOD, A. M. who was installed Nov. 19, 1625, on the resignation of *Laurence Bridger*. He died in 1639, and

GILBERT OSBORNE, B. D. was installed March 30, 1639. In 1644 he succeeded Dr. *William Osborne* in the Rectory of Withington, in this diocese; where he lies buried, with this inscription on his monument, on the south side the chancel:—

M. S. Viri reverendi Gilberti Osborne, S. T. B. prebendarii ecclesie cathedralis Gloucestr. necnon rectoris de Withington, qui cum in temporibus plusquam difficillimis egregium charitatis exemplar grandeque fidei specimen dedisset & in omnibus vitam aequalem ac utilitatem egisset; in deutorum consortium habens secessit.

Anna Domini Richardi Osborne, Baronetti de Knocknam, Hibernie, filia maestissima neliata amoris erga defunctum conjugem & domesticum pignus, hac lacrymis humidum crevit marmor obitu Ebb. m. ætatis 56. A. D. 1656.

Disce ab hoc ubi estis Mori beatum,

Vila cujus mors erat, & sepultus

Predicat, vivens, moriens vocatur

Jure sacerdos.

*Norma vivebat pietatis; hoc stet
Marmor ut posthac homines futuri
Sciverint hæc pessima sæcla ferre
Ecclesiastem.*

THOMAS WASHBORNE, A. M. was nominated to succeed Gilbert Osborne in 1643, who resigned. He was again presented in 1660, having been, as it is supposed, kept out of possession till that time. There is a tradition that when he first obtained a grant of this Prebend from King Charles I. he was forced to be installed into it in the night, and not let it be known he had been at Gloucester; which looks as if there had been some private treaty between him and Osborne; and that to prevent all dispute of his title, he took out a new presentation at the restoration; and became regularly installed. He died May 6, 1687, and was buried in our Lady's Chapel in this Cathedral; being also Rector of *Dumbleton*, and had this inscription to his memory erected on a small mural monument set in the wall on the north side:—

*Charissimis necnon fraternis immiscet cineres Eheu theologus
vere christianus, vere primitivus Thomas Washbourne, S. T. P.
eccl. cath. Gloucestr. per annos 44. Prebendarius; summi hoc
humili titulo inscribens monumentum, Primus peccatorum,
minimus ministrorum dei, Plenus dierum liberorum curam
non ita (enim semper calcabat) Divitiarum. An. salutis 1687.
ætatis 80. spiritum in manus Creatoris tradidit; Gloriosam
in Christo expectans resurrectionem.*

LUKE BEAULIEU, B. D. succeeded May 21, 1687. He died about the end of May, 1723, and was buried at Whitchurch, county of Oxon, where he was Rector; as he was also Prebendary of St. Paul's, London. His successor was

NATHANIEL LYE, S. T. P. Archdeacon of Gloucester, installed July 3, 1723.

He took this in exchange for a Prebend of Bristol. He died in 1737, and was buried in St. Michael's church, Gloucester, where, against the north wall, near the tower, is a marble monument of him with this inscription :—

Near this place is interr'd the body of NATHANIEL LYE, D.D. Archdeacon and Prebendary of Gloucester, and Rector of the parishes of Kemmerton and Dursley, in this county. He married Bridgett, the daughter of Richard Goddard, of Swindon, in the county of Wilts, Esq. who also lyes buried here. By whom he left issue one daughter, now the wife of Richard Southby, of Carswell, in Berkshire, Esq. He died the 31st of October, 1737, aged eighty-nine.

SAMUEL SALTER, A.M. succeeded him in 1737, and on his resignation,

SAMUEL WOOLLEY, A.M. was admitted February 8, 1744, on whose death

CHARLES BERTLE, A.M. succeeded, November 28, 1764, and upon his death in

SAMUEL HORSELEY, D.D. succeeded. He exchanged for a Prebend of the sixth stall, and

THOMAS EYRE, L.L.D. was admitted December 10, 1788, and on his promotion to a Canonry in Wells Cathedral,

JOHN MITCHELL, L.L.B. was admitted January 25, 1798, and is the present Prebendary.

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JAMES VAUGHAN, A.M. was admitted Sept. 3, 1541, per Fundationem.

JOHN WILLIAMS, L.L.D. was Presented May 3, 1546, on

the death of *James Vaughan*. He died in *Dec.* 1558, and was buried in the Cathedral; being also Archdeacon and Chancellor of the diocese.

CHRISTOPHER YAXLEY, seems to have succeeded *An.* 1559, for he occurs possessed of it, and White Chapel Rectory in London, *An.* 1560. In his will, dated *Feb.* 26, 1569, and proved *Sept.* 12, 1570, next following, he appoints to be buried at White Chapel, in the chancel of his parish: having near three years before his death resigned this dignity to

GRIFFITH WILLIAMS, who was inst. *June* 16, 1567. He died 1573, and was succeeded by

WILLIAM SHINGLETON, A.M. Vicar of Thornbury, inst. *Dec.* 21, 1573. He held it about the beginning of 1594, as did

JOHN ROBINSON, about the end of the said year 1594. After him,

EDWARD, or EDMUND MUNNS, A.M. of Peter House, Cambridge, was presented to it *July* 15, 1597. As was

EDMUND BRACEGIRDLE, A.B. of Brasenose College, Oxford, *Nov.* 13, 1600, on *Munn's* resignation. He died 1602, being Vicar of *Chedworth*, and Rector of *Hampnet* and *Stowell*; and was succeeded by

PETER COCKS, A.M. of Magdalen College, Oxford, inst. 1603. He died 1612, and was buried at Cleve, of which he was Rector; and succeeded by

THOMAS ANIAN, A.M. presented 1612. He died, and was buried *Jan.* 27, 1632, in Canterbury Cathedral, where he was also Prebendary, without any memorial; and succeeded by

GILBERT SHELDON, S.T.B. installed *Feb.* 26, 1632. In *Oct.* 1660, he was made Bishop of London; and succeeded by

RICHARD HARWOOD, S.T.P. a native of Gloucester, Rector of Wick Risington and Rudford; installed *Nov. 11, 1660*. He died 1669, and was buried *April 24, 1669*, at *St. Michael's church* in this city; without any memorial; and succeeded by

WILLIAM WASHBORNE, A.M. installed *May 8, 1669*. He died *Nov. 28, 1675*, and was buried in the *Lady's Chapel* of this Cathedral, on the north side, with this inscription:—

Sacrum memorie viri admodum reverendi Gulielmi Washborne, A.M. ecclesie cathed. Gloucestr. dignissimi prebendarii coll. Oriel. Oxon. socii & ornamenti qui post vitam summa animi erga deum pietate ecclesiam anglicanam fidemque catholicam constantia amicos fidelitate egenos nuncime mendicantes charitate omnes candore transactam precibus magis quam morbis laboratus genibus flexis deo spiritum emisit. Nov. 28, An. etatis 60. salutis 1675.

EDWARD FOWLER, A.M. succeeded, being installed *Feb. 29, 1675*. On his being made Bishop of this church,

BENJAMIN BARNET, A.M. afterwards *S.T.P.* was installed *July 18, 1691*. He died 1707, and was buried at *Plamsted*, in *Kent*, where he was Vicar, and succeeded by

ROBERT COOK, A.M. inst. *Nov. 21, 1707*, Rector of *Little Wittenham*, county of *Berks*. He was also installed Archdeacon of *Oxford*, *April 24, 1724*, and dying about the beginning of *August* following, was buried in *Highnam Chapel*, near this city, without any monument.

ANTHONY ELLIS, A.M. afterwards *D.D.* was admitted in 1724. He was incumbent of *St. Olaves*, in the *Old Jewry*, *London*; Vicar of *Great Marlow*, *Bucks*; and in 1753, was consecrated Bishop of *St. David's*. He died in 1761, and was buried in the nave of *Gloucester Cathedral*, near to *Bishop Benson*. On the west side of the south entrance,

near to the Consistory Court, a neat small monument was erected to his memory with the following inscription:—

Near this place lies the Body of ANTHONY ELLIS, D.D. minister of the united parishes of St. Olaves, Old Jewry, and St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane, in the city of London, 38 years; Prebendary in this church 37 years; consecrated bishop of St. David's, 26 Feb. 1753, who departed this life 17 Jan. 1761, aged 68 years. A person truly excellent, learned, just, benevolent, pious. To whose rare virtues and abilities adulation cannot add, envy cannot deservedly take from. He married Ann, the eldest daughter of Sir Stephen Anderson, of Eyworth in the county of Bedford, Bar. whom he left with only one daughter, to lament the common loss of one of the best of mankind.

ALEXANDER MALET, A.M. succeeded Feb. 26, 1761.

JAMES BENSON, L.L.D. Chancellor of Gloucester, Rector of Siddington, and Vicar of Standish, was admitted August 14, 1752, and on his death, in 1785,

VENABLES VERNON, D.D. succeeded; on his translation to the see of Carlisle,

DANIEL FINCH, B.D. Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, was admitted, June 12, 1792, and is the present Prebendary.

FIFTH STALL.

EDWARD BENNETT, Monk of Gloucester Abbey before the dissolution, was admitted chartulary Prebendary of this stall, Sept. 3, 1541. He died An. 1546, being also Vicar of *Badgeworth*; and was succeeded by

RICHARD MOUNSLOW, who was presented *Nov. 14, 1546*. He is stiled King's Chaplain; and was, it is presumed, the last Abbot of Winchcomb; this was given him to reduce his salary or pension. He died in *Oct. 1558*, and was, as he directed in his will, buried in this Cathedral; and succeeded by

WALTER JONES, A.M. presented *Jan. 15, 1559*. He held also a Prebend of Westminster; the Precentorship of Hereford, the Archdeaconry of Brecknock, the Rectory of St. John's, Gloucester; and Vicarage of Painswick; and dying *An. 1573*, was buried in Hereford Cathedral, without any memorial; and succeeded by

THOMAS PHILIPS, installed *July 18, 1573*. He held it *1579*, and was succeeded by

ROGER GREEN, Rector of Dowdswell; he resigned it *An. 1586*, to

SAMUEL PROCTOR, A.M. inst. *Aug. 3, 1586*. In *1590*, he became Vicar of *Islington*, near *London*; and resigning this, *An. 1602*, was succeeded therein by

WILLIAM LOE, A.M. inst. *Sept. 30, 1602*. He died *1648*, at Putney, county of Surrey; and was succeeded at the restoration of Church and Monarchy, by

HUGH NAISH, S.T.P. admitted *Sept. 10, 1660*. He died *1675*, being Rector of Harlaxton, county of Lincoln; and was, it is supposed, buried there.

ASAHEL KING, A.M. succeeded, being installed *April 1, 1676*. He died *1678*, and was succeeded by

RALPH CUDWORTH, S.T.P. inst. *May 22, 1678*. He was author of a book called the Intellectual System. He was buried at Christ College Chapel, Cambridge, with this inscription on his grave-stone:—

Here lyeth the Body of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, late Master

of Christ College; about thirty-four years Hebrew Professor; and Prebendary of Gloucester. He died June 26, 1688, in the 71st year of his age.

RICHARD DUKE, A.M. succeeded, being installed July 6, 1688. He died An. 1710, at London, being Rector of Witney, county of Oxford, and was buried obscurely at London, in St. Andrew's church, Holborn.

CHRISTOPHER BAYNES, A.M. was admitted March 24, 1710. He was buried at Farmington, in the chancel, with this inscription:—

C.B. *hujus ecclesie Rector, obiit 23 Sept. Anno Domini 1718, ætatis sue 53.*

MATTHEW PANTIN, S.T.P. Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, installed Nov. 18, 1718, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made An. 1714, which settled the next stall in this Cathedral that should become vacant, on the Mastership of the said College for ever; which falling out to be this, the same is now annexed accordingly. He held the living of Coln Rogers, in the county of Gloucester.

JOHN RATCLIFF, B.D. afterwards D.D. succeeded in right of the Mastership of Pembroke College, in 1738. He was a good scholar, and sound divine: in the College, over which he presided nearly thirty-seven years, with credit to himself, and advantage to the members, he founded a scholarship for the sons of Clergymen, in the county of Gloucester. He was buried in St. Mary de Crypt Church, in Gloucester, where on a neat marble monument is the following memorial:—

JOHN RATCLIFF, D.D. Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Prebendary of Gloucester, deceased this life July 13, 1775, aged 76 years.

WILLIAM ADAMS, DD. succeeded to the Mastership and Prebendal stall on the 26th of July in the same year. He

became a member of the College, as founder's kin, Aug. 10, 1720, and was elected to a fellowship 1723, which he resigned Aug. 1, 1732. He was Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and Archdeacon of Landaff, when he was elected to the Headship. His character and attainments are delineated with ability and truth in the following memorial, inscribed on his monument at the east end of the south aisle of the nave of the Cathedral :—

Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM ADAMS, D.D. Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, Prebendary of this Cathedral, and Archdeacon of Landaff. Ingenious, learned, eloquent, he ably defended the truth of christianity: pious, benevolent, and charitable, he successfully inculcated its sacred precepts: pure and undeviating in his own conduct, he was tender and compassionate to the feelings of others, ever anxious for the welfare and happiness of mankind. He was on all occasions forward to encourage works of public utility, and extensive beneficence. In the government of the College, over which he presided, his vigilant attention was uniformly exerted to promote the important objects of the institution; whilst the mild dignity of his deportment, his gentleness of disposition, and urbanity of manners, inspired esteem, gratitude, and affection. Full of years, and matured in virtue, he died January 13th, 1789, aged 92.

WILLIAM COX SERGROVE, D.D. was elected master, and, dying in a few years, succeeded by

JOHN SMYTH, D.D. He was possessed of considerable learning, and extensive knowledge of the world, which he improved by frequent visits to foreign countries; was beloved by the members of the society over which he presided, and generally esteemed as a kind friend, and instructive companion. He died in 1809, and was succeeded by

WILLIAM HALL, D.D. who is the present Prebendary.

SIXTH STALL.

JOHN HUNTLEY, last Prior of Tarigge, county of Surrey, was presented on the foundation charter, dated Sept. 3, 1541. He held it 1548, as did

THOMAS KINGSWOOD, former monk of this Abbey, 1549. He died about Aug. 1549, and was buried in the Cathedral; and succeeded by

GUY EATON, B.D. Archdeacon of Gloucester, installed 1559. He was also Rector of Horton and Great Barrington, county of Gloucester; and Vicar of St. Leonard's, Shore-ditch, London. In 1571 he resigned this dignity, as is supposed, on account of receiving a pension out of it, to

JOHN ANGEL, A.M. Vicar of Wroughton, Wilts, installed Nov. 28, 1571. He died An. 1577, and was succeeded by

ANTHONY HIGGINS, installed June 30, 1577. He was also Rector of Kempford; and Leckhampton, and Vicar of Painswick and Campden; and dying 1578, was succeeded by

THOMAS COOK, A.M. instituted March 21, 1578; and upon his death

ROBERT ALFEILD, or **AWFEILD**, A.M. Rector of Barnsley and Bourton-on-the-Water, (*said to be installed February 18, 1579, on Higgins's death*). He died 1583, and was succeeded by

RALPH COOK, alias **EATON**, who occurs 1585. He died An. 1587, being Rector of Kemmerton and Wick Risington; and was succeeded by

WILLIAM WINGFIELD, Rector of Buckland, county of Gloucester, installed July 5, 1585. After him,

ADRIAN SAVARIA, S.T.P. was presented to it Oct. 22, 1591. On whose quitting it for a Prebend of *Canterbury*,

HENRY AISGILL, A.M. Chancellor of St. David's, was installed Nov. 19, 1599. He died June 18, 1622, and was buried in the church-yard of Down Hatherley, county of Gloucester, of which he was Vicar, with this inscription on his monument:—

Hic jacet sepultus venerabilis vir Henricus Aisgill, ecclesie Menevensis cancellarius, Gloucestr. prebendarius, necnon hujus parochie vicarius, qui obiit in domino Jun. 18, A.D. 1622.

Est decus hoc humulo non hic se jactet apelles,

Nam magnum jacet hic pauperis auxilium.

Se sua trostra carent, deserta hunc pulpitia legent,

Tam pius et constans concionator erat.

Non sibi mors tristis, animo maturus et annis,

Fatidit falcem non timuit, petiit.

Non tandem maritur, sed vieta morte resurget,

Et sua magna licet, gloria major erit.

THOMAS ISLES, S.T.P. Rector of Todenham and Lashborough, was installed July 13, 1622. He was also Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, where dying, An. 1649, he was buried in that church without any memorial: and succeeded, at the restoration of church and monarchy, by

ROBERT HARRIS, A.M. presented Aug. 8, 1660. His successor was

FRANCIS JACOBY, A.M. admitted Jan. 17, 1662, after whom

ANTHONY ANDREWS, A.M. was installed Nov. 20, 1665.

He died 1678, being Vicar of *Standish* and *Haresfield*; and was buried at *Haresfield*, in the chancel, on a flat stone, with the following inscription now remaining:—

Arms; gules, a saltire voided, or;—impaling ermine, on a chief sable, three battle axes, argent, for SHEPPARD.

Hic jacet Antonius Andrews, Cler. qui obiit. xiii. die Septembris MDCLXXVIII.

GEORGE BULL, A.M. afterwards D.D. was installed Oct. 9, 1678; and being at length preferred to the see of *David*,

ROBERT BULL, A.B. his son, was on his resignation admitted to this dignity, Dec. 27, 1705. He was Rector of *Footworth* in this diocese, and Vicar of *Gloucester*.

JOSEPH BULL, A.M. succeeded in 1729.

WILLIAM WARBURTON, A.M. was admitted April 6, 1733, on whose promotion to a Prebend of *Durham*, in 1755,

THOMAS BURTON, D.D. was presented.

JOHN WARREN, A.M. afterwards D.D. was admitted in 1761. He was rector of *Ripple*, county of *Worcester*, and dying in 1787,

SAM. HORSELEY, D.D. was removed from the third stall April 19, of the same year. In 1788, he was raised to the see of *St. David's*; in 1793 was translated to *Rochester*, when he resigned the Prebend, and was again translated to *St. Asaph*. He was many years Rector of *St. Mary's*, *Newington*, which he held long after his episcopal promotion. He was one of the most eminent men of his day, as a theologian, mathematician, and profound classic. He died October 3, 1806, in the 70th year of his age.

JOSEPH ATWELL SMALL, D.D. was admitted January 14, 1794. He is one of the King's Chaplains, incumbent of *St. Paul's*, in *Bristol*, and the present Prebendary.

To each stall a house is appropriated within the College precincts; and from the Prebendaries yearly are elected a

Sub-dean, a receiver, and treasurer. The annual fixed salary to each is £20, but by fines on the renewal of their estates, the value is considerably raised.

By an agreement confirmed under the royal sign manual, each Prebendary is obliged to reside two calendar months in each year, and the Dean who receives the portion of two Prebends, keeps also a double residence. In case of omission, a considerable fine is incurred and applied to the repairs of the church.

By the patent of Henry the Eighth, six Minor Canons were appointed, which at the restoration were reduced to four; from these are chosen the Precentor, Sacrist, Deacon and Subdeacon. The other officers are the chief school-master, the usher, organist or master of the choristers, six lay clerks or singing men, eight choristers, four alms men, two sextons or vergers. To these were formerly added a butler, cook, and under-cook, but after the demolition of the refectory, these offices were laid aside, in 1636. An auditor, chapter clerk, and two subsacrists, complete the establishment of the Cathedral.

The Minor Canons, two schoolmasters, and six lay clerks, have each a house and salary assigned them. The choristers have £5. per annum.

The order of dignity in the Cathedral is settled by the King's patent, namely, the Bishop, Dean, Archdeacon, and the six Prebendaries according to their stall. The Dean and Prebendaries form the Chapter, and under a common seal, transact all the business of the Cathedral, being governed by statutes and orders, which were appointed and prescribed by the command of Henry the Eighth, in the thirty-sixth year of his reign.

ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS.

THE CATHEDRAL.

This beautiful and magnificent structure was the work of several periods, which are in general clearly marked by the varying styles of architecture, and ascertained by existing records. The original foundation and progressive alterations have been cursorily noticed in the account of the Abbots; we shall now proceed to a more minute analysis of the several parts, and for the sake of perspicuity shall begin with those which bear the marks of the highest antiquity.

Of the original monastery founded by Wulphere, and finished by Osric, under the direction of Ethelred in 682, no vestiges are now to be traced; and but a few probably of the building erected by Aldred in 1058. Some antiquaries of high reputation suppose, that the nave and undercroft are of the original erection by Aldred; the following reasons, however, offer in favour of a contrary opinion, that the church built by Abbot Serlo, in 1089, was entirely new.

First,—Florence of Worcester, says, that Sampson, Bishop of Worcester; with Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, and Harvey, Bishop of Bangor, dedicated the great church at Gloucester, which the Abbot Serlo had built *from the foundation*, p. 469.

Secondly,—The church begun in 1089, and finished in 1100, was eleven years in building, which was a long period, if the nave and undercroft, or the whole building from the altar to the last pillar but one of the nave, remained entire after the demolition occasioned by fire in 1038, which is said to have consumed the church and monastery; since *Wulfstan* began the church of Worcester in 1084, and finished it in 1089.—*Green's Worcester*, vol i. p. 32.

Thirdly,—Although some specimens of Norman building might have been produced a little time before the conquest, owing to the communication of the English with the Normans, and the partiality which Edward the Confessor shewed to their customs and manners, yet it can hardly be supposed that the increased dimensions of the Norman style would be so fully adopted at Gloucester, even before the King himself had set the example at Westminster. The old church at Westminster was dedicated on the 28th of December, 1065, and as *Bentham* observes, probably served as a pattern to the builders, and produced an expensive emulation at other places; but, it is hardly credible that Aldred should raise a fabric in imitation of another probably not begun, certainly not finished, at the time. *Bentham* instances Gloucester Cathedral as built about the same time with Westminster, and says, that part of it is still remaining. In the fourth volume of *King's Munimenta Antiqua*, it is considered as probable, that the little arches as well as the great arches and pillars beneath, were a part of the old original work reared by *Osric* in 681 or 682, at the same time it is allowed that the ornaments of the arches have just the same indented zig-zag mouldings that were so prevalently in fashion all over the kingdom in *Guldrup's* and in *Serlo's* time; but to account for this, it is conjectured that they were thus ornamented afterwards in *Serlo's* time. In fact, however, if any

part of Aldred's church be now standing, the whole is also; for the same circular arches and the same massive pillars are found from the second pillar near the west door to the full extent, where it connects with the Lady's Chapel, though in the choir they are concealed from view by a stone casing of more modern date. The great characteristic difference between the Saxon and early Norman styles lay in the magnitude of their buildings. The form of both was nearly the same, and though the Saxon were in some instances finished with some elegance, they were, however, inferior in size, and generally destitute of the double or treble range of pillars and arches, and other additions, demonstrative of more magnificent ideas and improved conceptions of symmetry in the relative proportions of height, length, and breadth. The precise date indeed of a religious edifice cannot be ascertained from the form of its arches, for though semicircular arches, with capitals rudely ornamented, are distinguishing characteristics of that style of architecture which was in use before the conquest, yet it does not follow that all buildings, where this style prevails, were of that era, because the Normans retained the same, differing only in size and workmanship, till about the middle of Henry the First's reign, (1117) or even later, when the pointed arch began to be generally adopted.

Fourthly,—If the nave, north aisle, and the chapels round the choir, with the whole original substruction, according to Mr. Dallaway, were of Aldred's building, what part belongs to Serlo? and it is evident from all historical writings, that a great deal, if not the whole, arose under his patronage, and the dedication of the new church built by him is expressly recorded, as was before observed.

Hence I am disposed to believe, that no part of the present church is of Aldred's building, or even stands on the

same site with it, but that Abbot Serle, in strict language, raised it *fundamentis*. At the same time it is probable, that the present Library, without the additional part on the west, and Treasury on the east side of the Cloysters, were erected in the time of Aldred. The former was anciently used as the Chapter-house to the Abbey, and was certainly standing in 1085; if, as it is asserted, Walter de Lacy, who attended the Conqueror in his expedition, was buried there in that year. This nobleman was accidentally killed by a fall from the battlements of St. Peter's, in Hereford, which he had just finished, and the date of the event is precisely ascertained, A.D. 1085; *biit Walterus, de Luci, fundator Sci Petri Hereford, 6 Kal. April, cujus corpus apud Glocestriam in capitulo honorifice sepelitur, tempore Serlonis Abbatis. Monast. Angl.*

It is perhaps difficult to determine the exact spot where the old building of Aldred stood; but it seems not improbable that the principal western entrance to that or the monastery, was through the fine Saxon arch leading from the front of the Deanery into the Great Cloysters, parallel with the present Choir. This idea is somewhat confirmed by the opinion of Furstey, that Archbishop Aldred's church stood on part of what is now called the *Grove*.

THE CRYPT OR UNDERCROFT.

That this kind of substruction is of high antiquity, is unquestionable, but what was their peculiar destination or intention has created much difficulty and dispute. It has been

thought, that they were intended to preserve the memorial of a practice, which from necessity prevailed among the primitive Christians, who being exposed to persecution in consequence of an open profession of their religion, were obliged for safety to assemble in baves and vaults, *subter terram*; the remains of which are still to be traced in the famous catacombs of Rome. In these, it is said, they used to assemble at their devotions, bury the bodies of their martyrs and confessors, and frequently hold their councils. It has also been conjectured that crypts were the remains either of Saxon or British churches, and that they have been embosomed within the present structures, from a veneration of their having been the places sanctified and consecrated to God, by the piety and devotion of their forefathers, in the first ages of Christianity. — *Green's Worcester*, vol. i. p. 38. But after all, may not the following more simple conjecture be equally satisfactory? The presbytery, including the chancel, of all cathedrals, I believe, is ascended by several steps, which furnished an easy opportunity of making a subterraneous building, either for the purpose of interment, or to gratify the warm feelings of those severer members of the church, who might be devoted to a more solitary and abstracted devotion, than what they could perform in the public offices with the congregation.

The substruction of this Cathedral has no appearance of workmanship anterior to the upper building. The arches are semicircular, and the pillars round; the vaulting is strong, plain, and unornamented; the form corresponds with the building above, the pillars of which exactly rest on the centre of the pillars below, and are supported by them: there is also an equal number of chapels; and the dimensions of the whole are similar, except in the trifling variation produced by the greater width of the exterior walls.

On one of the arches is an indented or zig zag moulding; and in one of the chapels is a receptacle for holy water, and a colonnade resembling that which is seen over the arches in the nave of the Cathedral. These chapels were probably in early times furnished with altars, and dedicated to particular saints; but no memorials or traces now remain of either. The following extract from Pat. 14 Edw. II. p. 2; or 13.—"Pro eccles. de Hatherop appropri. ad inveniendos Capellanos in "*Le Chancel house*" construct. per Petrum Fox in cemeterio Abbatie," has no relation to the Abbey of Gloucester, but either to that of Cirencester, or more probably to the nunnery of Lacock, in Wiltshire. The bones which are collected from the opening of graves and vaults in various parts of the Cathedral, are now deposited here, and hence it is denominated the bone-house. The entrance is by a door near the north east angle of the south transept.

THE NAVE

Is entered by the west door, and presents to the eye a scene of great sublimity and grandeur, the appropriate characteristics of the Norman style. The particular objects which first arrest the attention are the large circular pillars which on each side separate the nave from the aisles. They are fourteen in number, (the first pair being about forty feet from the west door) and measure in circumference twenty-one feet four inches. Semicircular arches of about eleven feet six inches diameter, connect them at top; these are adorned with dentils and zig zags on the mouldings. Over

the pillars on the north side are a tiger's head, two females, a meagre nun, a man with flowing hair, another exhibiting a horrid grin, a monk with a tonsure, and a nun. On the south, a monk, another bald, a youth, a cadaverous head, another man, two anchorites, and a terrific mask. These heads serve as brackets to sixteen clusters of short pillars, whose capitals are enriched with foliage, of great variety. These support a zig zag string, on which rest the bases of other pillars, five in each cluster, with capitals of transcendent beauty.—*Malcolm.*

Six of the eastern arches spring from the capitals of the lower range of short pillars, and each of these have heads, supporting slender columns for the ribs of the vaulted roof. Above every great semicircle are pierced windows to the galleries, divided by thick pillars, and bounded by others with zig zag arches. Between those and the plainer clerestory windows, is a twisted string. The vault was finished in 1242, and consists of arches but little ornamented, except in the key stones, which are richly sculptured. At the same time were put in, the clerestory windows, pointed and finished on the outside with canopies, which were not introduced till the latter end of the twelfth, or early in the thirteenth century.

The nave originally extended westward about ten feet and a half beyond the last circular pillars; the remaining part, as it now appears, was built in 1422, by Abbot Morwent. The two pillars which support this new structure, differ much in style from the others, being lighter in their appearance and more ornamented. It is obvious that the connecting arch between the modern and ancient pillars was originally semicircular, but on this occasion altered to the pointed form. The line of the old arch is now evident, and the centre of the new one rises above and breaks the string

which separated the arches from the gallery. These two pillars were not the old circular ones, fluted by Morwent, as Rudder supposes, but certainly raised anew from the ground, as evidently appears from the courses of masonry, not at all corresponding with the ancient work. The vault of the nave, as it originally was built, was finished in 1242, and retains in a great measure the simplicity of that era; the modern addition is more diversified by interesting ribs, rosettes, and tracery: as likewise is that of the south aisle, which was built in 1318. The windows are highly ornamented, and exhibit a fine specimen of the increasing richness of the pointed style. The north aisle appears, by the form of the windows, to be coeval with Serlo's building. The south porch and doorway were built at the same time with the west door; when the tabernacle ornament was also added to the door leading to the Cloysters.

On this is a shield, having on the dexter a sword pendant, piercing a heart, conjoined with the wing of a dove in the base: on the sinister, a palm branch joined to another wing. Over this door it is said that there was once a painting of the twelve apostles, but nothing farther is known of it.

At the upper end of the north aisle is a sacellum raised two steps above the floor of the nave, formerly inclosed and appropriated to the purpose of private worship; it is now nearly filled with the tomb of Blackleach, which however leaves the greater part of the altar in view.

It is said that there were places for lamps in the third and fourth pillars on the north side, or rather perhaps for small images. The pulpit, which was used when the sermons were preached in the nave, stood against the second pillar in the south range: it was erected by Bishop Parry 1609, and had on it the letters H. G. 1609.

At the lower end of the south aisle is the Consistory Court, on which are the royal arms between those of Bishop Fowler and Chancellor Penrice.

The west window is of large dimensions, and was once ornamented with fine painted glass, which was probably reduced to its present imperfect state by puritanic bigotry during the interregnum.

THE CHOIR

It is separated from the nave, where the rood-loft formerly stood, by a screen so discordant in its component parts, and so ill adapted to the surrounding style of architecture, that one is first surprised that it should ever have been permitted to be erected there, and next, that it should be the work of Kent, an artist famous in his day, and in many respects deserving of the reputation he acquired. On the centre panel is the following inscription:—*Martinus Episcopus fecit An. Dom. MDCCXLI et consecrationis sue VII^{mo}.*

Before this was erected there was a screen of stone erected by one of the Abbots; and directly opposite to the entrance of the Choir was a large door and arch over it, which had a chapel with an altar upon it, supported by two pillars. When these ancient parts were being removed, three stone coffins were found near the surface, containing the remains of three Abbots, with part of their gloves and robes remaining. Nearer to the Cloysters door another stone

coffin was found, containing a sword, a small pewter chalice, a staff, and two skulls, which are supposed to have been those of Sir Nicholas Gamage and his wife, who were buried near to their brother, Abbot Gamage, one of the three above-mentioned. The coffins were not removed. This was probably the place where most of the Abbots were interred, as prior to this there were five other large grave-stones found, with brass plates, three of which belonged to Abbots.—*Rudder.*

The organ stands on this screen, and breaks the view of the vault of the Choir, and the east window at the altar, from the great west door. It was removed to its present situation from the gallery on the south side, and it is the opinion of many that the alteration was not an improvement either in the appearance of the Choir or musical effect. The same disposition however is found in most Cathedrals. The Choir presents a most beautiful specimen of pointed architecture. It is constructed within the pillars and arches of Serlo's building, the side walls being raised from the ground, and so connected with them as almost to appear a part of the original plan. At the entrance the object which first attracts attention is the east window, the largest, perhaps in England. It is a little embowed, and occupies the whole space of the Choir. The arch has three chief divisions or mullions, terminating elliptically, the middle of which includes six divisions on seven tiers or rows of compartments. The whole of the window is formed of painted glass, a great deal of which seems to have been collected from different parts, and put in without order or design. Some figures however may be discriminated with tolerable accuracy. In the lower row are Abbots and Royal Benefactors, among which Edw. II, Edw. III, Abbots Serlo

and Horton may be selected. In the base are escocheons of Edw. II. France and England, Edward III. De Brotherton, Berkeley repeated, Beauchamp, De Newburgh, De la Riviere, Bradstone, Clare, De Bohun. The following are mentioned by Rudder:—Gules, a chevron ermine between ten crosses patee argent. Gules, a Lion rampant, or. *Berkeley*.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th Gules, a bend or, and argent. 2d and 3d, azure, five diamonds, or.—Gules, a chevron between cross crosslets, or.—Gules, a fess between six cross crosslets, or. *Despencer*.—Azure, on a chief two mullets, or. *Montacute*.—Earl of Clare.—Earl of Oxford.—Argent, six crosses fitchee on a chief between two mullets, or. *Mortimer*.—Vairy, gules and or.—Fretty, impaled with England.

This window was put up in the time of Edward III. when stained glass was more frequent and excellent than at any other period, and the price was one shilling per square foot, so that it originally cost 139*l.* 18*s.*—*Dallaway*.

The PRESBYTERY or Chancel is entered by a flight of steps; and the High Altar is raised three steps higher. The pavement before it consists of painted bricks, upon which are arms, legends, and wreaths. Edw. II. France and England, Clare, Beauchamp, Sebroke, and Branch frequently repeated. Many others have been lately brought from the chapels and different parts of the church, and disposed in their present order by Samuel Lysons, Esq.

The original altar was painted in fresco, and represented damask, with pedestals, upon which stood the silver images. This was concealed by a modern screen of wainscotted oak; sumptuous and magnificent, but ill according with the general style of architecture. It was put up about the beginning of the eighteenth century, as it appears from the Chapter Minutes, “that twenty pounds (*free gift*) were granted to Michael Bysack for extraordinary work to the altar. In 1807

it was removed, and a neat and appropriate altar of stone erected in its room. The absurdity of the former screen had long been censured by every judge of architecture; nor had it escaped the observations of the members of the Cathedral, but the removal was first suggested, and the happy change effected under the direction of Dr. Luxmore, then Dean of Gloucester, now Bishop of Hereford. On the south side of the altar are four subsellia, the canopies of which have a flat entablature of intagliated tracery. Upon the architrave is carved a wand entwined with a ribband, and at each end T. O. Above this the tabernacle work is continued with several lancet apertures, through which the relics were formerly exhibited.—*Dallaway*.

On either side are thirty-one stalls with rich canopies, and seats of very grotesque sculpture; the most remarkable of which are, two knights playing at dice, a knight running a tilt, a forester killing a stag, and a knight cutting off the head of a giant, with others not easily described. Stalls with similar carvings are found in all old collegiate churches; and are supposed by some to have been merely the effect of whim in the workmen; by others to have been a satirical representation of the pursuits and vices either of the monks or secular clergy, as each happened to be triumphant. Nothing less than the most rooted enmity could have permitted such carvings to have been executed in places set apart for solemn and sacred exercises. The least exceptionable are scarcely to be tolerated; but the gross indecency displayed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, outrages all morality and decorum, and should not for a moment, out of respect to the ingenuity of the workmanship, be permitted to defile the purity of the sanctuary. The stalls on the Prior's side were built by Adam de Staunton, and completed by Thomas Norton.

The principal stalls are, the Bishop's, at the upper end on the south side of the Choir; next to that the Archdeacon's, bearing no distinguishing mark but in the title ARCHIDIACONUS on the pannel; about the middle the Chancellor's, with CANCELLARIUS over; at the bottom the Dean, and three Prebendaries. Opposite to the Bishop's is the seat lately appropriated to the Mayor, though for time immemorial heretofore belonging to the Archdeacon, and having ARCHIDIACONUS in the pannel; about the middle, on the same side, the REGISTRAR's seat; and at the bottom the Sub-dean and three other Prebendaries.

The canopies of the stalls are executed with consummate nicety, and exhibit a most beautiful specimen of florid Gothic, or tabernacle work.

The vault of the Choir is an assemblage of innumerable beauties, so infinitely varied as not in one instance to be repeated. The tower is immediately over the middle of the Choir, supported at the four angles by strong pillars, and resting on the vault, and two arches on the north and south sides; the heaviness of which is relieved by a flying arch under each, with open spandrils, spanning the width of the tower, and branching over the vault of the Choir and adjoining transepts. The cross springers are of solid stone, and the vault, which they support, of the toph or stalactitical stone, or chalk combined with other materials, which form a light, though solid substance. The rosettes, with which the fine trellis work is ornamented, are infinitely diversified. In the centre of the tower is the star-hole, through which the bells are occasionally taken up or let down for repair, and is of less diameter than the great bell, which therefore was placed there prior to the building of the vault.

Directly over the altar the vault is ornamented with

figures, representing musicians playing on various instruments, which are easily distinguished by the naked eye.

Over the western arch, which rises above the roof of the nave, is contrived a window, which enlightens the higher part of the Choir, and as the sun declines after noon, throws a splendid glare over the fretted vault. In this window was a blasphemous picture of the Trinity, which had been overlooked or permitted to occupy its place there for several years after the reformation, till at the instigation of Dr. Fowler, then Prebendary, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester, it was broken in pieces by the following order of Chapter, 23d June, 1679.—“Ordered that a certain scandalous picture of the Holy Trinity, being in the west window of the Quire, be removed, and other glass put therein.”—*See an account of it*, p. 215. Under the same window are now two monkish lines in old characters, to record the persons by whom this beautiful piece of architectural skill was planned and executed:—

Hoc quod digestum specularis opusque politum

Tullii, hæc ex opera Sebroke Abbate iubente.

And Abbot Parker has preserved the memorial of the fund from which the Choir was finished; speaking of Edw. II.

“By whose oblations the south isle of this church,
Edyfyed was and built & also the Queere.”

Stanza 15th.

In the Choir the service used to be chaunted every day in the forenoon and afternoon. Agreeably to an order of Chapter, 30 Nov. 1782, the morning and evening prayers, and the whole litany and communion service began to be read as in parish churches, and not chaunted, except the psalms, hymns, and anthems. The learned Bishop Halli-

fax approved of this alteration, but it gave umbrage to many who were in the habit of daily attendance at the Cathedral; the service was at length, much to the general satisfaction, brought back to its antient mode by Dr. Luxmore; and is retained and encouraged by the good taste and scientific arrangements of the present Dean.

A passage leads round the Choir from the north to the south transept, coæval with the old building. On each side are two chapels or oratories. The first on the south side, which, before the putting up of Bishop Benson's monument, had a window, or was open into the south transept, is now converted into a vestry-room for the Minor Canons. The next chapel towards the east, has the shrine destroyed; but on the pavement are, or were, bricks with the arms of *Clare, King of the Romans. France and England; Beauchamp. A Leopard; Abbot Braunch; Audley, E. of Gloucester.*

The next, properly *Boteler's chapel*, is on the north side of the entrance into our Lady's chapel. It was built or fitted up by *Reginald Boulers* or *Boteler*, Abbot about 1437. It is of a semi-octagonal form, separated from the aisle by a light screen. The shrine was erected by Johan Baptista Tyron, a monk of the Abbey, as did appear from an inscription on a painted brick at the west end of the chapel, *Κυριε ελεισον αιε Fratr. Johis Tyrou.* It consists of three large niches, each between six smaller ones above the other, and over them two turrets, containing in arcades small whole length figures. The frize is ornamented with quartrefoils and escotcheons in two rows: namely, *St. George; Sa—within bordure argent: Brydges: Vele: Boulers's or Boteler, Az. 3 cov. cups Or.: Az. 1 gules, 3 Griffins erased Or.: Az. an E displayed within a double tressure arg.: Boleyn: Montacute: Brotherton quarterly Warren: Az. 3 crowns Or.:*

Two swords in Salt. pom. Or : *Sable*, a \times un base, and in Ch. 2 keys in Saltire & mitre Or : Edward Confessor : *France* and *England* : *Le Despencer* ; *Beauchamp* of Powick ; *Berkeley* of Stoke : *Throckmorton* ; *Tracy* : *Greville* : *Whittington* ; *Boleter* a Park : *Pauncefote* ; Arg. an in Ch. 3 roundlets az. : *Bradstone* ; *Botcler*. Abb. Glouc. *Stafford* ; *Diagram* of the Trinity : *Fr. & Engl.* : *Berkeley* within a bordure arg. : *Mill. Erm.* a Millink sab. : *Guise* : *Acton*. Three are destroyed. On the pavement, arms of *Boulars*.

According to Rudder, the following inscription was over the altar —

HOC BAPTISTA TYROU GLOUCESTRÆ faciit honore
 Fac hunc ergo frui Celi sine fine decore;
 Hic etiam cultor precibus memorare tuorum
 Et Rex celorum semper sit tutor eorum
 Hoc Pater et flamen concordat jugiter Amen.

Opposite the north side entrance to the choir, over an arched door way upon Escoch. between quatrefoils, is the letter O on one side and C on the other; a passage leads to St. Andrew's chapel, which is open to the north transept. The shrine or altar contains three large and eight smaller niches quite perfect, and of fine workmanship. Over the door case leading to the chapter room, are Escoch. beset with foliage, cherubs holding a scroll, the inscription defaced with white-wash.

THE NORTH TRANSEPT

Was built, according to Dallaway, by Abbot Horton, about 1370, in the chaste style of that era. The roof is finished

with particular minuteness, and ornamented with rosettes. The eastern side is formed by a slender wall pierced with pointed windows or openings, which shew at different points the circular arches of the ancient building. On the north side is a building which is clearly additional, and subsequent in date. The architecture is beautiful and highly ornamented; but the original designation of it is involved in obscurity. It is said to have been a place of confinement for refractory monks; and the gratings, which are of wood, are produced in proof of the supposition.

This, however, is the sole foundation on which it rests, as there are no written records to prove it. Is it probable that a place of confinement or punishment would have been made in the interior of an edifice consecrated to the purposes of religion, when in a monastery so large, many places might have been found better adapted to the purpose? From the appearance of Abbot Parker's arms, it has been supposed, that whatever was the intention, it was erected in his time. It is now used as a vestry for the lay clerks and singing boys.

THE SOUTH TRANSEPT

Is of early Norman architecture, and it is said, that there was a memorial in black letter for William Pipard, who was Sheriff in 1163, which, however, does not now appear. There are many beautiful specimens of early architecture in this cross arm, particularly in the roof, which exhibits

in the groins great variety of unadorned triangular, square, and lozenge compartments. On the south side is a blank door, which probably opened originally into the churchyard. Each side is ornamented with large statues of angels, now much injured, which by the reclining posture seem to pay a submissive attention to the person passing through. The exterior of this transept shews antiquity, in the intersecting arches of the colonnade, and zig zag mouldings, though the interior is more modern, and was decorated with its present beauties about 1330, in the time of Abbot Wigmore. In the south west angle is the door which leads up to the tower and the galleries which surround the Choir.

In the first gallery is a curious painting of the *Last Judgment*, which was discovered some years ago, behind the wainscoting in the nave, at the time the seats were removed. It is generally supposed to have been an altar piece, and concealed at the time of the reformation: but the building wherein the blessed are represented as standing, and which seems to represent the New Jerusalem, is of Grecian architecture, and therefore of more modern date. I should rather assign it to one of those periods, either when popery regained a short lived triumph on the death of Edward VI. or on the compleat establishment of protestantism in the reign of Elizabeth. The victorious party in either case, but most likely in the former, might express their zeal by this fanciful representation of their opponents being consigned to the punishment they were supposed to merit. It is said that two paintings were done in Abbot Wigmore's time, one for the Abbot's chapel; the other for the high altar, which Fosbrooke supposes to be this; in his time, however, the pointed arch only was used, and such might have been expected to be the style of the painting.

THE WHISPERING GALLERY

Is mentioned by Lord Bacon, as being very remarkable, but the principles of acousticks are now so much better understood than formerly, and consequently the means by which the effects are produced, that we are no longer surprised. This was most likely not the effect of original design; the passage, which is seventy feet in length, was constructed as the obvious mode of communication with the northern side, and the octagonal form, by which the reverberation of sound is produced, was best adapted to the east window of the choir, round which the passage led. On the right side, exactly in the middle, a door leads into a small chapel, with an altar table of stone, where the Abbot and others are supposed to have stood during the celebration of mass in the Lady's Chapel, and on the opposite wall the following lines are inscribed:—

*Doubt not but God, who sits on high,
Thy secret prayers can hear,
When a dead wall thus cunningly
Conveys soft whispers to the ear.*

On the first floor of the tower, directly over the centre of the choir vault, is the great bell, weighing 6500 pounds. The exact age of this bell is not known, but, as was mentioned p. 291, it must be prior to the vaulting of the choir, because its diameter is five feet ten inches, and that of the star hole only five feet. On the outside is this inscription, ME FECIT FIERI MUNCUTUS NOMINE PETRI, with the arms of the Abbey, and a coronet of four fleurs de luce over them, whence it has been inferred that it was given by Peter, who was Abbot in 1104, but this supposition is probably incorrect; since *muncutus* may as well mean the building dedicated to St. Peter, as the person who presided

over it; and if the coronet, according to Rudder, refers to the Dukes of Gloucester, it must have been cast many years after Abbot Peter's time, as the first Duke was created in 1345, or thereabout. In the loft above is a peal of eight musical bells, which have the following inscriptions: The first, *Doctor Lewis, Deanne, 1598, on the top, and under, Robarte Newcome, of Leicester, made mee.* The second, *Sancte Petre, ora pro nobis.* The third, *Gul. Jane, S.T.P. Dec. Anno. Dom. 1666.* The fourth, *Sit nomen Domini benedictum.*—(This has lately been broken.) The fifth, *In multis annis resonet, campana Johannis.* The sixth, *Sum Rosa, pulsata mundi, Maria vocata.* The seventh, not intelligible, — T.W. 6261, which appears to be an accidental inversion of the figures, as the letters refer to *Thomas Winnif, Dean.* The eighth, *Dan. Newcome, Decan. Th. Lye, Sub. D. Matth. Panting, Thesar. anno Dom. 1736.*

From the summit of the tower is seen a beautiful expanse of picturesque, and finely varied country, which is accurately represented by an engraving of Bonnor's, entitled "A Sketch of the bearing from Gloucester College Tower, of the cities, towns, and eminences, which are in and contiguous to the vale of Evesham."

THE CHAPEL OF OUR LADY

Is continued in a direct line with the choir, and exhibits a compleat specimen of richness and chastity of composition most happily united. It is entered under a fine obtuse arch, richly ornamented, and separated from the passage or ambulatory, by a very beautiful screen, pierced into a number of cinquefoil divisions, with ornaments of quatrefoils interspersed. "The cieling of this porch has a cross of rich pendants, surrounded by the most elaborate ribs,

judiciously intersected." The first object which strikes the eye on entering is the fine eastern window, adorned with painted glass of brilliant colours; and representations of our Saviour surrounded by Kings, Prelates and Abbots, thirty-seven in number, and varied with great judgement and effect. The altar piece is of stucco, resembling a radiation by no means appropriate to its situation. It is said to conceal an altar of the finest tabernacle work, decorated with a row of canopies, similar to the side stalls, which may be the case; it is, however, certain that the tapestry which covered it, was given to the parish of Badgeworth, and is now placed in the church there. On the south side of the altar are three seats for the officiating priests; "four buttresses exquisitely fluted, and enriched with foliage, enclose and support three sided canopies with indented trefoil arches, from each corner of which small clustered columns ascend to a cornice, forming eight arches, finely indented, and a diminutive colonnade; the cielings of the canopies are covered with slender ribs, that arise from pillars, not larger than a wand; the piscina is quite perfect, on a beautiful pedestal." On each side are two chapels or chantries, one over another, which have cielings profusely decorated; they each contain twelve circles, with centre flowers, whose intervals are full of tracery; between them are quatrefoils in circles, and the ascending arches are covered by nets of enriched pannels. The roof of the Lady's Chapel is one grand pointed arch, indented on the sides by the arches of the windows; a centre rib, with one on each side, extend east and west; seven others diverge from each column, and intersecting throughout the surface of the whole vault, form a vast variety of lozenges, radii, and angles, which are bound together by fillets, the whole is covered with numberless rosettes, flowers, foliage and scrolls. The floor of the chapel and porch

is paved with painted tiles, which, however, are in a great measure destroyed by grave-stones, or worn out by use. Mutilated inscriptions and arms are partially to be distinguished. A chapel was added to the choir first in 1222, at the expence of Ralph de Wyllinton, who gave a stipend yearly, to support two presbyters, who were to celebrate mass for the dead, (see p. 172). It was totally rebuilt, between 1457 and 1498, by the Abbots Stanley and Farleigh, and is 92 feet 1 inch long, 24 feet 4 inches broad, 46 feet 6 inches high. Morning service is performed here throughout the year about seven o'clock.

THE CLOYSTERS,

Begun by Abbot Horton, were compleated by Abbot Frowcester, in 1390, and are the most elegant and perfect of the kind in England. The sides and roof are profusely embellished, and the windows filled with mullions and tracery. It is perhaps a fanciful idea of Bishop Warburton's, that gothic architecture was intended to imitate an avenue of lofty trees; yet if an appropriate colour were laid on, and the shades well preserved, the same idea would probably strike more ordinary observers on walking through these cloisters. Each side of the square is 148 feet. From the nave is an entrance through an open iron gate, with a window of stained glass at the termination, which throws the intermediate distance into fine perspective. The place now occupied by the window was formerly the gate leading into the refectory, which probably survived the dissolution of the monastery several years, as the office of cook was not abolished till 1636, by an order of chapter. Near to this are places where the members of the convent used to wash before dinner. The lavatory on the south side, now enclosed with

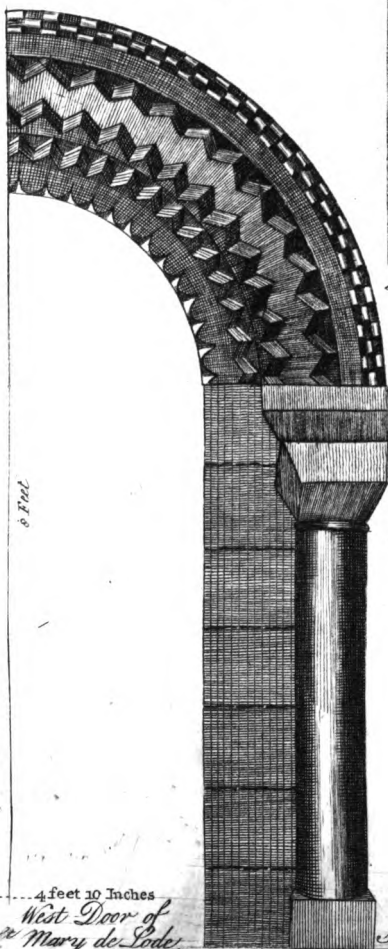




The Seal of the Preaching Friars.



Library Door of Glo.^r Cathedral.



6 Feet

4 feet 10 Inches

*West Door of
St Mary de Lode.*



South Window of the Nave of Glo.^r Cathedral.

pallisades, was supplied with water from Robinswood-hill, and in the sudatory opposite, napkins were hung, for the purpose of drying themselves. On the east side is a door leading up to the old library, now used as the collegiate school. Near to this is the door into the present

LIBRARY.

This was formerly the chapter room of the Abbey, and the place where William the Conqueror and some of his successors used to meet the nobles, prelates, and other great men of the kingdom, lay and spiritual, to consult about important concerns in church and state. The modern book-cases and shelves hide from view the circular arches, with zig-zag mouldings on each side. Samuel Lysons, Esq. whose authority carries great weight, supposes that the more ancient part of this building was erected by William the Conqueror, who repaired and enlarged the monastery, then in a ruinous condition, (see p. 170). The entrance is through a door-way having a circular arch and zig-zag mouldings, and on each side, there either was or intended to be a smaller door. The east window is of large dimensions, and was certainly the work of a much later date; the style of that and the groins of the roof in the modern part, much resemble the extreme western part of the nave. The room is 72 feet by 33, and contains a good collection of ancient polemical divinity, and some old authors of celebrity, but is thinly furnished with publications of the present age. Some addition was made to the stock by the munificence of the late Dean Tucker. According to Leland, the names of several eminent persons who were buried here, were inscribed on the wall in his time, in black letter:—

Hic jacet Rogerus, comes de Hereford.

Hic jacet Richard Strongbowe, filius Gilberte comites de Pembroke.

Hic jacet Gualterus de Lacy.

Hic jacet Philippus de Foye, Miles.

Hic jacet Bernardus de Novo Mercato.

Hic jacet Paganus de Cadurcis.

Their grave-stones are probably concealed under the wooden floor.

“ Thomas Pury, jun. Esq. whose arms are on the north side of the east window, assisted by Mr. Sheppard, Captain Heming, and others, made this library at a great expence in 1648, and as Sir Robert Atkyns has observed, encouraged literature to assist reason, in the midst of times deluded with imaginary inspiration. In 1656, this library was settled upon the mayor and burgesses, who made themselves guardians of it; but Mr. Pury, Sir Matthew Hale, and the officers of the garrison, were the principal benefactors to it.” Parallel with the library, is a passage or room, (over which are the treasury and the present chapter-room,) now called the stoue-house, because the masons who were employed about the Cathedral, used it for a workshop. The entrance from the cloysters is walled up, though still visible. A door opens from it into the grove; on each side within, are several arcades or recesses of the same era with those in the library, and on the right side leading towards the grove, is a way down a flight of several steps leading to a room fifteen or twenty feet square, intended and used heretofore, according to the opinion of some, for a dungeon, or as it adjoins, might communicate with the crypt under St. Andrew's chapel.

The north side of the south walk of the cloysters contains thirty recesses, in which, according to traditionary accounts, the monks used to sit, when employed in copying manuscripts before the art of printing was discovered.

THE EXTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL

Is equal at least in elegant design and masterly workmanship to the interior. The western front, which terminates Horton's additional building of the nave, exhibits a facade of wide dimension, but the whole is well relieved by the windows, the open battlements, the arched buttresses, niches, pinnacles, and other accompaniments. On the north side of the central door is an escutcheon, bearing the arms of England, *Quarterly*, Three fleurs de lis, and three lions. On the opposite side are the arms of the Abbey, (see p. 181).

THE SOUTH PORCH

Was built by the same Abbot in 1422, and every possible exertion seems to have been successfully made to concentrate all the beauties of gothic architecture in this small building. All the component parts are in perfect proportion; the side windows are extremely elegant in the tracery and disposition of the mullions. The cieling is exquisitely fine; among the figures are discoverable those of Christ and the Virgin Mary. The outside is equally elegant and well finished, but it is to be lamented, that the interior has suffered very much from wanton mischief, and rude repairs; while the exterior has been equally injured by the influence of weather, on the friable materials with which it was built. On each side of the door is an escutcheon, bearing the royal arms and those of the see: but the former having a few years since gone to decay, were ignorantly put up again, quarterly, England and France, instead of France and England as at the west door. It is worthy of remark, that this mode of placing the fleurs de lis, in the first and most honourable quarter of the

shield, was adopted first by Edward III. according to Gwillim, to shew his undoubted title to the kingdom of France. Since the peace concluded with that nation in 1801, the fleurs de lis have been left out of the arms, and King of France out of the titles of the King of England. The south side of the Cathedral is variously ornamented. The projecting buttresses more immediately strike the eye at first view. In a niche on the front of each of them, was formerly placed a statue, probably of some benefactor, but fanatic ignorance, which, under the idea of destroying idolatrous worship, pays no regard to science or art, has left only mutilated remains. "The six windows, until they reach the south porch, are acutely pointed, and above the arching of their mullions, a branching radiates from the centre, with the usual ornament of foliage accommodated to the shape of each opening, their frame being closely studded. The windows of the upper tier partake of the same beautiful proportion, the upper mullions springing from the crown of the under ones. A string course above these, carry the battlements, which are not perforated, but sufficiently enlightened for their situation." The additional building of Horton is here accurately marked by the change of character in the buttresses; those to the east of the porch have zig-zag mouldings, with slender projections, and terminating upward with a lozenge shaft, spiral cap'd; whereas westward of the porch, they are more slender in shape; the spiral cap'd top is supported by a square shaft, and the buttresses spread southward above the arch which supports them.—*Bonnor's Perspective Itinerary.*

THE TOWER

Ranks high among the most elegant and splendid buildings of this kind in England or elsewhere. "It was completed

a few years only before the suppression of the Abbey, under the direction of Robert Tulley, (one of the monks, and afterwards Bishop of St. David's,) to whom that charge had been bequeathed by Abbot Sebroke, who died in 1457. The ornamented members and perforated pinnacles are of the most delicate tabernacle work, very full, but preserving an air of chasteness and simplicity. Its peculiar perfection, which immediately strikes the eye, is an exact symmetry of component parts, and the judicious distribution of ornaments. The shaft of the tower is equally divided into two stories, correctly repeated in every particle, and the open parapet and pinnacles, so richly clustered, are an example of gothic in its most improved state."—*Dallaway's English Architecture*.

THE LITTLE CLOYSTERS

Are probably a part of the old monastery, and the place where Wilstan, the second Abbot, was buried, under the yew tree, in 1072, as a mark of disgrace for having wasted the property of the monastery, see p. 182. The south entrance exhibits a style coeval with the most ancient part of the building. Within these cloysters is a house belonging to the Prebendary of the second stall. Near the north entrance is another house belonging to the Prebendary of the third stall, standing partly on the site of the old Abbey Infirmary, which name is still retained.

THE BISHOP'S PALACE

Stands in Palace-yard, or Miller's-green, so called because a mill for grinding corn for the Abbey stood in it. It was the residence of the Abbot, and granted to the Bishop with

all its appurtenances, by the charter of Henry VIII. At different periods great improvements have been made by successive Bishops, by which a residence tolerably comfortable has been made, but still inadequate to the dignity of the episcopal station. The new front was built by Bishop Benson, which gives externally a respectable appearance. The hall is a large room, with a window occupying nearly the whole of the north end: over the fire-place is a small tablet of marble, put up by Bishop Hallifax, and intended to perpetuate the memory of his present Majesty's most gracious condescension, who on the 24th of July, 1788, received the clergy into his royal presence in this room, see p. 47. The following memorial is inscribed:—

GEORGIUS III.

Regum optimus

Cum serenissima Regina CHARLOTTA

Regiaque prole,

CHARLOTTA, AUGUSTA, ELIZABETHA,

Sæpe iterumque

Has ædes invisere dignatus est,

MDCCLXXXVIII.

SAMUEL EPISCOPUS

Tam augusti hospitii accepti

Grate memor,

Posteris notum voluit.

The chapel is neatly fitted up, and has an elegant painted window at the east end, descriptive of the resurrection. This also was done at the expence of Bishop Benson, who being endowed by nature with a liberal mind, and possessed of an ample fortune by inheritance, was enabled to make improvements which the scanty revenues of the see would not otherwise have allowed.

THE COLLEGE GREEN,

Formerly divided by a cross wall into Upper and Lower Church-yard, is partly planted with lime trees, and disposed into several pleasant walks. In the upper part, a portion is set apart for interment, and has during the last year been compleatly secured from that desecration which before was generally complained of and lamented, by a handsome range of iron pallisades, put up by direction of the Chapter, and paid out of the funds of the Cathedral. At the top of the lower green, and near the west door of the church, is the Dean's house, a roomy building, and under the improving hands of successive possessors, modernized in the interior, and made convenient. On the south side are houses belonging to Prebendaries of the fourth and first stall; on the west, to the sixth; and on the north, to the fifth stall.

The precincts of the Cathedral were formerly bounded by a passage or lane on every side. The lane under the south wall was granted to the bailiffs and burgesses by composition in 1429, and part of it has since been built upon. The inhabitants of the precincts are chargeable to the relief of the poor of the city, but in less proportion than the rest of the city.

On a comparative view of the Cathedrals on this island, Mr. Dallaway places Gloucester in the twelfth place, for total length; in the thirteenth, for length of transept; in the seventh, for length of choir; in the fifteenth, for length of nave; and in the fourth, for height of tower.

The following are the dimensions of the Cathedral, or nearly so:—

	F.	F.
Total length and breadth	421 by	144
of the Nave	171 by	84
— Choir	140 by	34
— Transepts, each	66 by	43
Tower, height from ground	176	} 225
to leads		
Thence to top of the spires	49	
Lady's Chapel	90 by	27
Height of Choir	86	
— of Nave	67	
— of Side Aisles	40	
— of Lady's Chapel	47	
— of Choir East Window	87	
Length and breadth of Great Cloisters	144 by	148

THE PRIORY OF ST. OSWALD.

The following account is given by Tanner in *Notitia Monastica*: Some of the legendary writers report that Merway, Viceroy of the western part of Mercia, and his wife Donnava, did, about the year 660, build a stately monastery here, in honour of St. Oswald the King and Martyr, who was killed by the Danes 640. It is more certain, that in 909, Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, and the famous Elfreda (daughter of King Alfred) his Countess, translating the relics of that canonized Prince Oswald, from Bardney to this place, founded here a religious house, from whence the monks being forced to fly in the Danish wars, it became a college of secular priests, which was accounted a free chapel royal, exempt from the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of

Canterbury, or the Bishop of Worcester; but K. William Rufus gave it to the Archbishops of York, in lieu of their claims to Lindsey and some parts of Lincolnshire, which they quitted to the Bishop of Lincoln. In 1153, Henry Murdac, Archbishop of York, placed here regular canons of the order of St. Austin. *Brompton*. Of this exchange of property, Leland gives the following account:—A certain Bishop of Lincoln, who was also the Chancellor, and highly in favour with the King, intreated the King to intercede with the Archbishop of York for some lands in Lindsey and Moteham, which belonged to that see. The Archbishop granted the King's request, but on condition that this house, which was the King's free chapel, should ever afterwards be appropriate to the see of York, which the King readily complied with. Soon after, the Archbishop prevailed on the possessors of it to accept a new foundation of regular canons; on which occasion he appropriated benefices to them, but reserved several of their lands for the church of York. Geoffry of Malmesbury asserts, that hostile measures were adopted to bring about this change, and that the possessors not being willing to accede to it, they were driven out to make room for his own monks. Another author (*Rudburn in Hist. Mon. Winton en Anglia Sacra*) says, that the King gave this house and the monastery at Selby, to satisfy the Archbishop's claim in Lincoln and Lindsey.

The Prior and several principal officers of this house, were twice under the sentence of excommunication, for refusing to acknowledge the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury. At the first time, in 1083, the mandate was sent to the Bishop of the diocese with directions to execute the sentence publicly, which he did, with bells ringing, and lighted candles: this dispute, however, was soon after

settled in favour of the College. *Thomas Antiq. Mag. Matr.* p. 47.

This claim of the see of Canterbury was renewed more than once, and excommunications denounced with uncommon severity; all persons were forbidden to sell them any bread, wine, or victuals, for their sustenance; to pay them tithes; to buy any thing of them, or even to have any connection with them: but on the interference of the royal authority, the decrees were in a great measure revoked, though the Archbishop still refused to absolve the Prior, till the King issued his mandate to the keeper of the spiritualties of that province to have him absolved, which had its proper effect. About the year 1303, William de Geynesborough, Bishop of Worcester, and his official, were prohibited by royal mandate from exercising any ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the priory; and its peace was entirely established in 1318, by a general prohibition against any encroachments on its liberties or privileges. From this period few events occurred, except such as related to the general management of the Priory in the acquisition and exchanges of property, till it shared the common fate of other religious houses at the dissolution. Many benefactions occur in the public records, which were at different times confirmed by successive Kings, particularly by Hen. L. and Rich. II.

In the grant of the tithes of the clergy to Edward I. in 1290, their temporal property in the county of Gloucester was valued at £23. 13s. 8d. and was situated at Colewell, Norton, Pardon, Compton, and Havenstepne; Ellesworth, and Aston, besides a portion of 8s. from Lassinden, and 13s. 4d. from Wydecomb.

In a similar grant to Henry VII. in 1487, the value was assessed at £23. 3s. 9d. for temporalities: and at the disso-

lution, the priory was valued at £90. 10s. 2½d. and about seven canons were found in the house.

The site of the Priory, with all its houses and lands in the city and suburbs of Gloucester, and some other property, was granted for £100. to John, afterwards Sir John Jennyns, Knt. whose son — Jennyns, left the Priory to his daughter, married to — Kemp, from whom it passed to Agnes their daughter, wife of — Wright, whose son Richard had livery in 1575. In 1720, Mr. Bridges Pattishall was the proprietor, and from him the passage leading from Half-street to the Priory, was called Pattishall's Alley. Through several proprietors it came to the late John Newton, clerk, who devised it to the son and daughter of his brother Benjamin Newton, clerk.

The site of the Priory was N.N.W. of St. Peter's Abbey, upon the bank of one of the ancient channels of the Severn; and it is said that the old key or wharf was near it; but that it was removed in consequence of a dispute between the monks and the townsmen. The buildings have long since been demolished; but Rudder seems to think that enough remains to shew that there was once a small quadrangle, with a gate on the south side, and another on the north, leading to the church adjoining. In its present ruinous state, there are sufficient proofs of its antiquity. The church was beaten down by the besiegers' artillery in the great rebellion, and has not been rebuilt.

The following list of Priors is given, as collected from the register books of York and Worcester, and other records:—

1153. Humphrey, *a member of Lanthomy, and the first Prior after the introduction of regular canons.*

1260. William, *when Geffry Cuttstick and Walter Huick were Prepositi of Gloucester.*

1281. Richard de Bachampton. Guido died 1289. Peter

de Malburn, elected. 1289. On resignation of the last, Walter de Bingham succeeded in 1301. He resigned in 1310, and was succeeded by Humphrey Lavinton, who resigned in 1312, when John Ayshwell was elected, *and resigned the same year to Richard Kidderminster, who was removed, and John Ayshwell restored.* In 1352, William Heved occurs. 1398, Thomas Duk. 1404, John Players. 1408, John de Shipton. 1433, *John Suckley.* 1434, *John Higin.* 1447, *John Inglis, Canon of Cirencester, county of Gloucester, collated by the Archbishop of York.* 1491, *Nicholas Fulkner, a Canon of Lanthony, collated by the Archbishop of York.* 1530, William Eylford, *alias Jennens, or Giffard, alias Jenings.* *He held the Rectory of Rudford, by presentation from St. Peter's Abbey, in commendam, with the Priory, till 1536; when he resigned it. After the dissolution of the Priory, he became a monk of St. Peter's, and in 1541, was made the first Dean of the Cathedral.* N.B. The extracts in italics are from Rudder; the other parts are mentioned both by Rudder and Tanner, in Nasmith's edition, p. xxxviii.

THE GRÉY FRIERS,

Or the House or College of Friars Minors or Franciscans.

This house, situate to the east of Crypt Church, was founded by one of the Lords of Berkeley, and was constantly under the protection of that family. In 1350, a dispute was settled between the Friars and the Abbey, relative to a grant of water from Robins-wood-hill, by William Gerard. It was agreed that the Friery should have a third, and the Abbey the residue. The place from which the water issued, was called Brerestlow spring. In 1362, Thomas Lord

Berkeley gave some lands and tenements, and in 1491, William, Marquis of Berkeley, by his will, ordered that a frier should perpetually officiate for himself and relations in this house, towards rebuilding of which, according to Leland, he gave £20. The lady of James Lord Berkeley was buried in the choir of this monastery in 1452. She died in imprisonment in the castle of Gloucester, where she had been confined for many years by Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, in consequence of some family disputes.

In 1515, Maurice Lord Berkeley, through respect to his grandmother last-mentioned, gave £6. 13s. 4d. per annum, to repair the church.

In 1538, this house was surrendered to Richard, suffragan Bishop of Dover, in the presence of the Mayor and three Aldermen. W. Lightfoot, afterwards Vicar of Tetbury, John Beacheley or Berklay, Henry Tacket, George Cooper, and John Kebul, afterwards Rector of St. Aldate's, were then friers in the house, and permitted to change their habit.

Sir John Jennings received from the Crown in 1542, a grant of the site, with a close of pasture ground on the east side the church-yard, a garden in the Southgate-street, and other appurtenances, for twenty-one years, at 33s. a year. In this grant the King reserved a power of throwing down and carrying away the buildings, but the same year this was given up, and the perpetuity conveyed to the same person. From him it passed to Hugh Gethyn, and through several proprietors, till Mr. Thomas Pury granted it, in 1630, to the corporation of the city. The building is now converted into dwelling-houses and manufactories, in the possession of Mrs. Goodyer, Mr. Maddy, and Mr. Linton; and on the ground, which is called by Corbett the Frier's Orchard, a handsome house was erected by the late Shadrach Charlton,

Esq. now by purchase the property of Charles Brandon Trye, surgeon.

At the time of the dissolution, this monastery was described "as a goodly house, much of it new builded, especially the church, choir and dorture (*dormitory*); the rest small lodgings. It is probable that little alteration had been made in the buildings, except the conversion of them into dwelling-houses, till the time of the siege, when considerable damage was done by the King's artillery. The choir was till some late alterations, so perfect in its exterior, as to exhibit a very fine specimen of the architecture of the fifteenth century: the tracery of all the windows was rich, but the east window in particular was large and beautiful, covering the whole end of the building. The other building of the same size and length, running parallel with it, was probably the south aisle; and the Prior's lodgings to the south of that, connected by a gate-way, over which a communication might be kept up with the church. In digging out the foundations for a house at the west end, lately built by Mr. Philo Madly, several corpses were found; and near the base of one of the pillars, a banner, which formerly belonged to the company of brewers or inholders, and was probably deposited here by a warden of that company, when the building was used as a brewery. It bore the appropriate devices of the trade to which it belonged.

THE FRIERY,

Called the Black Friars, or the House or College of Friars Preachers.

This house was founded about 1239, by Henry III. and Stephen Lord of Harpall; it was enlarged by permission

of Ed. III. in 1366. Nothing material is recorded in the history of it, till the period of its dissolution, which was in 1538, and in 1540 it was granted to Sir Thomas Bell, for £240. 5s. 4d. who had either before or soon after used it as a drapering house, or for cap making, and it is said employed three hundred men in it. It does not appear that this society had any rents, except from their gardens, which were in lease.

Leland describes this friery as within the town, and not far from the castle-garth or court-yard. Immediately on the purchase being made from the Crown, a part of the buildings was converted into a mansion house, and received the name of Bell's-place. The exterior of the buildings remains nearly in the same state as at the dissolution, except in the form of the windows. The church is entire, though modernized in the interior arrangement, but a kind of shrine is still preserved in the north wall, and several painted bricks, with the arms of Archbishop Dene, of the Bishopric of Durham, and more frequently "*a bend cotised between six trees.*" A missal was found in the friery in 1714, with the names of Walter Bowden, Agnes his wife, Richard Warminster, John Brigge, Robert Darnel, and Julian his wife, who probably were benefactors to it. Upon a broken stone, dug up in 1716, was the effigy of a frier, and upon another *ossa Johannis Bisely.*

The lodgings of the friers were built about a quadrangle; the greatest part is now inhabited, and exhibits pointed arches in good preservation; the west side is converted into a dwelling-house and workshops for stone carving, lately in the occupation of Mr. Bryan, and now of Mr. Wood. The north end of this side had preserved unaltered the appearance of pointed architecture, till within a few years, when the present front was erected.

That part of the building which immediately adjoins the church on the west, is unquestionably of later date than the rest. It was probably erected at the latter end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century; the exterior at least then received its present form: but some alterations were made when the manufactory was established by Sir Thomas Bell. Over the projecting window on the north side, were the arms of Bell.

The property, passed by the original grant of Henry VIII. was soon divided among several purchasers. The east and west sides of the quadrangle are the property of the family of Davis. The mansion house descended to Thomas Dennis, Esq. by marriage with one of Bell's wife's relations; whose descendants sold it to Mr. Samuel Cockerell, of whose family it was purchased by John Bush, Esq. in 1768. After his death it was successively the property of Mrs. Leonora Giffard, Mr. Benj. Sadler, John Elton, Esq. then of John Parker, Esq. late of Hasfield, county of Gloucester, and now of Mr. Prosser, who deals largely in foreign timber.

THE WHITE FRIERS, OR COLLEGE OF CARMELITES.

This religious society is supposed to have been founded by Queen Eleanor, Sir Thomas Giffard, and Sir Thomas Berkeley: but some assign it to Sir T. Berkeley alone. It was certainly founded before 1286, because it is mentioned in the will of Walter Beauchamp; and William Giffard, Archbishop of York, granted these friers leave to build an oratory in Brook-street, without Gloucester, in February, 1269.—*Nasmith's ed. of Tanner.* It was surrendered July 28, 1538,

when it was said to be a small house in decay, and without rents, except 2s. a year on lease for twenty years. Thomas Knight, William Pleasans, and Henry Birchwood, three of the friers, had then permission to change their habits.

NICHOLAS CANTELUPE, or Cantelowe, D.D. sometimes called Nicholas of Gloucester, being a Carmelite, presided over this convent. Being elected Prior at Northampton, he continued there till his death in 1441, leaving behind him several monuments of literature, in divinity and history.—*Stevens Suppl. to the Monast.*

DAVID BOYS or BOSCHER, or Boethius, D.D. was some time governor, and after having visited many foreign universities for improvement, he died in 1450, or 1451, and was buried among his bretheren here, leaving several works of learning behind him.—*Stevens Suppl.*

The site of the White Friers was without the Lower Northgate, not far from Brook-street, towards the west end of the meadow, which still retains the name of Frier's Ground. The corporation are the proprietors, and pay the Crown a quit rent of 1s. 3d. yearly.

A small part of the buildings was standing in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the house of correction for the county of the city was appointed to be kept there. In the civil wars the whole was demolished, and some of the materials were used in the fortification of the city. A part of the buildings, called the Founder's Lodge, was converted into a barn, which was of service to the city at the siege. The whole, however, is now so completely demolished, and the ground covered with grass, that the exact situation is no longer to be distinguished.

CHURCHES.

ST. ALDATE'S

Is a small parish, situate in the north-east part of the city, adjoining to the parishes of St. Michael, and St. John the Baptist. In 1648, by an ordinance of parliament, it was united to St. Michael's, and the church and its appurtenances were given to the corporation of Gloucester, by whom it was taken down in 1653, and the materials sold, to defray the expence of building a brick wall round St. Michael's church-yard. But the ordinance of Parliament being annulled at the restoration, the parishes were again separated.

The old church had a low spire covered with shingles. It consisted of one aisle, and stood not far from the city wall, near the Upper Northgate, where the hall belonging to the fraternity of Smiths, &c. and other adjacent buildings now are. It was dedicated to Saint Aldate, Aldact, or Eldad, and was a Rectory, formerly belonging to the Priory of Deerhurst. The commissioners appointed to make a return of the value of livings, 26 H. VIII. certified as follows: *Recuria Sancti Aldati valet clare in decimis et oblationibus, ultra 12 denarios, solutos pro Senagio, 5 solidos archidiacono pro curacione, 8 den. episcopo pro visitacione, 77 sol. 3 den.*

In this church was a chantry, dedicated to St. Mary, a chantry or fraternity dedicated to St. John, the light of St. Katherine, and the light of the Holy Cross.

The benefice is a Rectory, and has always been so styled in ancient records, but usually held as a Curacy by licence of the Ordinary. A Rector occurs as early as the

reign of Henry III. and mention is made of the church in the reign of Edw. I. when Pope Nicholas's taxation was taken, "*Partio, Prior*" de Deerhurst in *Ecclia. Sci. Aldati*, 6s. 8d.

In the Harleian Valor, the living is rated at £14. 10s. 0½d.

The present church, or chapel as it is called, was built about 1750, on or near the site of the former building. It is a plain unornamented fabric, without pillars; with a small turret and a single bell.

Francis Turner Bayley, A. M. is the present incumbent.

In 1562, there were 50 householders in this parish: in 1712, 62 houses and 350 inhabitants; and 1743, houses 92, inhabitants 401; and in 1800, houses 99, inhabitants 514.

One guardian is chosen annually from this parish, for the workhouse.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST.



This parish comprehends some part of Upper Northgate, and all the Lower Northgate-street, besides some of the adjoining lanes.

The benefice is a Rectory, and in gift of the King. Before the dissolution, it belonged to the Abbey of St. Peter, to which it had been confirmed by Henry I. and Stephen; and was appropriated by Abbot Hammeline to the Precentor, for maintaining the feast of St. Oswald. The old church is said to have been built by King Athelstan; consisting of a large nave, and south-aisle of the same length; a chancel, a slender steeple at the west-end aisle, and a large porch on the north-side. The foundation stone of the present church, was laid on the 1st day of June, 1732, and divine service performed in it August 4th, 1734; at the expence of £.2310, of which, £.435 8s. 10d. was raised by brief, the remainder by taxation on the parishioners and contributions of individuals.

The church consists of a nave and two aisles, and is fitted up with neatness and convenience. The old steeple is standing, with a peal of six unmusical bells.

At the visitation of this church, 26 H. VIII. the commissioners certified as follows: *Rectoria Sancti Johannis valet clare in decimis et oblationibus, ultra 20 sol. solutos abbati et conventui Glouc. pro quadam pensione annuali, 12 den. pro senagio, 6s. 8d. archidiacono procuracione, 13 den. episcopo pro visitatione, £.14 Os. 10d. ob.*

The Parliament, in 1648, united St. Catherine's to this parish, and gave the patronage to the corporation: which was annulled at the restoration.

The benefice has been augmented, by Mr. Hodges's legacy and Queen's bounty; besides which, three pounds a year are left for prayers on Wednesday, and 10s. for a sermon.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
First fruits (discharged)	14	0	10	Synodals	0	2	0
Tenths	-	-	1 8 1	Pentecostals	0	1	2
Procurations	-	-	0 6 8				

After the battle of Bosworth field, in 1485, wherein King

Richard lost his life, Francis Viscount Lovel, and the Lord Strafford, fled to this church for sanctuary.

Francis Turner Bayley, A. M. is the present incumbent.

In 1562, there were 76 householders; in 1712, were 103 houses and 500 inhabitants; in 1743, 172 houses and 699 inhabitants; in 1800, the number of houses was 183, and of inhabitants, 925. It appoints three guardians of the poor.

ST. KATHARINES, *alias* ST. OSWALD'S.

This parish lies principally within the city, on the north east side, but takes in also a considerable part of the north hamlets. The turnpike road to Tewkesbury is the dividing line between this and the parish of St. Mary de Lode, through the hamlets of Kingsholm, Longford, and Twigworth; the land on the west-side belonging to the former, and the east-side to the latter.

The part of the parish lying within the city, is in general inhabited by the lower class of workmen in the different branches of the pin manufacture. A few good houses have been built by the late John Pitt, Esq. to whom the greatest part of the parish belonged.

In the centre of the parish, and surrounded by houses, is a neat paddock, stocked with fine deer, and ornamented with a good piece of water, belonging to the same family.

The number of householders in 1562, was 102: in 1712, according to Atkyns, 100 houses and 500 inhabitants; in 1743, there were 119 householders and 406 inhabitants; and according to the population returns of 1800, the number of houses was 141, of families 214, of inhabitants 707.

The benefice is a perpetual Curacy, in the gift of the family of Pitt, who are the lessees of the Dean and Chapter of

Bristol, and William Gyllett, A. M. is the present incumbent.

The church, with its materials, was given to the corporation of the city during the interregnum; and 1665, the roof and some other parts of it were used in building the barley market-house in the Eastgate-street, now removed. The parish had been, in 1642, united to St. John's by an ordinance of Parliament, but on the restoration the union was dissolved. For many years the Vicar of St. Mary de Lode succeeded to the duties and emoluments of this parish, as if they had been consolidated, until the appointment of the present incumbent by the lessee, as before observed.

The rectory and advowson of this parish belonged to the Priory of St. Oswald's till the dissolution, when the King, on the 18th of November, 34 H. VIII. granted it to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The four chapels of Churchdown, Norton, Compton, Abdale, and Sandhurst, were appendant to the Priory, from very early times, as appears from Pope Nicholas's taxation; where it is thus recorded, "*Ecclia Sci. Oswaldi cum Capell. Churchesdon, Norton, Compton, & Sandhurste, 40℥.*" King Henry granted the three first to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, and the last to the Bishop of the same church.

The church is said to have been built by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, in the place of the old one which he pulled down; and at the same time, he enlarged and repaired the tomb of St. Oswald. The west wall, containing four semi-circular arches, resting on pillars with Saxon ornaments, a piscina of later date, two pointed arches, and a similar one at the end, where the chancel stood, present to the antiquary an interesting specimen of church ruins. This parish appoints one guardian of the poor.

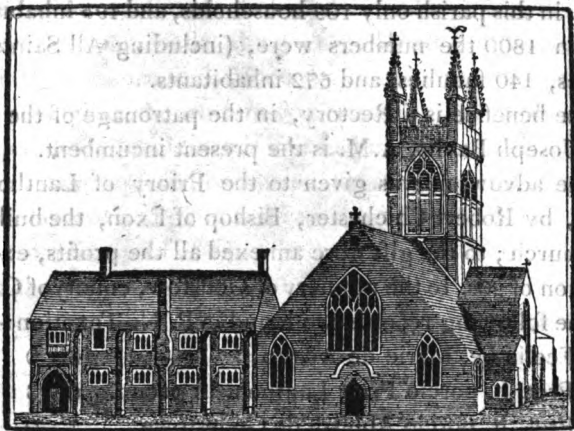


M. S.
ROBERTI RAIKES
In hac civitate nuper Typographi
Qui obiit die Septemb: 7.
Anno {Salutis 1757.
 {Ætatis suæ 68.

Uxoris item optimæ,
Mariæ Rev^{di} RICARDI DREW filiæ
Quæ obiit die Octob: 30^{mo}.
Anno {Salutis 1779.
 {Ætatis suæ 65.

John Wright del. et sculp.

Gloucester



ST. MARY DE CRYPT,

Called also Christ Church, and St. Mary in the South,

Is situate in the south west part of the town, comprehending great part of the Southgate-street, and bounded on the east and part of the south by the old city wall. The name was given from the vaults or charnel house which are under.

In this parish are situate the Grey Friars, to the east of the church; Crypt Free Grammar School, adjoining to the church; and the Black Friars, on the west of the Southgate-street.

Almost opposite to the school is a good old house, the residence of Judge Powell at the beginning of last century, and late of Robert Raikes, Esq. a character justly esteemed for the philanthropy and zeal with which he brought forward and fostered the plan of Sunday schools for the education of poor children. He is grandson of the Rev. Robert Raikes, minister of Beford, in Holderness, Yorkshire.

In 1562 there were 71 householders in this parish, (about 355 inhabitants); in 1710 there were 155 houses and about 700 inhabitants, (including All Saints and St. Owen's): in

1743, in this parish only 109 households, and 495 inhabitants; and in 1800 the numbers were, (including All Saints) 117 houses, 140 families, and 672 inhabitants.

The benefice is a Rectory, in the patronage of the King, and Joseph Baylis, A.M. is the present incumbent.

The advowson was given to the Priory of Lanthony in 1137, by Robert Chichester, Bishop of Exon, the builder of the church; to the gift were annexed all the profits, except a pension of 20s. to the nunnery of Godstow, county of Oxford.

The following records are found in P. N. Taxation:—

Ecclia be. Marie de Austro	-	5	0	0
Pret. h. porcio Prior Lanthon. in pecun.		0	3	0
Pret. h. porcio Abbisse de Godestowe		1	0	0

All Saints and St. Owen's were united to this church by an ordinance of Parliament during the interregnum, and one of the prebendal houses, with an annuity of 80l. settled for the Rectory: this union was dissolved on the restoration, and the parishes separated; but in 1664 the parish of All Saints was again consolidated with St. Mary de Crypt, by decree of Bishop Nicholson.

The revenues of the Rectory arise from the rent of part of the old Black Horse Inn, and a house at the corner of the lane leading to the Black Friars, and the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants.

The Harleian Valor rates it at 14l. 7s. 10d.

In the King's books (discharged) 14l. 7s. 1d.

The church, consisting of a nave and two transepts, is a fine specimen of pointed architecture of the 14th century; the tower is battlemented and finished with four pinnacles ornamented with crockets; the east window is divided into various compartments, over which is a small image, probably of the founder. In the east wall still remains the indent made by a cannon ball from the royal artillery during

the siege. Prior to the erection of the present, there was a church on this spot, built about 1137, by Robert Chichester, Bishop of Exon, and given by him to the priory of Lanthony; and in the western front, part of the old Saxon arch with billeted mouldings is still to be seen. The whole has lately been repaired and fitted up in a style that does credit to the zeal and good taste of the inhabitants. It has a clock and a fine peal of eight bells.

In this church there were, 1st. a chantry dedicated to St. Mary, to which Richard Manchester was a great benefactor in 1474. 2. A chantry on the south part of the church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, to which Manchester likewise contributed. 3. A chantry dedicated to St. Katherine, the lands of which lying in Lidney, county of Gloucester, and Ripple and Nauntón, county of Worcester, were sold to Sir Thomas Bell and Richard Duke, Esq. Aug. 17, 1549. 4. A fraternity dedicated to St. Thomas. 5. An anniversary, some of the possessions of which were sold to the same persons. 6. A yearly obit on Sept. 13, for Alderman John Cook, his father, mother, wife, and others, mentioned in the will of Dame Joan Cook, 1544, by whom it was founded.

This parish sends five guardians to the workhouse.

ALL SAINTS, OR ALL HALLOWS,

Is a small parish, situate in the centre of the city. By an ordinance of Parliament in 1648, it was united to St. Mary de Crypt, and in 1664, under Bishop Nicholson, the union was legally confirmed, so that now in every respect it is incorporated with that parish.

The old church, which consisted of one aisle with a chancel, was converted into the Tholsey, or place of public judicature; on which account the corporation pay annually 2l. 13s. towards repairing the church of St. Mary de Crypt.

In P. N. tax. is the following record, "*Portio Prior Lanthon. in Ecclesia omni. Scorum Ol. 2s. Od.*"

In the valuation of Hen. VIII. *Rectoria omnium Sancto- rum valet clare in decimis et oblationibus, ultra 12 den. pro senagio, 2 sol. pensionem priori et conventui Lanthoniae, 8 den. episcopo pro visitatione, 12 sol. pro vinctis, cera, et pane, annuatim solutas, 6l. 13s. 6d. ob.*

In the Harleian Valor, the church is rated at 7l. 1s.

There was a chantry dedicated to St. Mary, and another service called the feoffees service.

ST. OWEN'S

Is a small parish, adjoining to Crypt on the south, and is bounded by the city stone. During the interregnum in 1646, it was united to St. Mary de Crypt; but separated at the restoration, and has continued so ever since, though it is so far considered as still annexed, that the Rector of St. Mary de Crypt performs the parochial duties; and baptisms, marriages, and deaths, are registered there.

The benefice was a Vicarage, and was given by Earl Milo, with its appurtenances, to the Priory of Lanthony. It was taxed at thirteen marks 19 Ed. I.

The church, which stood on the west side, a little without southgate, was burnt down by the citizens, with the rest of the suburbs, at the siege, immediately after the messengers from the city had returned their answer to the King's summons, August 10, 1643. On the site, or near to it, a meeting-house was built, in 1730. The number of households in 1562, was 93. In 1743, there were 65 houses and 186 inhabitants; and in 1800, the number was 58 houses, 274 inhabitants.

One guardian is elected for the workhouse.



ST. MARY DE LODE;

Or, St. Mary before the Gate of St. Peter's, St. Mary Broadgate, and St. Mary le Port.

This parish adjoins the western precincts of the Cathedral, and was formerly intersected by a channel of the Severn, now filled up, or at least reduced to a small brook, which falls into the river at the head of the quay. To the latter of these circumstances the first name is owing, (*Lode* being Saxon for a passage) and all the other names are evidently derived from its local relation to the Abbey.

It is said that this parish, in ancient times, comprehended considerable portions in distant places : as forty-eight houses, with Lawford's gate, at Bristol, some lands at Stow, with the parishes of Lassington, Down Hatherley, and Maisemore. The latter are now independent parishes, and the houses and lands are compleatly separated from it. The hamlets of Tuffley and Wotton, with parts of Kingsholm, Longford, and Twigworth, are now within the parish of St. Mary de Lode, and pay their share of its assessments towards the repair of the church ; but all, except the Kingsholm, which

is rated with the parishes in the city in the Workhouse Act, maintain their own poor.

About 1140, Gilbert Foliot, the Abbot of St. Peter's, assigned this church, with its chapels of St. Giles at Maisemore, St. Lawrence at Barnwood, and St. Leonard at Upton, to the maintenance of a light at the altar of St. Peter.—*Rudder*.

1291. This vicarage was taxed at thirty marks. John de Rodberow had a pension in it of twenty-three marks, the sacrist of St. Peter had five, and the Prior of Lanthony, in great tythes, two marks. The Rector of this church had five shillings out of that of Matson. The portion which John de Rodberow had, was resigned by his successor Reginald de Schipton, 19 Feb. 1301, and on the 15th of April following, was annexed to the vicarage by the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

1304. A certain corrody was granted to the Vicar and his successors, with a yearly pension of five marks, pay for one horse, and entertainment for himself, a Chaplain, a Deacon, and two clerks at the Abbey table on certain festivals.

1313. The vicarage was assigned by the King's licence, for sustaining and repairing the Virgin Mary's chapel in the Abbey. The revenues of the church, amounting to forty marks, were appropriated by the Pope to the service of the Abbey, and

1394. The appropriation was acknowledged and ratified by the Bishop of Worcester, and again in 1534.

1398. The Abbey granted an annual pension of 6s. 8d. for all episcopal dues.

1403. April 3, the Bishop of Worcester, with the consent of the Abbey, ordained, that instead of all former pensions, &c. the Vicar shall have only the care of the vicarage, with a pension of 16l. with the vicarage house: the Abbey

to pay 26s. 8d. to the poor of the parish; and from the receipts of all the oblations and profits arising in the church, to provide a sufficient number of Chaplains in the church and chapels belonging to it.

At the dissolution, the whole coming to the Crown, and being re-granted to the Dean and Chapter, they were assigned in the charter to pay the Vicar a pension of 10l. 13s. 4d. In 1666, this had been increased to 53l. 13s. 4d. and was continued for twenty-one years. The Vicar was afterwards permitted to receive the small tythes, and now possesses a considerable allotment of land in lieu of them, in consequence of a late inclosure, regulated and confirmed by an Act of Parliament.

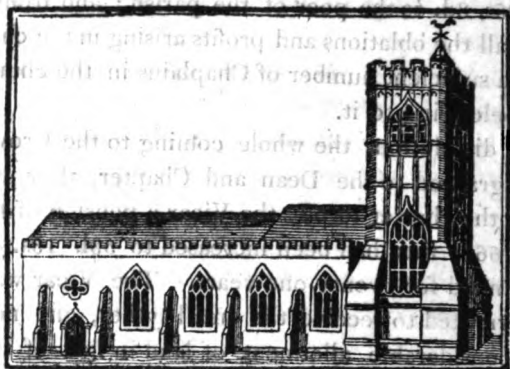
Charles Palmer, A. M. is the present incumbent.

The church retains more marks of antiquity than any other ecclesiastical building in the city, the Cathedral excepted. The west door, the circular arches of the south, and part of the north side, with the pillars that support them, are of a period prior to the conquest. The two pointed arches at the east end of the north range, are the alterations of a much more modern date.

In the chancel on the north side, is a cumbent figure of considerable antiquity, but certainly not of King Lucius, who is said, in Collier's Historical Dictionary, to have been buried here. The honour is claimed with some more shew of probability by the church of Winchester. The costume of this effigy does not correspond with so early a period.

In 1562, there were 156 householders in this parish; 1712, there were 106 houses and 500 inhabitants; in 1743, the number of households was 123, of inhabitants 482; and 800, there were 162 houses, and 844 inhabitants.

This parish returns two guardians to the workhouse.



ST. MICHAEL'S.

This parish extends into part of the Northgate-street, part of the Southgate-street, the whole of the Eastgate-street, and a considerable part of Barton-street. By an ordinance of Parliament in 1646, the parishes of St. Aldate and St. Mary de Grace were annexed to this, and 80*l.* a year, with a prebendal house, were settled upon the Rectory, and the patronage given to the Mayor and Burgesses. The church being at that time much out of repair, both the others were taken down, and many of the materials used on St. Michael's in 1653, when it was under built with three new pillars. At the restoration the parishes were again separated.

In this church were several chantries, which having been dissolved at the reformation, may now sink into oblivion, as they would record only the superstitious ignorance of the age in which they were tolerated.

In 1366, a right of sepulture was acquired for the parishioners in their own church-yard, who were before interred in the cemetery of the Abbey, on payment of 20*s.* yearly to St. Peter: but the church-yard having been consecrated with-

out the approbation of the Bishop of Worcester, was continued under an interdict till 1368.

The church and chapel were valued at seven marks, 16 E. I. and three years afterwards at nine, and in the sixth year of the next reign, at ten. In the commissioners' certificate, 26 H. 8. it is thus expressed, "*Rectoria Sancti Michaelis valet in decimis et oblationibus, ultra 20 den. solutos episcopo pro visitatione ; 6s. 8d. archidiacono pro procurationibus, 2s. pro senagio et 2 den. seneschallis villæ Gloucestræ, 21l. 5s. 9d. ob.* The first fruits of this Rectory, which before 1624 were 21l. 5s. 9½d. were then reduced by decree of the Exchequer, to 8l. 16s. 4d. on the appeal of Mr. Woodruffe, the Rector. It is now discharged of first fruits and tenths.

The benefice is a Rectory, in the gift of the Crown, and Thomas Rudge, B.D. is the present incumbent.

The church consists of two aisles, as it at present appears, but certainly at a former period of a nave and two aisles. The south aisle and nave were probably thrown together in 1653, when it was repaired, as one pillar at the west end evidently shews. This pillar was re-built a few years since, in the style of the other three : the old one having become ruinous and in great danger of falling. The tower is a handsome building, and was erected during the Lancastrian war ; the rose is placed on the east side, a little above the roof of the church. It has six good bells and a market bell, a clock, and chimes which have long been silent.

The number of households in this parish in 1562, was 106 ; about 1712, there were 105 houses, and nearly 600 inhabitants ; in 1743, there were 137 households, and 605 inhabitants ; and in 1800, 142 houses and 820 inhabitants.

It returns five guardians to the workhouse.

ST. MARY DE GRACE,

Or Grace-lane; called also St. Mary in the Market.

This is a small parish adjoining to St. Michael's. During the interregnum in 1648, it was united to St. Michael's, and the building granted to the corporation, in consideration of their keeping powder and ammunition for the defence of the city. In 1653 it was taken down, and partly applied to the repairs of St. Michael's. At the restoration, the union, made by Cromwell's parliament, was dissolved, but the benefice has been held ever since by the Rector of St. Michael, who is licenced thereto by the Bishop. The parishioners attend that church, and are married, baptized, buried, and registered there.

The church consisted of one aisle, with a spire steeple, and stood on the place called the Knap, east of the site of the King's board, where the herb and fish market used to be kept.

The number of housholders in 1562 was 29; about 1716 there were 42 houses and 240 inhabitants; in 1743, there were 45 houses, and only 137 inhabitants; and in 1800, 38 houses and 217 inhabitants.

It returns two guardians to the workhouse.



ST. NICHOLAS.

This parish comprehends the western part of the city, and some meadows on the west side of the Severn. The Patron Saint was Bishop of the city of Myra in Lycia.

Henry III. at the request of his Queen, gave the church to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the gift was confirmed by Pope Gregory. After the dissolution it was granted, with the hospital, by Queen Elizabeth, to the Mayor and Burgesses of Gloucester, subject to a pension of 13s. 4d. payable to the Chapter of Gloucester.

In the time of Ed. I. the clear yearly value in tythes and oblations was 40 marks, but at the dissolution, the certificate was as follows: *Ecclesia Sancti Nicholai Glouc. valet clare in decimis et oblationibus per annum, ultra, 2s. per annum solutos episcopo Wigorniae; 6s. 8d. pro procuratione Archidiacono Glouc. 13s. 4d. pro visitatione episcopi Glouc. juxta ratam cujus libet tertii anni 40s. et 104s. singulis diebus do-*

minicis per totum annum, inter pauperes et mulieres dicti hospitalis distribut. ratione appropriationis dictæ ecclesiæ ex fundatione Henrici III. nuper regis Angliæ, 9th 18s. The minister of this parish is entitled to a lodging in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The church of Holy Trinity was united to this, by an ordinance of Parliament, in 1648, and an annuity of 80l. a year annexed to the curacy, with one of the prebendal houses; the incumbent to pay first fruits and tenths after the rate of 8l. a year. Though again disunited at the restoration, they were held for many years by the same minister, till the Chapter, towards the latter end of last century, annexed it to St. Mary de Lode.

The church stands on the north side of the Westgate-street, consisting of a handsome nave, with two aisles, and a vestry at the east-end of the north aisle. The chancel has a neat altar piece of modern workmanship. The tower, with a spire containing six bells and a saint's bell, stands at the west end of the nave. The spire being considered as ruinous, was lately taken down to the place where a mural coronet surrounded it, and finished with a gilded globe. From this mural coronet, some have supposed that the fabric was built at the expence of King John, who was Earl of Gloucester; but, though there are some appearances of ancient architecture in the circular windows of the church, yet the tower is certainly more modern, and may be placed near the era of the building of the College tower. In 1662, there were 146 householders in this parish. In 1710, 196 houses, and about 1000 inhabitants; in 1743, there were 282 houses, and 1309 inhabitants; and in 1800, the number of houses was 279, of inhabitants 1787.

Six guardians of the poor are returned from this parish.

TRINITY

Is a small parish, adjoining to St. Nicholas's on one side, and St. Mary de Grace on the other. By an ordinance of Parliament in 1648, it was united, as before observed, to St. Nicholas; and the church being granted to the corporation for the purpose of being converted into a school-house, the bells, seats, and other things belonging to the interior, were removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to Teynton, St. Nicholas, and other places. In 1698, the church, which had been for a long time in a ruinous condition, was taken down, except part of the walls towards the west-end, which, with a little alteration, were converted to a house for keeping fire engines, and other necessities for the use of the city. The tower, which was very beautiful, was permitted to continue as an ornament to the street, and a conduit was erected, in 1702, beneath it. By the Act of 23 G. II. for removing nuisances and improving the city, it was taken down. See p. 113.

The benefice was anciently a Rectory, but in 1391 it was made Vicarial, and was appropriated to St. Peter's Abbey; and, after the dissolution, was confirmed by charter to the Cathedral.

In 1562, the number of households was 60; about 1710, there were 134 houses and 600 inhabitants; in 1743, there were 119 households and 491 inhabitants; and in 1800, the number of houses was 104, of inhabitants 501.

Three guardians are chosen for the workhouse.

Besides the ecclesiastical buildings belonging to the establishment, there are five meeting-houses for Protestant dissenters, one for Roman Catholics, and a Synagogue for Jews.

The first, for Presbyterians, is situate in the Lower Southgate-street, and was built as was before mentioned, in 1730, on or near the place where the old church of St. Owen formerly stood. Rev. Mr. Bishop is minister.

The second, for dissenters of a similar persuasion, stands in Barton-street, within the parish of St. Michael. Rev. Mr. Awbrey is minister.

The third, situate in the Lower Northgate-street, belongs to those of the late Mr. Wesley's connection.

The fourth is in St. Mary de Lode-square, belonging to the followers of Whitfield, and was converted from a theatre to a place of worship, under the patronage of the late Countess of Huntingdon.

The chapel for Roman Catholics is without the Lower Northgate-street.

The Jews' Synagogue is situate in the Lower Southgate-street, opposite the Infirmary.

In an architectural point of view, neither of the foregoing buildings has any thing interesting or worthy of particular notice.

MONUMENTS AND RAISED TOMBS

IN THE CATHEDRAL,

Beginning at the north west door of the nave.

On the north side is a monument to the memory of Benjamin King, D. D. a Prebendary of this Cathedral. See p. 261.

On a small neat marble monument adjoining, is the following inscription :—

Near this place are deposited the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Head, widow of Joshua Head, Surgeon, of Lower Slaughter, in this county, and daughter of the Revd. Robert Pyrke, Vicar of Heath, in the county of Derby. She died 5th June, 1804, aged 70 years.

Next to this, on a small square tablet near the cloyster door, is the following :—

Near this place lie the remains of ANN ARNOLD, during more than forty years a faithful servant to the family of MR. CHARLES BRERETON. Amidst a great corruption of manners in that class of people, she retained an unblemished simplicity and innocence, discharging her duty on the genuine and disinterested principles of affection and christianity. She ordered by her will that the little fruits of her labours should at length return to the family in which she had earned them, and from which she had deserved much greater. This small table is inscribed to the memory of her virtues; may it admonish others to imitate them. She died, 1 March, in the year of Christ 1760, aged 74 years.

On the east side of the cloyster door, on a small marble tablet.—Near this place lie the remains of ISAAC THOMPSON, late of this city, who died March 25th, 1787, aged 54 years.

Adjoining, within the same arch, on a free-stone monu-

X X

ment.—In memory of Eli Dupree and Cecilia, hiswife. He died August 11, A.D. 1707, aged 74. She, Jan. the 6th, 1715, aged 81. Also two of their children, died in their infancy, they lye in the church-yard.

Eli Dupree, their son, was abused unto death at Hayes, in the county of Middlesex, May the 24, 1741, aged 74, and was there buried.

Also in memory of Jarvice Hyde and Isabel his wife, and Elizabeth Hyde, and Isabel Webley, their daughters. They lye in St. Nicholas church.

John Dupree erected this monument in memory of his friends and benefactors.

John Dupree died the 12th of January, 1746, aged 84.

Within the next arch, on a handsome marble monument,

Near this monument are deposited the remains of RALPH BIGLAND, Esq. GARTER PRINCIPAL KING OF ARMS, descended from the family of BIGLAND of BIGLAND, in the county Palatine of LANCASTER. He was the only son of RICHARD BIGLAND, late of Gray's-Inn, by MARY, third daughter and coheir of GEORGE ERRINGTON of ERRINGTON, in NORTHUMBERLAND, and JANE his wife, only daughter and heir of ROBERT BABINGTON of BABINGTON, in the said county. He was born January the 29th, 1711. Married Anne, daughter and coheir of JOHN WILKINS of Frocester, in this county, by whom he left one son only, RICHARD BIGLAND of FROCESTER. He died at the HERALD'S OFFICE, LONDON, March 27, 1784.

Appointed BLUEMANTLE *Pursuivant*, February the 23d, 1757. SOMERSET *Herald*, June 15, 1759, created NORROY *King of Arms*, May 27, 1773. CLARENCEUX *King of Arms*, September 12, 1774, and GARTER *Principal King of Arms*, March 2d, 1780.

Millard, Gloster.

Adjoining is a neat marble monument:—

To the virtuous memory of ANNE, the most intirely loving and beloved wife of JOHN HILTON, Clerk, usher of the College School, who died Feb. 26, 1694. Ætatis A^o 30.

Meek was her temper, modest was her life,

A chaste and humble virgin, loyal wife.

Her manners graceful, pregnant was her wit,

Her nature amiable, her behaviour sweet.

Her soul adorned with dovelike innocence,

To gain a heavenly mansion hasted hence,

And bid surviving walkers o'er her grave,

Love the world less, and strive their souls to save.

Eccles. 7. 36. Remember thy end and thou shalt never do amiss.

In the next compartment, a beautiful marble monument inclosed with iron rails.

Sacred to the memory of SARAH MORLEY, wife of JAMES MORLEY, Esq. of *Bombay*, in the East Indies, and daughter of Mr. JAMES RICHARDSON, of *Newent*, in this county.

Impelled by a tender and conscientious solicitude to discharge her parental duties in person, she embarked with her young family, when their health and education required their removal to England, and having sustained the pains of child-birth at sea, she died a few days after that event, on the 25th of May, 1784, in the twenty-ninth year of her age.

Of seven children, the issue of her marriage, one son and three daughters survived to lament the untimely loss of an invaluable mother.

Her husband erected this monument, to testify his grateful and affectionate remembrance of a wife, whose exemplary and amiable domestic qualities endeared her to him beyond all that language can express.

Flexman, invt. et fecit.

Within the next arch, a monument with the following inscription :—

Near this place lies the body of Lucy Stokes, relict of Thomas Stokes, Gent. only daughter of Doct. Harwood, a Prebendary of this cathedral, (who died anno 1669,) by Isabella his beloved wife, youngest daughter of Bray Aylworth, of Aylworth, in the county of Gloucester, Esq. and granddaughter of Sir Paul Tracy, of Stanway, in the aforesaid county, Bart. She was first married to Timothy Nourse, Gent. first founder of the workhouse in this city, and who at her death, gave 25l. per ann. for ever to the poor of the parish of St John's Bedwardine, near the city of Worcester, and 12l. 10s. per ann. to the parishes of St Mary de Lood, and St. Katherine's, in this city, and 12l. 10s. per ann. to the parish of Newent in the said county of Gloucester.

She was pious and just, courteous to all, but very remarkable for her love to her sober and virtuous relations, and abhorring the vicious and extravagant,

To whom great sorrow daily she express

But now removed unto eternal rest.

She died Jan. 11th, A. D. 1732, aged 73 years.

Cleveley, Gloucester, fecit.

In the next compartment, on a monument, is the following inscription :—

Non prosunt Domino, quæ prosunt omnibus artes.

M. S. Juxta obdormiscit in Christo EDWARDUS WRIGHT, Medicinæ Doctor vere christianus; quippe qui naturam investigans, Naturæ Deum et agnovit et veneratus est: vir doctus, pius severe justus; qui ægris non funerandis sed sanandis nomen et famam conciliavit; nec tam ægrotantum cruménis, quam bonæ inhiavit valetudini. Unde nulli inimicus inimicum non habuit præter ignorantem. In egenos usque adeo fuit beneficus, ut consilium, opem, medicamina liberaliter et gratis suppeditavit. Dum autem aliorum sedulo curavit salutem, propriam amisit; immaturâ nimirum morte

præceptus tristissimum cui reliquit desiderium. July 24, An. Dni. 1701. *Ætatis* 36.

Conjux superstes memoria viri optime meriti, hoc qualecunque monumentum amoris ergo lugens merensque poni curavit; et moriens eodem sepulchro ipsius cineres recondi voluit. Verè fuit vidua et bonis operibus omnium testimonio comprobata. Ob: Martii 18. An. Dom. 1722. *Æt.* 67.

Next to this a monument, with the effigies of a man and woman kneeling before a desk, with their seven sons and six daughters, and this inscription:—

Here lieth buried the bodies of Thomas Machen, Esq. late Alderman of the City of Gloucester, and thrice Mayor of the same; who departed this life Oct. 18, 1614, in the 74th year of his age; and of Christian his wife, with whom he lived in a state of marriage 50 years, and had issue, seven sons and six daughters; she departed this life June 29th, 1615, in the 70th year of her age.

Res redit huc, morimur; mors ultima linea rerum.

On the east wall, is inscribed on a monument:—

In charissimam memoriam Samuelis Browning, et familie de Coley generosi, qui obiit tertio die Februarii anno Domini 1676. *Ætatis* sue 27. Juxta etiam defuncti jacent liberi ejus tres per dilectissimam uxorem Margaretam, filiam Guilielmi Selwyn de Matson, arm. viz. Margaret, Sam. Ann. Browning. In terribili *Ætate* mortui omnes.

To the north of this, is a handsome marble monument, (inclosed with iron rails,) on which lie the effigies of a man and his wife, beautifully sculptured in white marble, at full length; at their feet this inscription:—

To the happy memory of Abraham Blackleach, Gent. son of William Blackleach, Esq. a man not only generally beloved in his life, but deservedly endeared to posterity, by rare examples of seldom patterned piety, exercised in his bounty to St. Paul's, in London, to this church, to the highways

about, and to the poor of this city; who laying aside the vileness of mortality, was admitted to the glory of eternity, Nov. 30, 1639. Gertrude his wife, daughter of Ambrose Elton, Esq. and Anne, sister to Walter Lord Ashton, hath erected this monument for a testimony of the same, and her observance.

Next to this towards the south, is an elegant, and beautifully designed marble monument:—

Sacred to the memory of Sir John Guise, Bart. of Highnam Court L. L. D. Alderman in this corporation, and formerly Lieut. Col. in the Gloucester Militia, whose excellent disposition early attracted the regard of this city and county, in which his conciliating manners, his judgment, good sense, and principles of unsullied honor, gave him an ascendancy that was retained with unceasing attachment to the period of his dissolution. His hospitality was splendid without profusion, his friendship was active without profession, his munificence extensive without ostentation. With the affectionate solicitude that endeared him as a father, were joined those endowments for domestic life, which render indelible the sorrow of her who has erected this memorial of conjugal happiness. Ob. 3d May, 1794. Æt. 60.

Millard, Gloucester.

On the north side of the seventh pillar, west end, is a small neat marble tablet erected,—

To the memory of NOAH NEALE, Esq. of St. Martin's Stamford Baron, Northamptonshire. He died November 2d, 1779. Aged 39 years.

JANE his wife, died February 18th, 1803. Aged 63 years. Elizabeth his daughter, died Jan. 20th, 1773, aged 13 years. Also ROSE BRITANNIA, their daughter, died April 15th, 1786, aged 10 years.

Millard, Gloucester.

On the south side of the same pillar, an oval tablet, on a neat marble monument, has the following inscription:—

In memory of the REV. CHARLES BISHOP, M.A. Rector

of Elkstone and Rudford, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this county, whose abilities as a Divine, taste as a Scholar, and uprightness as a Magistrate, entitled him to that veneration and respect, which he had not only the satisfaction to merit, but the peculiar happiness to enjoy. His engagements in education through a long course of years having necessarily extended his connections, such was the excellency of his heart, so attractive his manners, that his friendships became as numerous as his acquaintance; such the undeviating steadiness of his nature, that every tie grew stronger by time, while those who knew him longest, loved him most. Ob. Mart. 29, 1788, Æt. 59.

Amicitiae sacrum.

Millard, Gloucester.

Against the west pillar, a neat marble monument,—

Sacred to the memory of Dame MARY STRACHAN, wife of *Sir William Strachan*, Baronet, daughter and sole heiress of *Edward Popham*, late of *Tewkesbury Park*, in this county, Esq. She died, Oct. 23, 1770. In her life, gentleness of manners, firmness of affection, and sincerity in religion, characterized the woman, the friend, and the christian.

Ricketts, inv. et sculp.

Against the fifth pillar, a neat marble monument,—

Sacred to the memory of SAMUEL HAYWARD, of *Walsworth-Hall*, near this city, Esq. many years in the Commission of the Peace for this county. In his official department as a Magistrate, he was active, upright, and vigilant: in private life a tender husband, a sincere friend, and good christian. He died March 2, 1790, aged 76 years, universally regretted by all who knew him.

Also of Samuel, his son, who died Feb. 26, 1764, aged near 7 years.

BRYAN, Gloucester

On the next pillar,—

Here lieth the body of Sarah, the beloved wife of Samuel Hendey, of this city, mercer, who departed this life June 15, 1729. Also Samuel Hendey, died July the 29th, 1731, aged 51 years.

On the next pillar a marble monument,—

Sacred to the memory of James Wood, of this city, Esq. who departed this life Aug. 5, 1761, aged 67. He descended from the family of the Woods, of Brockrup-Court and Cheltenham, in this county. Also of Dorothy his wife, daughter of Richard Weeksy, A.M. Vicar of Sherstone, Wilts, who died December 16, 1762, aged 68. Also of Richard Wood, Esq. Banker, of this city, their son, who departed this life March 6, 1792, in the 70th year of his age. Also of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and co-heiress of John Agg, of Elmstone Hardwick, Esq. who died June 10, 1803, aged 75. Each of them, in every relation of life, afforded a most striking pattern of goodness and benevolence.

Lewis, Gloucester.

Against the next pillar, on a neat marble monument, the following inscription :—

M.S. of ANNE, wife of THOMAS RUDGE, of this city, Attorney-at-Law, &c. Ob. Easter day, 1759. Æt. 39 years.

Of JAMES RUDGE, Gent. one of the Coroners of this county, a Proctor of this Court, Attorney-at-Law, &c. son of the said THOMAS and ANNE. Ob. Jan. 9, 1786. Æt. 34 years.

Of SUSANNAH, wife of the said THOMAS RUDGE, ob. Dec. 9, 1790. Æt. 62 years.

Of MARY ANN GARDINER, wife of Lieut. GARDINER, and daughter of the said JAMES, ob. Jan. 20, 1801. Æt. 21 years.

Of an infant son of theirs.

Of MRS. SARAH MURCUTT, widow, sister of the said SUSANNAH, ob. Jan. 8th, 1802. *Æt.* 84 years.

Of SARAH, wife of the said THOMAS, and sister of COL. JOHN BARNES, ob. Aug. 29th, 1802. *Æt.* 62 years.

Also of the above mentioned Thomas Rudge, who died the 17th of July, 1809, in the 83d year of his age.

Against the next pillar, is the monument of Bishop Warburton. See p. 224.

Between the two west doors, is a monument of Bishop Benson. See p. 219.

On the south side of the great west door, is a monument to the memory of Alderman Jones. See p. 248.

Against the north side of the first pillar, in the south range, is a neat marble monument to the memory of James Benson, L.L.D. P. 247.

On the next pillar, is a handsome marble monument in memory of JANE FENDALL, wife of WILLIAM FENDALL, Esq. and youngest daughter of the late REVD. JAMES BENSON, L.L.D. who departed this life, December XXIV, MDCCXCIX, aged XLI years, and lies interred in the neighbouring church of MATSON. The mildness of her disposition, the suavity of her manners, and the many amiable qualities displayed in her general conduct, justly endeared her to her friends; and constituted to them in her early death, a source of the deepest affliction; whilst the recollection of her truly christian deportment through life, yielded the only adequate consolation in a well grounded assurance, that the event, which wounded their hearts with sorrow, must have proved to her the summons to everlasting happiness.

KING, FR. BATH.

On the next pillar is a marble monument:—M. S. Johannis Topham, Armigeri, unius e Magistris Banci Hospitii

Y y

Grayensis; Regiæ Societatis socii; Antiquariorum Societatis socii & Thesaurarii Archiepiscopii Cantuariensis Bibliothecarii; Corporatus Clericorum Filiarum Registrarum, Societatis pro sublevandis Clericorum Orphanis Thesaurarii. His titulis perpensis, Si quid ultra quæras, Lector, hosce singulos ex bonorum omnium consensu illum fide & industria meruisse: Nec minus optimis vitæ privatæ officiis ad amussim perfunctum esse scias. Abi et provinciam quam nactus es, orna. Natus in comitatu Eboracensi Januar. 6, 1746. Obiit sine prole August 19, 1803.

On the next pillar a neat marble monument, Sacred to the memory of John Parker, Esquire, late of Hasfield Court, in the county of Gloucester, who died the 22d of March, 1809, aged 52 years. Whose remains are interred in this Cathedral near the tomb of his late ancestor, ABBOT PARKER, and by his decease, the male descendants of that family are extinct.

Wood fecit, Gloucester.

Against the fifth pillar, a plain monument, with the following:—

TO THE HAPPY MEMORY OF THOMAS BATHERNE, THE ONLY SONNE OF RICHARD BATHERNE, LATE OF PENHOW, IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, GENT. HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE, SEPTEMBER THE 25TH, 1652, AGED 22.

Leaving behind him his sorrowful mother, who out of her dear affection to him, erected this monument.

Also to the memory of Mary, the wife of Richard Batherne, Gent. who departed this life; March 29, 1665.

Against the sixth pillar, an elegant marble monument, Sacred to the memory of JOHN WEBB, Esq. L.L.D. of Norton Court, in the county of Gloucester, and one of the representatives for this city in three successive Parliaments. He departed this life, Feb. the 4th, 1795, aged 64 years.

As a public character, his conduct in the House of Commons was truly exemplary, ever voting according to the dictates of his conscience, an high sense of honor, and an independent spirit. In private life, he was an affectionate husband, a kind and good father, a real and sincere friend. He was blessed with a benevolent and generous heart, which at all times afforded a refuge to every distressed object within his power to assist. Few men have died more generally or more sincerely lamented.

Also of John Webb, Esq. his eldest son, who departed this life, March 21st, 1797, aged 28 years.

To the memory of Arabella Webb, widow of the above John Webb, Esq. who departed this life, the 11th June, 1801, aged 59 years.

BREAN, Gloucester.

Against the seventh pillar, a neat marble monument, in memory of MARY CLARKE, wife of RICHARD CLARKE, of the precincts of Worcester Cathedral, Gent.

Her piety was unaffected, her benevolence universal, her sense of the sufferings of others constant and liberal. She was truly amiable as a daughter, wife, mother, and friend. She died in this city, the 14th June, 1792, in the forty-first year of her age, and was buried near this place.

Against the east wall of the south side of the nave, is the monument of Catherine Pembridge, with:—*Siste gradum, Viator, et ante discepto quam vana spes sint, quam faste hominum gaudia. Jacet, heu, jacet, Catharina mea; utrorum scilicetissima optima, tam venusta, tam casta, tam pia, ut nihil supra. Si ætas, si forma deflenda sit, si corporis, animæ dotes luctui his nullus erit modus. Mæmor hoc dicavit Gulielmus Pembridge, Gen. mem. prævixisse conjugis, quæ fato defuncta est 169 die Junii, Anno Ætatis 269. Salutis 1690.*

Adjoining is a neat marble monument, erected to the memory of Dr. Adams, late Prebendary of this Cathedral. See p. 274.

On the east side of the seventh pillar, opposite, is a monument:—"Sacred to the memory of Richard Clarke, Barrister at Law, and Member of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, son of Richard Clarke, of Worcester, Esq. and Mary his wife. He departed this life January 22, 1806, in the 34th year of his age. He was pious, humane, generous, and sincere; those friends who knew him most will ever mourn his loss. He is buried near this pillar, in a vault adjoining that in which the remains of his parents are deposited."

On the south side of the same pillar is another, with the following:—"Near this pillar (in the same grave with his wife) RICHARD CLARKE, Esq. of the *College Precincts, Worcester*; whose piety and charity were ever active, never ostentatiously displayed. The relative duties of life he discharged with tender and prudent attention. He was firm in his friendships, and distinguished for his liberal hospitality. He died on the 4th of Nov. 1796, in the 61st year of his age.

Against the next pillar, a neat marble monument:—

To the beloved and revered memory of the Rev. THOMAS PARKER, A. M. Rector of Saintbury and Vicar of Othurcham, in this county, late Precentor of this Cathedral Church, and Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, who died on the 22d of December, 1800, aged 47 years. This monument is erected as a testimony of sincere affection by his widow.

Nearly opposite, on the south wall, the following:—

Near this place rest the remains of MARY, late wife of LUKE SINGLETON, Esq. In life guided by virtue, amiable in person, polite in manners, and much respected for her good sense. She died March 3d, 1761.

On the west side of the south door is the monument of Dr. Ellis, Bishop of St. David's. See p. 270.

In the passage leading to the south transept, on the right, is the supposed tomb of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, 1367, and his lady. The man is in plated armour, mail gorget collar of S. S. very pointed helmet, shoes of mail; under his head a helmet and mantle, the crest gone, a lion at his feet. His wife has flowing hair, bound in front by a fillet, down her breast falls a band like a striped ribband; a collared dog at her feet lifts up her mantle.—*Gough sep. vet.*

This account does not suit any Earl of Hereford that we know of, unless it be supposed that the effigies were brought from Lanthony monastery at the dissolution.

Opposite to this, at the west end of the choir, lies the effigies of Abbot Seabroke, curiously cut in alabaster, in his pontificalibus, on his tomb. He died in 1457, and Sir Robert Atkyns mentions an inscription for him in the south aisle of the choir; but Willis thinks he was mistaken.—In 1669 the sexton, in breaking up the ground just by, found his body entire, with boots and spurs upon his legs, and a white cap upon his head, but a crowd of people pressing to see it, one slipped into the vault, upon which it fell to pieces. MSS. Account.

In Seabroke's chapel is a monument to the memory of Francis Baber. See p. 246.

IN THE SOUTH TRANSEPT.

Against the west wall a marble tablet:—

Sacred to the memory of BENJAMIN BAYLIS, Esq. Alderman of this City, who died June 29, 1777, aged 56 years. Also of ELIZABETH his wife, who died January 1, 1798. HESTER their daughter, died Nov. 17th, 1765, aged 5 years.

BENJAMIN their son, died March 11th, 1783, aged 37 years.
MARTHA their daughter, died March 29th, 1800.

Adjoining to this, a neat tablet of marble, with the following inscription :—

Near this place are deposited the remains of **FRANCES GORGES**. She was the eldest daughter of **THOMAS FETTL-PLAGE**, of Swinbrooke, in the county of Oxford, Esq. and widow of Richard Gorges, of Eye-court, in the county of Hereford, Esq. some time Representative in Parliament for the borough of Leominster. She died on the 29th of May, 1800, aged 65 years.

Next to this a neat marble tablet : To the memory of **Mary**, wife of **Thynne Howe Gwynne, jun. Esq.** of Buckland, in the county of Brecknock, and youngest daughter of the late Richard Gorges, Esq. of Eye, in the county of Hereford, who departed this life on the 25th day of Feb. 1808, in the 33d year of her age.

On the south side a neat plain marble tablet :—

Sacred to the beloved memory of **JOHN FLEY**, a native of Wimpole, in Devonshire, whose body (with those of his wife Elizabeth and his daughter Mary Bonnor) lies buried in the College yard :

An unaffected simplicity of manners marked the character of this truly good man : he lived in health to the age of nearly 86 years, more than 40 of which he was a faithful and attentive servant of this Cathedral.

That his virtues may be remembered and imitated, this tablet is erected by his affectionate grand daughter Mariana Bonnor, 1802.

Adjoining is the monument of Richard Pates. See p. 85.

Against the east wall is the very elegant marble monument of Bishop Benson, with the inscription as found page 220.

Adjoining is a handsome marble monument, to the memory of Dean Tucker. See p. 257.

Underneath, J. T. S.T.P.H: Eccl. Inst. Decanus July 15, A.D. 1758.

Near to the door leading into the Crypt is a shelf monument, generally understood to belong to Gower, who built the tower, or some part of the Cathedral. The emblematic representations shew that it was intended for an architect, and probably a statue once stood upon it.

IN THE LADY'S CHAPEL.

On the left of the entrance, an elegant marble monument, to the memory of Judge Powell. P. 90.

Next to this a monument with this inscription:—

Elizabetha loquitur

Conjugis effigiem sculpsisti in marmore conjux

Sic me immortalē te statuisse putas.

Sed Christus fuerat viventi spesque fidesque

Sic me mortalem non sinit esse Deus.

Jul. 4, A.D. 1622.

Pie ac placide ad Dominum migravit Elizabetha Williams, Johan. Williams armigeri conjux amantissima Doctissimi Reverendique Patris D.D. Milonis Gloucest. Episcopi filia natu minima annos nata XVII.

Next are the monuments of William Washbourne and Thomas Washbourne. See p. 267 and 270.

In Bishop Goldesborough's chapel is a raised tomb, with the effigies of the Bishop cumbent upon it. See p. 204.

On a small flat lozenge-form stone are the letters I. W.

In a small chapel on the south side, is the tomb of Bishop Nicholson. See p. 208.

Against the middle pier is a monument on which is inscribed:—

O Lord, into thy hands I commend my spirit.

O God of Truth, which hast redeemed me,
Judge me not according to thy righteousness

But after thy great mercy and pity.

Thos. Fitzwilliams, late of this citye, Esq. departed this life the 26th Nov. A.D. 1579, whos body lyeth buried under this small monument of stone.

Robert Wise, late of this citye, Gent. (now deceased) married with Eleanor, one of the daughters of the said Thomas Fitzwilliams, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, viz. Thomas, Uriam, Dennis, Alice, Jane, and Margaret; and the said Robert Wise had by a former wife, fifteen sons and daughters more, which in all were in number one and twenty sons and daughters.

The said Dennis Wise, one of the Aldermen of this citie, being the twentieth child of his said father, and sole survivor at this time of all the rest of the said bretheren and sisters, he did, A.D. 1648, repair and amend this antient small monument to the farther continuance of the laudable memory of the said Thomas Fitzwilliams, his grandfather, and the rather, for that the monument of the said Robert Wise, and the said Eleanor his wife, being defaced and ruined by the dissolving and taking down of the parish church of St. Ewen's, without the southgate of this cytie, in the late unhappy warres and divisions of this kingdom, in which parish church both the said Robert and Eleanor, with many more of their children, and children's children, lyeth buried.

Against the west wall, on a small marble tablet;—Underneath lyeth the body of Bridget, the wife of John Langley, Esq. who deceased the 23d day of April, 1688.

A small oval marble tablet underneath:—

Sacred to the memory of John Viney, ob. March 13,
1718, Æt. 52.

Against the south wall is the figure of a woman, in white marble, in a kneeling posture, leaning her head on her hand, and the following inscription underneath:—

MEMORIÆ SACRUM. In obitum Margeritæ Clent Jacobi Clent Generosi conjugis Charissimæ R. æt. in Christo Patris ac Dni Milonis Gloucestrensis Epi filiarum alterius quæ cursum in terris pie et placide consummavit 8^o die Aprilis An. Dni. 1623. Ætatis suæ 21.

Obsequiosa viro fuit, officiosa parenti,

Et patuit miseris dextera corque Deo.

Cæterâ continuos virtus redidiva per annos

Claruit ad celsum subsequiturque polum.

Subsequiturque infans uteri sub nocte reluctant

Nec potuit lucem visere, mors vetuit.

Near the last

Tabellam hanc quasi pignus amoris BRIGITTA conjux GULIELMI CLENT nuper de hac civitate Glevensi, Generosi, posuit, in memoriam ejus qui ob. 10 Oct. 1655.

Nearly opposite the entrance into the Lady's chapel is the cumbent effigies of Osric, the reputed founder of the church in 675 or 681. See p. 165. He has a crown on his head, and the model of a church in his hand. On the wall is the following line.

Osricus Rex primus fundator hujus Monasterii 681.

The figure is certainly older than the table and canopy which contain it, and were added by Abb. Parker, whose arms are carved on it, with those of the Abbey and the Northumbrians.

In Boteler's chapel, nearly opposite, is a wooden effigies of Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, eldest son to William the Conqueror, who died An. 1134, and was buried in this

Cathedral, as is supposed, in the middle of the Presbytery, where this monument originally stood. The figure is made of Irish oak, in armour and cross-legged, lying on a chest of the same materials, and covered with a grating of wire. It is said to have been broken in pieces in the civil war, and bought, in its mutilated state, by Sir Hugh Tracey, of Stanway, and restored to its place on the restoration of public order.

On the opposite side, within iron rails, is the tomb of the unfortunate Edward II. It was erected by his son Edward III. but the present elegant canopy seems to be the work of a more modern period, and an incorrect but improved copy of the old one, which may be seen in Sandford, p. 152. The present canopy consists of three arches of two stories, intermixed with small tabernacles; and the side of the tomb is ornamented with three arches in recess, and four lesser flat; which last have had images, and on the spandrils of the others are shields. The figure of the King is of alabaster, and royally robed and crowned; two angels support the head; in the right hand is a sceptre, in the left the globe, and a lion regardant at the feet. The effigies is finely carved, and the whole in high preservation. It is said that Rhysback visited this tomb with professional veneration, and declared it to be the best specimen of contemporary sculpture in England, and certainly the work of an Italian; possibly of one who accompanied or succeeded Pietro Cavallini.

On the outer face of the railing are the arms of England and Oriel College, with a latin inscription, expressing the gratitude of that society to their Royal Founder:—

Round the capitals of the two pillars between which the monument is placed, are painted on a red ground several white stags. A vulgar opinion prevails, that the corpse of the murdered King was drawn to Gloucester by stags, and

that they are here represented to preserve the memory of the circumstance; but stags were the family badges, borne afterwards by Richard II. and are carved and painted as such in Westminster Hall and Abbey.—*Dallaway.*

Between the next pillars is a splendid tomb erected by Abbot Parker in his life-time, and during his own prosperity, and that of the Monastery. His effigies lies upon it, curiously carved in alabaster, in his pontificalibus; but his body lies eslewhere, for having resigned the Monastery into the hands of Henry VIII. he retired to some obscure place, where he died.

On the south side of the Presbytery, opposite to Parker's chapel, is a shelf monument for Aldred, Bishop of York, as is supposed. He was a considerable benefactor to the church, and this cænotaph was probably erected at some late period, as a testimony of gratitude to his kindness. Aldred died 11th of September, 1069, and was buried at York; a period much more ancient than that to which the workmanship of this tomb can be referred.

IN THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

Against the east wall is a handsome marble monument, inclosed with iron rails, bearing this inscription:—

Near this place lies the body of William Lisle, Gent. who by his will gave fifty pounds a year for ever, in lands at Epney, in charity to the parishes of St. Nicholas in Gloucester, and St. Werburgh in Bristol. He died Dec. 2, 1723.

On the right of this, is a small marble monument, with: Mary Morse, daughter of Thomas Morse, Esq. of Dursley, died June 12th, 1788. Her memory will be endeared for the sincerity of her friendship, and attention to the poor and distressed.

On a small tablet of marble adjoining, is the following inscription:—

Near this spot are interred the remains of Christian Erskine, youngest daughter of James Erskine, Esq, of Candross, in the county of Perth, North Britain.

To those who knew her not, words can convey no adequate testimony of her worth, and those whose happiness it was to rank among her friends, have felt too deeply the value of her life, from the loss they have sustained by her death. Amid the pains of sickness, and in the last agonies of expiring nature, she displayed that fortitude and resignation, which a life of continued piety and goodness was calculated to inspire. She died at Cheltenham, May 19th, A. D. 1805. Æt. 28.

Against the west wall is the monument of John Boyer and his family:—

MEMENTO MORI.

Vayne, vanity, witness Solomon, all is but vayne. Richard, Guy, Giles, Thomas, Thomas, Kingston, Peter, John, John, Anna, Margaret, Dorothea, Elizabeth, Nanfan, Catherine, Joan. John Boyer had 9 sons and 7 daughters, by his wife Ann Boyer. John Boyer departed this life the 28th day of January, A. D. 1615. Ann Boyer departed this life upon the first day of December, An. 1613.

IN THE CLOYSTERS.

In the Cloysters, on the south side, on a freestone monument, is the following inscription:—

In memory of Elizabeth, the wife of Richd. Milliclump, Rector of Ruedford, daughter of John Holmes of Panhope, in the county of Hereford, Esq. She died June 5, 1700, in the 30th year of her age.

Near to this place mixed with dust is laid,
 What Heaven expects, when earth resigns her dead;
 A tender loving wife, and what's more rare;
 From hated pride and modish vices clear.
 She shunned the tattle of a noisy town,
 And spent her time in caring for her own.
 Amid pale sickness, which at length prevailed,
 Patience was her support when nature failed.
 She strove to be content in every state,
 Ne'er to repine at unrelenting fate;
 Desiring to be good, not minding to be great.

In the next compartment, the following inscription on another freestone monument:—

M. S. Thomæ Ware juvenis pii et ingeniosi, qui scholæ augusti hujus templi parietibus contiguæ celebritatē ad mentem donis literis moribusque excolendam adductus, postquam per tres annos sedulitate inde fessa insignique mole studiis incubisset, variolis ex confluentium genere tetrioribus, sagacissimi medici peritis nequiquam reluctante, Aug. 21. ann. salut. 1698. ætat. 17. virili prorsus animo succubuit, cognatus, condiscipulus, cunctis revera flebilis, at nulli quam mæstissimo præceptori D. Mauritio Wheeler, sub cujus ipse disciplina nunquam lacrymaverat, magis deplendus. Filio optime merenti, D. Edw. Ware de Tatton in agro Wilton. H.M.M.P.

On the east side is a monument:—

In memory of William and Grizell, son and daughter of Abraham Rudhall of this city, bellfounder. William died June 12. 1709. Grizell died April 28. 1684. aged 2 years.

On a monument within the north side door anciently leading to the library, is the following:—

REMEMBER THY END.

In memory of Elizabeth the beloved wife of Abraham

Rudhall of this city, Bellfounder, who departed this life the 7. day of November, 1699. aged 41 yrs.

Abraham Rudhall; Bellfounder, famed for his great skill, beloved and esteemed for his singular goodnature and integrity, died Jan. 25. 1735-6, aged 78. Also Priscilla, daughter of Abraham Rudhall, was buried July 14. 1741, aged 43 years 6 months.

Isaac the son of Abraham Rudhall; who died April 22. 1697.

Of a round marble tablet adjoining:—Sacred to the memory of Abraham Rudhaff, of this city, Gentleman, ob. 17. March, 1798. *Æt.* 35.

M. S. Gallienus Hine, hujusce ecclesie cathedralis organistæ et choristorum magistri, qui morum candore et eximia in arte celesti peritia, omnium amorem, et admirationem, venerandi autem Defuncti et Capituli gratiam (voluntario stipendii incremento testatam) meritisimo assecutus est. **Morte prematura ereptus obiit Aug. 28. Anno Christi 1730. Etatis 43.**

Alicia ejusdem relicta, obiit Janii die vigesimo octavo
anno salutis 1795. Etatis 43.

APPENDIX.

Page 3.—Immediately in those parts of the island where coal most abounds, and rises nearest to the surface, it may be presumed that the use of pit coal was known. Mr. Penant observes, that a flint axe, used by the aborigines of our island, was discovered stuck in certain veins of coal, exposed to day-light, in Craig-y-Poire, Monmouthshire, and in such a situation as to render it very accessible to the un-experienced natives, who in early times were incapable of pursuing the veins to any great depth. Cæsar makes no mention of coal, though there is no doubt but the Romans, during their residence here, were well acquainted with it. According to Whitaker, pieces of coal with a quantity of slack (*small coal*), were dug up under the Roman way to Ribchester, and in the West Riding of Yorkshire, several large heaps of cinders have been found, which he supposes to have been deposited there by the Romans. Horsey, in *Britannia Romana*, remarks, that there was a colliery not far from Brierly, which appeared to have been worked by the Romans. Wallis, in his history of Northumberland, says, that the Romans were as well acquainted with our pit coal, as with our ores and metals. Mr. Arnot, however, in his history of Edinburgh, says, coal certainly was not discovered in the middle of the 12th century, and was as certainly known in the beginning of the 13th. In the *Leges Burgorum* c. 38. enacted about 1146, a particular privilege is granted to those who bring fuel into the borough. Wood, turf, and peat are particularly mentioned, but with respect to coal, there is a dead silence. Hume, sub reg. Hen. III. says, that

Henry granted a charter to the town of Newcastle, in which he gave the inhabitants a licence to dig coal, and the historian further observes, ~~that this is the first mention of coal in~~ England; nor was it brought into common use in this part of the British empire, till the reign of Charles I. and even in Scotland, almost proverbially poor in vegetable, and rich in fossil fuel, it was a late period that coal was commonly used; for about the middle of the 15th century, when Æneas Sylvius visited this island, he saw poor people in Scotland begging at the churches, and receiving for alms, pieces of stone, with which they went away contented. This species of stone, he says, whether impregnated with sulphur, or other inflammative substance, they burn in place of wood, of which their country is destitute.—*Parkinson's Organic Remains*, vol. I. p. 165.

P. 9.—Turner, in his History of the Anglo Saxons, says, that the authentic account is, that in 409, the barbarians, excited by Gerontius, burst in terror on Gaul and Britain; that Constantine could give no help, because his troops were in Spain, that Honorius could send none, because Alaric was overpowering Italy; that the Britons thus abandoned armed themselves, declared their country independent, and drove the barbaric invaders from their cities; that Honorius sent letters to the British states, exhorting them to protect themselves, and that the Romans never again recovered the possession of the island.—Vol. i. p. 124.

To ward off these evils, Gwrth Eyrn (a British chief) had recommended a *præsidium* in a band of hired warriors, and *tota nobilitas* or the other chiefs assented, when three Saxon cyules arrived from Germany on the British coast, under the command of Horsa and Hengist, who said, that in consequence of a law, which required that in a superfluity of population, a certain number of youth should emigrate, as

might happen by lot, they had become necessary exiles from their native land. They were welcomely received, and had the isle of Taneth (Thanet) assigned them. The three cyules probably contained 1700 men. An augmentation of aid was afterwards invited from the Saxons.

P. 18.—The isle of Alney or Olney, according to Turner, was the place of meeting, around which the two armies assembled. The royal combatants received each other's spears upon their shields. Their swords were brandished, their dexterity was equal, and their spirits emulous, but at length the strength of Canute began to fail before the impetuosity of Edmund, and in an interval of the combat, he proposed to the Anglo-Saxons a cessation of hostilities, and a division of the kingdom, which was agreed to, and the armies separated.

P. 83.—Sir William Guise, Bart. is the present Mayor, and D. Walker, and C. Weaver, Gents. Sheriffs.

P. 84.—Frederic Augustus Earl of Berkeley, died in the course of the present year, and no High Steward has yet been elected.

P. 108.—Elfreda was a woman of extraordinary heroism, worthy of her illustrious father, and is spoken of by the historians of those ages with peculiar enthusiasm. Her character is thus drawn by Henry of Huntingdon:—

O Elfreda potens, O terror, virgo, virorum,
Victrix naturæ, nomine digna viri.

Te, quo splendidior fieres, natura puellam
Te probitas fecit, nomen habere viri.

Te, mutare decet, sed solum, nomina sexus,

Tu regina potens, rexque trophæa parans.

Jam nunc Cæsarei tantum meruere triumphi,

Cæsare splendidior, virgo virago, vale.

Victorious Elmed, ever famous maid,
 Whom weaker men and nature's self obeyed.
 Nature your softer limbs for ease designed,
 But Heaven inspired them with a manly mind.
 You only, Madam, latest times shall sing
 A glorious Queen, and a triumphant King.
 Farewell brave soul! let Cæsar now look down,
 And yield thy triumphs greater than his own.

P. 113.—In the Council Chamber are two good paintings, one of Sir Thomas Rich, founder of the Blue Coat Hospital; and another of Alderman John Coke, and Dame Joan his wife, the founders of Crypt Face Grammar School, and sufficient benefactors for other purposes. Under the last portraits are the following curious lines;—

Though death hath rested these mates lives,
 Their memory still survives;
 Esteemed mymories may they be,
 To magistrates and wives.
 The school of Crypt, Bartholomews,
 The causway in the west,
 May witness well the pious minde,
 This worthy man possesst.
 The virtuous dame perform'd the task,
 Her husband did intend,
 And after him in single life,
 Lived famous to the end.
 Their bounty and beneficence,
 On earth remains always,
 Let present, past, and future times,
 Still celebrate their praise.

P. 124.—The changes produced on the province of Bengal by the constant action of so immense a river, during the lapse of the many centuries which it is known to have been

inhabited, must be far greater than can at first be imagined. There is unquestionable evidence, that the whole mass of soil to a great depth, over many hundred miles, is a congeries of clay, sand, earth, and vegetable substances, washed down from the vast ranges of mountains in the interior of Asia. That the provinces of Bengal have been gradually formed by these great rivers, appears from the nature and state of the soil, and the present state of the lower part of that kingdom.

There have been found at the depth of twenty or thirty feet, the wreck of boats, &c. which seem to have been sunk in some remote period when the soil was lower, or when this vast plain made a part of the sea. All seem to conceive its origin to have been mud deposited by water. *Indian Recreations, Vol. III. p. 132.*

P. 168.—Benedict was an Italian, and born 480. His unfortunate associations induced him to descend into a deep cavern in a desert, and to reside there for several years, known only to a friend, who let down his provisions. His singularities attracted notice, and being connected with piety, at last produced veneration. His admiring spectators were so numerous, that he was enabled to found many monasteries near him. He afterwards went to mount Cassin in the kingdom of Naples, destroyed some temples of idolatry, which he found there, erected a monastery, and laid down a new series of rules for its governance, which produced the Benedictine order. He distinguished the monks then fashionable into four kinds, the Cenobitical, the Hermits, the Sarabactes, and the Migrating; of these the first sort received his commendations. They are monks who live together under an Abbot, obedient to a rule. He died about 543.—*Turner's Angl. Sax. Vol. III. p. 123.*

P. 201.—When King Edward came to the crown, all bish-

ops were commanded to take out commissions to exercise both temporal and spiritual jurisdiction within their dioceses, as Bonner had done 31 Hen. VIII. By this they acknowledged that they held their bishoprics only during the King's pleasure, and exercised jurisdiction in them as his delegates, in his name, and by his authority only. In Dec. 1546 an act of Parliament passed to confirm the same, and also to take away the right of choosing bishops by *conge d'elire*, and vest it in the King's letters patent.

P. 201.—Copy of the order for burning Bishop Hooper, taken from No. 464 in the Cotton Lib. Brit. Mus. Cleopatra E. V. p. 380.

“Whereas, John Hooper, who of late was called Bashope
 “of Worcestere and Glocestere, is by due ordere of the
 “lawes ecclesyastyque, condemned and judged for a most
 “obstynate, false, detestible heretyke, and commytted
 “to our seculere p^{er}son, to be burned accordyngs to the
 “holosome and good lawes of our realme, in that case provid-
 “ede, forasmuche as, in those cittyes and diocyes, therof
 “he hath in tynes paste preached and taughte most peste-
 “lente herrecies and doctryne to our subjects theare; wee
 “have therfore given ordere, that the said Hooper, who
 “yet persisteth obstynate, and hath refused meroye when
 “it was gratyously offerede, shall be put to executyone, in
 “the sayd cyttye of Glocestere, for the example and ter-
 “rore theare. And w^{ill} that yore callinge unto you some
 “of reputacone dwellynge in the sheere, such as yee think
 “beste, shall repayre unto our sayde cittye, and be at the
 “sayd executyone, assystynge our mayre and sherifes of the
 “same cyttye in his behalfe; and forasmuche also as the
 “sayde Hooper is, as heretickes be, a vayne glorious per-
 “son and delyteth in his tonge, and havynge lybertye maye
 “use his sayde tonge to persuade suche as he hath reduced

"to persyste in the myserable opynyone that he hath sown
 "amongeste them, our pleasure is thearfore, and wee re-
 "quire you to take ordere that the said Hooper be nether
 "at the tyme of his executyone, nor in goinge to the place
 "thearof, sufferede to speak at large, but the other to be
 "lede quietly, and in silence, for eschuenge of further in-
 "fectyon, and such inconvenyencye, as maye otherwise
 "ensue in this parte. Wherof faylle you not, as ye ten-
 "dere our pleasure."

P. 244.—In 1539 Henry VIII. with a view to extirpate
 from his kingdom all diversity of opinion in matters of reli-
 gion, caused the bill of the *Six Articles*, or the bloody bill,
 as the protestants justly termed it, to be passed in both
 houses of Parliament. In this law, the doctrine of the real
 presence was established, the communion in one kind, the
 perpetual obligation of vows of chastity, the utility of pri-
 vate masses, the celibacy of the clergy, and the necessity
 of auricular confession. The denial of the first article, sub-
 jected the person to death by fire; and of any of the other
 five, was punishable by the forfeiture of goods and chattels,
 and imprisonment during the King's pleasure.

P. 282.—The arch mentioned in the nineteenth line is
 not, strictly speaking, Saxon; according to its present ap-
 pearance, but it is evident from a slight observation, that
 it has been twice altered from the old Saxon arch, first to
 that which is of the reign of Henry the Second; secondly to
 the form of a later date, probably of Henry V.; but the
 passage leading hence to the Cloysters bears exactly the
 same character, and has the same kind of arcades with semi-
 circular arches, and zig-zag mouldings, as the Library and
 passage leading to the grove. See p. 301 and 302.

P. 292.—The general reading is *onere*, which seems to
 answer to the inscription as it now stands: the alteration to

apens is made on the authority of Willis, and in point of propriety being more correct, was probably the original.

P. 293.—Line 24, read *aurum*.

P. 298.—A new third and fourth bell have lately been cast by Rudhall, but without inscription.

P. 302.—Line 20, read "Stondhouse."

Abstract of the Charter of Foundation

OF THE

BISHOPRIC OF GLOUCESTER.

Henry the VIII. by the Grace of God, &c.

1. The King's right of disposing of the possessions of the late monastery of St. Peter, of Gloucester, of which he was rightfully seized in his demesne, as of fee, by virtue of a grant by deed of the prior and convent of the said Abbey.

2. The King creates, erects, and establishes, a Cathedral church, of one Bishop, one Dean, a Presbyter, six Prebendaries, Presbyters, unalterably to continue and endure.

3. The said Cathedral church to be for ever a Cathedral church, and see episcopal, and the whole town of Gloucester to be for ever a city, which together with the mills and hamlets of Dudstone and King's-Barton, is made one entire county in deed and name, distinct and absolutely separated from the county of Gloucester for ever.

4. The Mayor and Burgesses of the said city, for ever to have and enjoy the same liberties, courts, fees, and other privileges as were held and enjoyed by their predecessors.

5. The city of Gloucester, county of the same city, and the whole county of Gloucester, are separated and discharged from all jurisdiction of the Bishops of Worcester, York, and Hereford, and their successors; the city and county to be called the diocese of Gloucester, and to be of the province of Canterbury.

6. All that part of the vill and county of Bristol, formerly in the diocese of Worcester, to be for ever in the diocese of Gloucester.

7. John Wakeman nominated Bishop of Gloucester, and made a body corporate in deed and name, with perpetual succession, and to have full power and authority to give, alien, or demise, and generally all other things, to receive and do in the same manner and form, as any other Bishop of England may, but not otherwise.

8. The Bishop is endowed with all and singular messuages, dwellings, &c. with the ground and soil thereto belonging, gardens, orchards, &c. and all and singular other hereditaments, known by the name of the Abbot's lodgings, or situate and being within all that precinct, circuit, and enclosure, known or called the Abbot's lodgings; also all that stable, commonly called the Abbot's stable; also one garden at the east end of the churchyard; also that house, commonly called Woodbarton; also two other stables, two slaughter-houses, and one dog-kennel, which said stables, and all and singular the premises, lie in the parish of St. Mary de Lode, in the said city of Gloucester, without the precincts of the said Monastery: the whole to be held of the King, and his successors as of free alms, and to be called the palace of the Bishop of Gloucester.

9. The said Cathedral church, to be called the Cathedral church, and see episcopal, and adorned with the honours, dignities, and ensigns of an episcopal see.

10. Power is given to the Bishop of Gloucester, to depute and appoint one Vicar General, Commissary, and Register, through the whole diocese, with all and singular profits and emoluments, to their respective offices belonging.

10. The Bishop to exercise all and all manner of jurisdiction, as well ordinary as extraordinary, within the Cathedral church of Gloucester and diocese of the same, in as ample a manner, as the Bishop of Worcester by the laws could or ought to do.

11. The Bishop to have one or more authentic seal for all matters and businesses, to be of the same effect in law, in the same manner and form as the Bishop of Westminster had.

12. The Cathedral church to be filled with fit persons; of which William Jennyns to be the first original and modern Dean of the said church, and to possess the first place of dignity next to the Bishop; Nicholas Wotton, Archdeacon of Gloucester, and his successors, to have the second place of dignity; Richard Browne, Clerk, to be the first Prebend; Henry Willis, to be the second; John Rodley, the third; James Vaughan, the fourth; Edward Bennet, the fifth; and John Huntley, the sixth.

13. The Dean and Prebendaries to be in deed and name a body corporate, and to have a perpetual succession, and to be called the Dean and Chapter of the holy and undivided Trinity of Gloucester; the said Dean and Prebendaries of the Cathedral church aforesaid, to be the Chapter of the Bishopric of Gloucester, and the said Chapter to be for ever annexed, incorporated, and united, to the Bishop of Gloucester, in the same manner, as the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral church of St. Peter in Westminster, to the Bishop of Westminster, or episcopal see of Westminster is annexed, incorporated, or united.

14. The Dean and Chapter of the holy and undivided Tri-

nity of Gloucester, have power to prosecute, claim, plead, and be impleaded, &c. in all courts of law, and generally all and singular other things to do and execute in the same manner as the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

15. The Dean and Chapter to have one common seal.

16. The Bishop and Dean and Chapter to have full power of making, receiving, giving, and doing, all and singular things which the Bishop of Westminster jointly and several can do.

17. The Dean and Chapter endowed with all the sept, circuit, inclosure, and precinct, of the late Abbey; with all antient privileges, liberties, and free customs, and all the church there, together with all chapels, leads, bells, and all places within the same scite, sept, and precinct, and all that was reputed or esteemed part thereof, and which were lately the said prior's and convent's, in right of their monastery aforesaid, together with all manner of vessels, ornaments, goods, &c. of the late Abbey, except what was before granted to the Bishop aforesaid; to have and to hold for ever of the King, his heirs and successors, in pure and perpetual alms.

18. The Dean to appoint all and singular inferior officers and ministers, and all other persons of the said Cathedral church, and to have authority, for lawful cause to correct and also to depose, remove, and expel, from the said Cathedral church, such persons and every of them so admitted, saving to the King and his successors, the right of nominating, and by letters patent of ordaining and presenting all Deans, Prebendaries, and all the poor living there on the King's liberality from time to time, as often as the said Cathedral church of a Dean, Prebendaries, or poor people, either by death or otherwise shall happen to be vacant.

19. The Archdeacon of Gloucester to be for ever freed

from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Worcester, and to be in the church of Gloucester in the same manner, form, and plight, in which he or his predecessors were in the Cathedral church of the blessed Virgin Mary, of Worcester.

20. The Bishop of Gloucester to have, hold, and possess, all things, authority, power, &c. in and on the Archdeaconry of Gloucester, and the Archdeacon and his successors, as the Bishop of Worcester ever had.

21. These letters patent, granted to the Bishop and Dean and Chapter under the great seal of England, without fine or fee, great or small.

Witnessed at Westminster the 3d day of September, in the 33d year of the reign,

Abstract of the Endowment

OF THE

BISHOPRIC OF GLOUCESTER.

Henry the VIII. by the grace of God, &c. Know ye that we, of our special grace have given and granted to the reverend father in Christ, John Wakeman, Bishop of Gloucester, all those our manors of Maisemore, Broke-thorpp, and Hascomb, Preston, Longford, and Droiscorte, in the county of our city of Gloucester, with all their rights; also our manor of Rudge and Farleigh, and all those our manors of Hope, Meleshall, Dewchurch, and Kilpeck, in the county of Hereford, which manor did sometime belong to the late monastery of St. Peter, in Gloucester; and all and singular messuages, mills, &c. and also waifs, villains, with their consequences, &c. and all other our rights, profits, &c. whatsoever.

We give also all that scite of a certain mansion-house, called the Vineyard, and also a close of pasture adjoining, called the Park, containing about fifteen acres and three rods, situate and lying in the parish of St. Mary de Lode.

And also all that our meadow called Importams, otherwise Porthame, containing by estimation 67 acres of meadow, lying in the parish of St. Mary de Lode, and the first shoot of the same meadow, being part of the demesnes of Barten Abbot's.

And also all that our part of the manor of Lassington, with all its rights, &c. and also all that moiety or half part of a certain wood of ours, called Woolridge, containing by estimation fifty acres, (see note at the end); and also all that moiety of another wood called the Perth, containing sixteen acres, together with the land and soil of the same, lying in the parish of St. Mary de Lode.

We also give, all that our rectories and churches of Hartpury, Maisemore, and Upton St. Leonard, and also all those rectories and churches of Cam, Northleach, Kempford, Welford, (see note at the end) South Cerney, and Standish, in our county of Gloucester; also Dewchurch, Kilpeck, Glasbury, Devennotke, Cowern, and Ewias Harold, in our county of Hereford; also of Newport in our county of Wenlock (*Monsmouth*) in Wales; also all that our chapel of Cam, in our county of Gloucester, the chapel of Piperton, in the county of Hereford, and Maisemore, in the county of Gloucester; and also all sorts of manors, messuages, glebes, &c. and all other emoluments to the said rectories, churches, and chapels appertaining; also all and singular the tythes, glebes, pensions, &c. issuing from, or being in the villages, parishes, or hamlets of Standish, Coldrup, Hardwick, Over, Oxlinch, Little Runwike, Harsefield, Nether Oxlinch, Sall, Pateley,

Farley, and Holy-rood Ampney, in the county of Gloucester ; and in Devennock, Wentworthe, and Talgarthe, in the county of Hereford, late belonging to the monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester.

Moreover we give a certain pension of fifty-three shillings and four-pence, issuing out of the rectory of Kempford, and yearly paid by the Vicar of the same church ; likewise twenty-six shillings and eight-pence, issuing out of the rectory of Teynton ; also nine shillings issuing out of the rectory of Rendcomb ; also twenty-six shillings and eight-pence issuing out of the rectory of Nympsfield ; also twenty-six shillings and eight-pence issuing out of the rectory of Newport, and yearly paid by the Vicar of the same parish.

We give also all those portions of tythes, arising in Aldesworth, Linton, and Shipton Solers, in the county of Gloucester ; also of Ash-Leomister, Ferm, Barn, Burches, Strood, and Lake, in the county of Hereford.

We give also all and singular the advowsons, donations, presentations, &c. of the vicarages of Hartpury, Maisemore, Upton St. Leonard's, Cam, Northleach, Kempford, South Cerney, and Standish, in our county of Gloucester ; and of Dewchurch, Kilpack, Glasbury, Devennock, Covern, and Ewias Harold, in our county of Hereford ; and of Newport, in our county of Wenlock, in Wales ; also the donations, presentations, and free dispositions of all those chaplains, chantries, or of the stipends of all those chapels of Maisemore, Cam, Stinchcomb, Piperton, in our county of Gloucester and Hereford, to be held of us, our heirs and successors, in pure and perpetual alms ; and also yielding to us, our heirs and successors for ever, thirty-three pounds, sixteen shillings and four-pence, to be paid on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel for ever.

Furthermore we give and grant all manner of issues, rents,

revenues &c. of all and singular the aforesaid manors, &c. from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel last past before the date of these presents until this time.

We also acquit and discharge the Bishop of Gloucester and his executors of every sum of money to be paid unto us, on account of a certain act of Parliament, for first fruits for this time only, saving unto us, our heirs and successors, the first fruits for the premises, to be yielded hereafter by his successors, or Bishops of Gloucester.

And we give and grant unto the same Bishop and his successors, power to have, hold, and enjoy, within the said manors, &c. as great, and such and the same sort of courts leets, view of frank pledge, &c. and all things that belong to free warren, quarries, &c. as the aforesaid late abbot and convent of the said late monastery of St. Peter, in Gloucester, held or enjoyed.

Furthermore, we grant that the same Bishop and his successors, shall have, hold, and enjoy, and to their own proper use convert all the aforesaid rectories, which were any ways appropriated; and all and every the lands, tenements, tithes, &c. to the same rectories belonging; and this without any presentation, admission, or induction, of any incumbent or incumbents to the said rectories, or any of them, to the said Bishop and his successors.

Also we do grant that we, our heirs and successors, shall acquit, discharge, and save harmless, the same Bishop, his successors and assignees, of, and for all, and every pensions, portions, rents, &c. issuing or to be paid out of the said manors and premises, except the rent reserved to us, and the following fees: forty shillings yearly to the Woodward of Woolridge; six shillings and eight-pence to the woodward of the Perch; twenty-six shillings and eight-pence to the bailiff of Brokethorp and Hascomb; eleven shillings

and eight-pence to the bailiff of Preston ; six shillings and eight-pence to the bailiff of Longford ; eight shillings and four-pence to the bailiff of Rudge and Farleigh ; thirteen pounds six shillings and eight-pence to the vicar of the church of Cam, and to the chaplain celebrating divine service in the chapel of Stinchcomb, in the parish of Cam, to the same church annexed ; fifteen pounds five shillings to the vicar of Standish ; and thirteen shillings and four pence to the collector of the pensions of Kempford, Teynton, Rendcomb, and Nympsfield ; and fourteen shillings and a penny to the bailiff of Hope-Meleshall ; and one pound six shillings and eight-pence to the bailiff of Dewchurch and Kilpeck aforesaid ; and five shillings to the chancellor of Hereford for procurations of Dewchurch and Kilpeck ; and two shillings and two-pence to the archdeacon of Brecknock for procurations and synodals ; and ten-pence to the church of Glasbury ; and five-pence to the church of Devennock ; and thirteen shillings and four-pence to the farmer of the rectory of Glasbury and Devennock for his livery ; and two shillings to the vicar of York for a certain portion of tithes issuing out of the rectory of Cowern ; and three shillings and four-pence to the collector of portions in Ash-Leomyster, Fern, Farnes, Bricks, Strode, and Lake ; and six shillings and eight-pence to the bailiff of Drois-court yearly.

Moreover we do grant that these our letters patent, and every word, sentence, and clause, in the same contained, shall be interpreted, expounded, adjudged, and determined, in every court, to the greatest advantage and profit of the aforesaid Bishop and his successors, and most strictly against ourself, our heirs, and successors.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the 4th day of September, in the three and thirtieth year of our reign.

Abstract of the Endowment

OF THE

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF GLOUCESTER.

Henry VIII. by the grace of God, &c. We have given and granted to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral church of the holy and undivided Trinity of Gloucester, all those manors of Tuffley, Ablode and Sainthurste, Barnewood and Croneham, Mattesdon and Wootton, Churcham, Rudford, Culne Rogers, with Ablington, Colne-Alwyn, Estletch-Martyn, otherwise called Burthroppe, with Cotes, Tyberton, Tayneton and Bulley, in our county of Gloucester; also Willingswake, and Monk-Hide, otherwise called Hide of the Monks, in our county of Hereford; also Tregosse, and Pœnon, in our county of Morgan and Glamorgan, in Wales; also of Lynkynholte, Littleton, and Walloppe, in our county of Southampton; with all their rights, members, and appurtenances, which said manors and other the premises did belong to the late monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester, now lately dissolved.

We also give and grant to the said Dean and Chapter the tenement or Inn called the White Hart, in Holborn, in our county of Middlesex, with all its buildings, &c. together with a certain annual rent of 8s. which was wont to be paid for the said tenement to the late monastery of Carthusians, near our said city of London, now dissolved; also all that our meadow called Meneham, in our said county of the city of Gloucester, containing by estimation 39 acres of meadow; and all that meadow called Archdeacon's mead, containing 18 acres; and also the first herbage of the said meadows. We also grant, all that moiety or half part of all that our

wood called Woolridge, lying in the parish of St. Mary de Lode, which said wood contains in the whole 500 acres; and all that moiety or half part of our whole wood called Le Perch, lying in the parish of St. Mary de Lode, containing 16 acres; also all that our wood called Barnewood grove, containing 10 acres; and all that wood called Buckholt, containing 200 acres; and all that wood called Byrdewood, in the parish of Churcham, containing 100 acres; and all that wood called Westwoodes in Lynkynholt, in the county of Southampton, containing 48 acres; also all that annual fee farm rent of 4*l.* issuing out of the manor of Wallop, in the same county; all which did lately belong to the late monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester.

We also give to the said Dean and Chapter all manner of aqueducts and water-courses, which at any time before the dissolution did or ought to have belonged to the monastery of St. Peter: also all those messuages, houses, edifices, pensions, portions, tithes, &c. lying within the city of Gloucester, or suburbs of the said city, which did belong to the monastery aforesaid.

We also give all that rectory, church, and chapel of Barnewood, Brokethropp, the parochial church of St. Mary near the gate of the said late monastery; also all that our rectory and church or chapel of Grace-lane; also all those our rectories and churches of Churchham and Colne-Alwyn, in our county of Gloucester; also all that our rectory and church of Lancarnan, in our county of Morgan and Glamorgan; also of Chipping-Norton, in the county of Oxon; all which lately appertained to the late monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester. Also our rectories and churches of Fayreford, and Estlétch, in the county of Gloucester; of Sherstone, and Aldrington, in the county of Wilts; of Great Marlow, co. Bucks; Lantwit, Lamblethian, Lantrissan, Penmarke,

and Cardiffe, with the chapel of St. Donat's, co. Morgan and Glamorgan; all which lately appertained to the late monastery of Tewkesbury, now dissolved.

We also give all and singular the manors, lordships, messuages, barns, &c. lying or being in the vills, fields, parishes, or hamlets of Barnewood, Brokethroppe, St. Mary's, in Gloucester, Grace-lane, Churchham, Colne-Alwyn, Lancarnan, Chipping Norton, Fayreford, Estletch, Sherston, Aldrington, Great Marlowe, Lantwit, Lamblesham, Lanttrissan, Penmarke, and Cardiffe aforesaid, or elsewhere in our kingdom, to the said rectories, granges, &c. belonging or appertaining.

We also give all that portion of tithes in Barton-Abbots, within the parish of St. Mary de Lode; and all that portion of tithes issuing out of the manor of Senebrug; also all that portion of tithes of Upleaden and Hynleaden; also of Wotton, Ewrendyefield, and King's-furlonge, in the same county; also all that portion of tythes issuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory of Hilmerton, co. Wilts; also all that portion of tythes of Innyswerthe, near Gloucester; also all that portion of the rectory of Okeborne, co. Bucks; all which lately appertained to the monastery of St. Peter's of Gloucester.

We also give all that portion of tithes within the rectory of Fayreford, late belonging to the late monastery of Tewkesbury; also the annual rent of 20s. issuing out of the rectory of St. John Baptist in Gloucester; also the yearly rent of 10s. from Mattisden; also 13s. 4d. from the Rectory of St. Nicholas in Gloucester; also 10s. to be paid yearly by the guardians of Brazen-nose College in Oxon; also 53s. 4d. from the rectory of Alcannynge, co. Wilts; also 20s. from the Rectory of Lydyard Tregoz, in the same county; also the yearly rent of four pounds from the rectory of St. Peter de

Maneroff, in Norwich; also the yearly rent of forty shillings from the rectory of St. Martin in Vintry in London; all which lately belonged to the late monastery of Gloucester.

We also give the advowsons, nominations, &c. of Mattesdon, Radford; Culne-Rogers, with Ablington and Taynton; also Lynkynholte, late belonging to the monastery of Gloucester; also of Brokethroppe, the Holy Trinity in Gloucester; Churchsham, Lyncham, Colne-Alwyn, late belonging to the same monastery; also of Fayreford, Sherston, Aldrington, Great Marlow, Lantwit, Lambleshian, Lanttrissan, Penmarke, and Cardiffe, with the chapel of St. Donat's, late belonging to the late monastery of Tewkesbury; to have and enjoy the premises aforesaid, on yielding to us, our heirs and successors, the yearly sum of 90*l.* 14*s.* 0*½d.* at the feast of St. Michael, in full recompence of all services, annual rents, or tenths to us, our heirs and successors, by reason of the premises.

Farther we do by these presents grant that we will not ask, claim, or challenge, any first fruits or tenths besides the said sum of 90*l.* 14*s.* 0*½d.* as above yearly reserved.

Also we for ever discharge and acquit the said Dean and Chapter, and all the manors, &c. from all manner of pensions, portions, rents, fees, corrodies, &c. besides the sum above reserved, and ten shillings yearly to be paid to Anthony Kingston, Knt. in right of the late monastery of Flaxley; also 1*s.* 6*d.* yearly to the Rector of St. Mary de Crypt in Gloucester; 2*s.* 11*d.* to the steward of the city of Gloucester; 15*s.* to the hospital of St. Margaret; 57*s.* 1*d.* to the Sheriff of the county of the city of Gloucester, for longable rent: 10*l.* to the bailiff and collector of our rents in the said city; 20*s.* to the bailiff of Tuffley; 40*s.* to the bailiff of Ablode and Saint-hurste; with Dinchurste and Walton; 6*s.* 8*d.* to the farmer there for his livery; 40*s.* to the bailiff of Barnewood and

Cronham; 6s. 8d. to the woodward there; 5s. to the bailiff of Matisden; 20s. to the bailiff of Wotton; 2s. to the Archdeacon of Gloucester for procurations and synodals yearly issuing out of the chapel of Barnewood; 10l. 13s. 4d. to the Vicar of St. Mary de Lode; 13s. to the Bishop and Archdeacon for procurations and synodals there; 10s. to the collector of divers pensions, &c. issuing out of some rectories, &c.; 26s. 8d. to the bailiff of Churchham; 20s. to the woodward there; 10s. to the bailiff of Culne-Rogers, with Ablington; 26s. 8d. to the bailiff of Colne-Alwyns; 6s. 8d. to the farmer there, by covenant indented; 20s. to the bailiff of Estleth-Martin; 5s. to the collector of the rents of Tiber-ton, Taynton, and Bulley aforesaid; and 13s. 4d. yearly to be paid to the Dean of the church of Churcham; 6s. 8d. to the farmer of the scite of the rectory of Colne Alwyn; 10s. yearly to the bailiff of Willingswike; 13s. 4d. to the bailiff of Monks-hide, Asperton, and Tonston; 6s. 8d. to the steward there; 10s. to the bailiff of Lykynholte; 10s. to the bailiff of Lyttleton; 4s. to the collector of pensions issuing out of the rectories Alcanynys, Lidiard Tregoz, and Hilmer-ton, in the county of Wilts; 6s. 8d. to the collector of a pension issuing out of the church of St. Peter de Mancroft; 17s. 9½d. ob. to the Bishop of Gloucester for his visitation, issuing yearly out of the rectory of Fairford, besides 20s. yearly to be paid to the farmers of the rectories of Lantwit, Lamblethian, Lantrissen, Penmarke, and Cardiffe, with the chapel of St. Donat's, for carriage of the money and rents aforesaid.

Witnessed at Westminster the 4th day of September, in the 33d year of the reign of Henry VIII.

By writ of Privy Seal and authority of Parliament of the same date.

ADDENDA.

P. 347.—Since this part of the work was printed, a neat marble monument has been erected at the east end of the south aisle, to the memory of Dr. Smyth, with the following inscription.

M. S. Joannis Smyth, S. T. P. Collegii Pembrochiæ, Oxon, Magistri, hujus Ecclesiæ Præbendarii, et de Fairford in comitatu Gloucestrici Vicarii, viri, si quibus grata sint, doctrina, morum comitas, religio, spectatissimæ; Collegio, cui plus quam 13 annos præfuit, ob munificentiam carissimæ; depositus erat ejusdem reliquie in Ecclesia Cathedrali Exoniæ, in qua urbe mortuus est 19^{mo}. die mensis Octobris, anno Domini 1809. *Ætatis suæ 66.* Wood, Gloucester.

P. 371.—In the translation of the Charter there seems to have been an error of fifty for five hundred, since, as it is rightly described in the endowment of the Cathedral; Woolridge is said to contain (*quingentas*) 500 acres.

P. 371. *Welford* is a hamlet in the parish of Kempsford.

Printed by J. Wood, Herald Office, Gloucester.

